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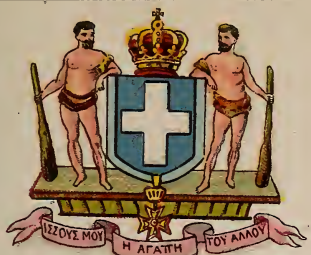

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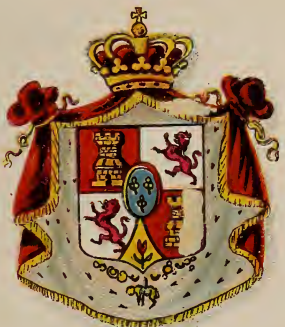

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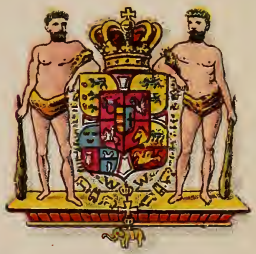

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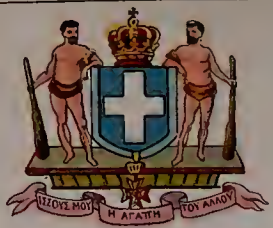

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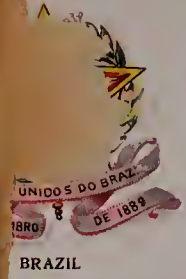

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WEBSTER'S RELIABLE DICTIONARY

FOR

Home, School and Office

BASED ON

WEBSTER'S IMPERIAL AND WEBSTER'S UNIVERSAL DICTIONARIES

AND EDITED BY

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WEBSTER'S INTER-COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY AND WEBSTER'S STERLING DICTIONARY

ALSO AUTHOR OF

FAULTY DICTION OR ERRORS IN THE USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
AND HOW TO CORRECT THEM, ETC., ETC.

THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY
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PREFACE

THIS dictionary presents in compact form an unusually large vocabulary of the English language, with definitions of extraordinary completeness. The most cursory examination of this work will demonstrate the singular and unapproached excellence of its definitions—that department of a dictionary in which information is sought by probably ninety-nine out of every hundred of those who use a dictionary. The book is designed to be a thoroughly reliable, and strictly up-to-date reference work that will be found equally useful in the school, the office, and the home.

Hundreds of illustrations aid in the elucidation of the vocabulary words, and many unexpected and unusual features of value will present themselves to the reader.

In orthography and pronunciation this work coincides with the rules laid down by Noah Webster, which for all practical purposes are now regarded as the best by educators generally over so large a portion of the world as to make their acceptance practically universal and their authority standard.

Having such a sound authoritative basis and in view of the comprehensive character of its vocabulary, definitions, and special features, this dictionary is issued with the confident assurance that it will not be found wanting in any essential particular.

THOS. H. RUSSELL.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

ITS COMPOSITION AND DERIVATION.

THE English language, which is now the leading language of the world, being spoken all over the face of the globe as well as by the American and English peoples, was originally formed from one imported into Britain by various small tribes from the north of Germany, who settled in it in the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era, the principal of which were the Jutes, the Saxons, and the Angles. These, on invading the country, gradually drove the greater number of the aboriginal inhabitants, who were of Celtic race, westward, and into the mountainous parts of Wales, where their descendants are now located, and where their language is still spoken. Soon after these settlers arrived, the southern part of Britain was, after the chief tribe, called *Angleland—i. e.*, land of the Angles—or England; and the language which they spoke, formed from the amalgamation of their several dialects, was called Anglo-Saxon. This is a branch of the Teutonic group, and claims kinship therefore with the Indo-European family of languages, of which the Teutonic is a member.

At the present time there are four groups of languages spoken in Europe, viz., the Celtic, the Latin, the Slavonic, and the Teutonic. The Celtic languages are Welsh, spoken in Wales, Gaelic in the Highlands of Scotland, Erse in Ireland, Manx in the Isle of Man, and Breton in Brittany. The Latin language is, with various modifications, spoken by the Italians, the Spaniards, the French, and the Portuguese. The Slavonic is spoken by the inhabitants of Russia, Poland, Croatia, and some parts of the Austrian Empire. The other inhabitants of Europe speak the Gothic languages, which are now generally called Teutonic. To the Teutonic belong the German, the Dutch, the Flemish, the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian, and with these accordingly the English stands in close affinity.

The majority of words in the English language, as now spoken, and all the properly English ones, are from the Anglo-Saxon, and include the more common, homely, and familiar words; as, *come, go, can, will, good, see, hear, above, home, bad.* The others are, directly or indirectly, mostly from the Latin or the language of the ancient Romans, while the rest are from the Celtic, French, German, and Scandinavian languages, along with the Greek, which supplies the language with nearly all its scientific terms. Latin words were introduced partly by the Romans themselves, but mainly by the clergy of the Romish Church after Christianity was established, and by learned men after the revival of the study of the ancient languages in the 15th and 16th centuries. French words were added by the Normans after the Conquest, and relate to feudalism, law, the church, the chase, and cuisine. The introduction of Greek words connects itself with the rise and extension of scientific discovery. About the beginning of the 17th century, in the reign of James I., the English language had already begun to assume the form in which we now find it, and is from that date entitled to be called the *English* language.

From the time when the *Bible* was translated into English, and, by being printed, spread among the people; when the *Book of Common Prayer* was compiled, and, along with the Bible, read to the people in churches; and when great writers, such as Spenser, Shakspere, Ben Jonson, Bacon, and Milton, began to publish their immortal works in the every-day speech of the country, the language may be said to have become fixed; for, although numerous Greek and Latin words have been introduced since then to supply new terms required by the rapid extension of the arts and sciences, the language itself has, in its genius and form, undergone no material change. It is in all essential particulars the same as when it first took shape in the days of Queen Elizabeth and her successor, James.

There are four periods in the history of the English language: (1) The Anglo-Saxon, or old English, from 450 to 1100, when the vocabulary was Saxon and the words were largely inflected; (2) the Early English, from 1100 to 1250, when French words began to appear and inflections to disappear or become confused; (3) the Middle English, from 1250 to 1485, when inflections in many cases disappear altogether, and French, which had been introduced, began to yield to it; (4) the Modern English, from 1485 to the present time.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

aor.....aorist.
abbrev.....abbreviation.
abl.....ablative.
acc.....according.
accus.....accusative.
a., adj.....adjective.
adv.....adverb.
agri.....agriculture.
alg.....algebra.
anat.....anatomy.
ant.....antonyms.
app.....apparently.
arch.....archaic.
archit.....architecture.
arith.....arithmetic.
astrol.....astrology.
astron.....astronomy.
attrib.....attributive.
augm.....augmentative.
B.....Bible.
biol.....biology.
book-k.....book-keeping.
bot.....botany.
c. (circa).....about.
c., cent.....century.
cap.....capital.
carp.....carpentry.
cf.....compare.
chem.....chemistry.
cog.....cognate.
coll., colloq..colloquially.
comp.....comparative.
conch.....conchology.
conj.....conjunction.
conn.....connected.
contr.....contracted.
cook.....cookery.
corr.....corruption.
crystal.....crystallography.
dat.....dative.
demons.....demonstrative.
der.....derivation.
dial.....dialect, dialectal.
Dict.....Dictionary.
dim.....diminutive.
dub.....doubtful.
eccles..... { ecclesiastical history.
e. g.....for example.
elect.....electricity.
entom.....entomology.
esp.....especially.
ety.....etymology.
fem.....feminine.
fig.....figuratively.
fol.....followed, following
fort.....fortification.
freq.....frequentative.
fut.....future.
gen.....genitive.
gener.....generally.
geog.....geography.
geol.....geology.
geom.....geometry.
ger.....gerundive.
gram.....grammar.
gun.....gunnery.
her.....heraldry.
hist.....history.
hort.....horticulture.
hum.....humorous.
i. e.....that is.
imit.....imitative.
imper.....imperative.
impers.....impersonal.
indic.....indicative.
infin.....infinitive.
inten.....intensive.
interj.....interjection.
interrog.....interrogative.
jew.....jewelry.
l. c.....lower case.
lit.....literally.
mach.....machinery.
masc.....masculine.
math.....mathematics.
mech.....mechanics.
med.....medicine.
metaph.....metaphysics.
mil.....military.
Milt.....Milton.
min.....mineralogy.
mod.....modern.
Mt.....Mount.
mus.....music.
myth.....mythology.
n., ns.....noun, nouns.
nat. hist.....natural history.
naut.....nautical.
neg.....negative.
neut.....neuter.
n. pl.....noun plural.
n. sing.....noun singular.
N. T.....New Testament.
obs.....obsolete.
opp.....opposed.
opt.....optics.
orig.....originally.
ornith.....ornithology.
O. S.....old style.
O. T.....Old Testament.
p., part.....participle.
p. a., p. adj. { participial adjective.
paint.....painting.
paleog.....paleography.
paleon.....paleontology.
palm.....palmistry.
pa. p.....past participle.
pass.....passive.
pa. t.....past tense.
path.....pathology.
perf.....perfect.
perh.....perhaps.
pers.....person.
pfx.....prefix.
phil., philos..philosophy.
philol.....philology.
phon.....phonetics.
phot.....photography.
phrenol.....phrenology.
phys.....physics.
physiol.....physiology.
pl.....plural.
poet.....poetical.
pol. econ.....political economy.
poss.....possessive.
Pr. Bk..... { Book of Common Prayer.
pr. p.....present participle.
prep.....preposition.
pres.....present.
print.....printing.
priv.....privative.
prob.....probably.
Prof.....Professor.
pron..... { pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.
prop.....properly.
pros.....prosody.
prov.....provincial.
R. C.....Roman Catholic.
recip.....reciprocal.
redup.....reduplication.
refl.....reflexive.
rel.....related, relative.
rhet.....rhetoric.
sculp.....sculpture.
Shak.....Shakspere.
sig.....signifying.
sing.....singular.
spec.....specifically.
Spens.....Spenser.
subj.....subjunctive.
suff.....suffix.
superl.....superlative.
surg.....surgery.
syn.....synonyms.
term.....termination.
teleg.....telegraphy.
Tenn.....Tennyson.
Test.....Testament.
theat..... { theater, theatricals.
theol.....theology.
trig.....trigonometry.
ult.....ultimately.
v. i.....verb intransitive.
voc.....vocative.
v. t.....verb transitive.
vul.....vulgar.
zool.....zoology.

Am., Amer..American.
Ar.....Arabic.
A. S.. .....Anglo-Saxon.
Austr.....Australian.
Bav.....Bavarian.
Beng.....Bengali.
Bohem.....Bohemian.
Braz.....Brazilian.
Bret.....Breton.
Carib.....Caribbean.
Celt.....Celtic.
Chal.....Chaldean.
Chin.....Chinese.
Corn.....Cornish.
Dan.....Danish.
Dut.....Dutch.
Egypt.....Egyptian.
Eng.....English.
Finn.....Finnish.
Flem.....Flemish.
Fr.....French.

Fris...... Frisian.	*L.*.....Latin.	*Rom.*.....Romance.
Gael......Gaelic.	*Lith.*.....Lithuanian.	*Russ.*.....Russian.
Ger......German.	*L. L.* ..... { Low or Late Latin.	*S. Afr.* .....South African.
Goth......Gothic.	*M. E.*.....Middle English.	*Sans.*.....Sanskrit.
Gr......Greek.	*Mex.*.....Mexican.	*Scand.*.....Scandinavian.
Heb......Hebrew.	*Norm.*.....Norman.	*Scot.*.....Scottish.
Hind......Hindustani.	*Norw.*.....Norwegian.	*Singh.*.....Singhalese.
Hung......Hungarian.	*O. Fr.*.....Old French.	*Slav.*.....Slavonic.
Ice......Icelandic.	*Pers.*.....Persian.	*Sp.* ... .Spanish.
Ind......Indian.	*Peruv.*.....Peruvian.	*Sw.*.....Swedish.
Ion......Ionic.	*Pol.*.....Polish.	*Teut.*.....Teutonic.
Ir......Irish.	*Port.*.....Portuguese.	*Turk* .....Turkish.
It......Italian.	*Prov.*.....Provençal.	*U. S.*.....United States.
Jap......Japanese.		*W.* .....Welsh.
Jav......Javanese.		

PRONUNCIATION

The pronunciation of each important word is clearly indicated by the word being respelled immediately after the vocabulary entry, no consonant being used in the respelling that has more than one sound. *Unmarked* vowels have their ordinary or short quality, as in *pat, pet, pit, pot, but.* Other principal vowel sounds are indicated by diacritical marks, as shown in the following examples:

fāte, fär; mē, hēr; mīne;
mōte, möve; mūte; *th*en.
German ü, as in Scotch *gude,* French *du,* etc.

Where more than one pronunciation is given, the first is that preferred.

THE VOCABULARY AND DEFINITIONS

☞N. B.—The arrangement of the words in the vocabulary is strictly alphabetical, except in cases where, for convenience, derivatives are grouped in a paragraph with the words from which they are derived. Thus, the word *cashier,* signifying a keeper of cash, is found in the paragraph under *cash,* while *cashier,* to dismiss (which has no connection with *cash*), is separately entered and defined in its strict alphabetical place.

When the word stands alone, without definition, its meaning or meanings can be seen without difficulty from the words immediately preceding it. Thus *violently* signifies "in a *violent* manner;" *trusteeship,* the office of a *trustee; wanderer,* one who *wanders,* and *bulkiness,* the state of being *bulky.*

Participles formed regularly by adding *-ing, -d,* or *-ed* to the verb are sometimes omitted to save space, but can be readily formed from the verb without danger of misspelling. Irregular participles are duly recorded with the verbs. Economies of space of this character have enabled a vast amount of material to be included that is not ordinarily found in works of this size.

A DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

fāte, fär; mē, hēr; mīne; mōte, möve; mūte; *th*en.

A, ā, the first letter in our alphabet and many other alphabets derived from the Phenician.

a, the indefinite article, a form of **an**.

a, ä or ā, a *prep.* derived from the old prep. *on*, and still used, as a prefix, in *a*foot, *a*field, now*a*days; also with verbal nouns, as *a*-building.

a, ä, a dialectic corruption of *he* or *she*, as in quoth*a*.—**a**, usually written *a'*, Scotch for *all*.

Aaronic, -al, ā-ron'ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to Aaron.

Ab, ab, *n.* the fifth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

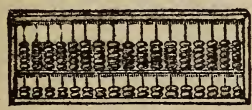
abaca, ab'a-ka, *n.* native name of Manila hemp.

aback, a-bak', *adv.* (*naut.*) said of sails pressed backward by the wind.

abactinal, ab-ak'ti-nal, *a.* (*zool.*) without rays.—*adv.* **abac'tinally.**

abaction, ab-ak'shun, *n.* (*law*) the stealing of cattle by the herd.—*n.* **abac'tor**, one who does this.

abacus, ab'a-kus, *n.* a counting-frame, a tablet:—*pl.* **ab'acī.**—*ns.* **abacis'cus, abac'ulus**, dims. of abacus; **ab'acist**, one who counts with the abacus.



Abacus.

Abaddon, a-bad'don, *n.* the destroyer: the bottomless pit.

abaft, a-baft', *adv.* and *prep.* on the stern part of a ship: behind.

abalienate, ab-āl'yen-āt, *v. t.* Same as **alienate.**

abandon, a-ban'dun, *v. t.* to give up: to desert: to yield (oneself) without restraint (with *to*).

abase, a-bās', *v. t.* to cast down: to humble.—*n.* **abase'ment**, state of humiliation.

abash, a-bash', *v. t.* to confuse with shame or guilt.—*n.* **abash'ment**, confusion.

abate, a-bāt', *v. t.* to lessen: to mitigate: (*law*) to put an end to.—*v. i.* to grow less.—*a.* **abāt'able**, capable of being abated.

abatis, abattis, ab'at-is, *n. sing.* and *pl.* (*fort.*) a rampart of trees.

abattoir, a-bat-wär', *n.* a slaughter-house.

abature, ab'a-tūr, *n.* the trail of an animal.

abb, ab, *n.* yarn for a weaver's warp.

abba, ab'a, *n.* father, applied to God: also a bishop in the Syriac and Coptic churches.

abbacy, ab'a-si, *n.* the office of an abbot: an abbey.—*a.* **abbā'tial.**

abbé, ab'ā, *n.* originally the French name for an abbot, but often used in the general sense of a priest or clergyman.

abbess, ab'es, *n.* the female superior of a religious community of women.

abbey, ab'e, *n.* a monastery presided over by an abbot or abbess: the church attached to it:—*pl.* **abb'eys.**

abbot, ab'ut, *n.* the head of an abbey:—*fem.* **abb'ess.**—*n.* **ab'botship.**

abbreviate, ab-brē'vi-āt, *v. t.* to make brief or short: to abridge.—*ns.* **abbreviā'tion**, a shortening, a part of a word put for the whole; **abbrē'viator**, one who abbreviates.—*a.* **abbrē'viatory.**

a, b, c, ā-bē-sē', *n.* the alphabet, hence *fig.* the first rudiments of anything.

abdicate, ab'di-kāt, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to renounce or give up office or dignity.—*a.* **ab'dicant.**—*n.* **abdicā'tion.**

abdomen, ab-dō'men, *n.* the lower part of the belly.—*a.* **abdom'inal.**—*adv.* **abdom'inally.** [L.]

abduce, ab-dūs', *v. t.* an earlier form of **abduct.**—*a.* **abduc'ent**, drawing back: separating.

abduct, ab-dukt', *v. t.* to take away by fraud or violence.

abeam, a-bēm', *adv.* (*naut.*) on the beam, or in a line at right angles to a vessel's length.

abear, a-bār', *v. t.* (*prov.*) to endure or tolerate.

abecedarian, ā-be-se-dā'ri-an, *a.* pertaining to the a, b, c: rudimentary.

abed, a-bed', *adv.* in bed.

aberdevine, ab-ĕr-de-vīn', *n.* the siskin.

aberrate, ab'ĕr-rāt, *v. i.* to wander or deviate from the right way.—*a.* **aber'rant** (*zool.* and *bot.*), wandering, deviating in some particulars from its group.

abet, a-bet', *v. t.* to incite or aid (chiefly in a bad sense):—*pr. p.* abet'ting; *pa. p.* abet'ted.

abeyance, a-bā'ans, *n.* a state of suspension or expectation—also **abey'ancy.**

abhor, ab-hor', *v. t.* to shrink from with horror: to detest: to loathe:—*pr. p.* abhor'ring; *pa. p.* abhorred'.—*ns.* **abhor'rence,** extreme hatred; (*obs.*) **abhor'rency.**—*a.* **abhor'rent,** detesting: repugnant (with *of*).

Abib, ā'bib, *n.* the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

abide, a-bīd', *v. t.* to wait for: to endure: to tolerate.—*v. i.* to remain, dwell or stay:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* abōde.—*n.* **abid'ance.**—*a.* **abid'ing,** continual.—*n.* an enduring.

abide, a-bīd', *v. t.* (*Shak.* and *Milton*) to redeem, pay the penalty for, suffer.

Abies, ab'i-ez, *n.* the silver-fir.—*a.* **abiet'ic,** pertaining to trees of the genus Abies. [L.]

abigail, ab'i-gāl, *n.* a lady's-maid.

ability, a-bil'i-ti, *n.* quality of being able: power: strength: skill.

abintestate, ab-in-tes'tāt, *a.* inheriting the estate of one who died without having made a will.

abiogenesis, ab-i-o-jen'es-is, *n.* spontaneous generation.—*a.* **abiogenet'ic.**

abject, ab-jekt', *v. t.* (*obs.*) to throw down or away.

abject, ab'jekt, *a.* cast away: mean: worthless.—*ns.* **abjec'tion, ab'jectness,** baseness: degradation.—*adv.* **ab'jectly.**

abjudge, ab-juj', *v. t.* (*rare*) to take away by law.

abjudicate, ab-jö'di-kāt, *v. t.* to give by judgment.

abjure, ab-jör', *v. t.* to renounce on oath: to repudiate.—*n.* **abjura'tion,** official renunciation.—*a.* **abjur'atory.**—*n.* **abjur'er.**

abkari, ab-kä'ri, *n.* the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors: excise duty.

ablactation, ab-lak-tā'shun, *n.* a weaning.

ablation, ab-lā'shun, *n.* act of carrying away: (*geol.*) the wearing away of rock by the action of water.—*a.* **ablati'tious.**

ablative, ab'lat-iv, *a.* used as a noun. One of the cases of nouns and pronouns, Latin, etc.—*a.* **ablatī'val.**

ablaut, ab'lowt, *n.* (*philol.*) vowel permutation, as in *sing, sang, song, sung.*

ablaze, a-blāz', *a.* in a blaze, on fire: gleaming brightly.

able, ā'bl, *a.* (comp. a'bler; superl. a'blest) having sufficient strength, power, or means to do a thing: skilful.—*a.* **a'ble-bod'ied,** free from disability: robust.

abloom, a-blöm', *adv.* in a blooming state. [Prep. *a,* on, and *bloom.*]

abluent, ab'lö-ent, *a.* washing or cleaning by a liquid.—*n.* a medicine which carries off impurities from the system.

ablution, ab-lö'shun, *n.* act of washing, esp. the body: any ceremonial washing.—*a.* **ablu'tionary.**

abnegate, ab'ne-gāt, *v. t.* to deny.—*ns.* **abnegā'tion,** renunciation; **ab'negator.**

abnormal, ab-nor'mal, *a.* not according to rule: irregular.—*ns.* **abnormal'ity, abnor'mity.**—*adv.* **abnor'mally.**

aboard, a-bōrd', *adv.* or *prep.* on board: in a ship, or railway-car.

abode, a-bōd', *n.* a dwelling-place: stay. [See *abide.*]

abode, a-bōd', *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of abide.

abolish, ab-ol'ish, *v. t.* to put an end to: to annul.—*a.* **abol'ishable,** capable of being abolished.

abomasus, ab-ō-mā'sus, *n.* the fourth stomach of ruminants.

abominate, ab-om'in-āt, *v. t.* to abhor: to detest extremely.—*a.* **abom'inable,** hateful: detestable.

abord, a-bōrd', *v. t.* (*arch.*) to accost.

aboriginal, ab-o-rij'in-al, *a.* first, primitive, indigenous.—*adv.* **aborig'inally.**

aborigines, ab-o-rij'in-ēz, *n. pl.* the original inhabitants of a country.

abort, ab-ort', *v. i.* to miscarry in birth.—*n.* **abor'tion,** premature delivery, or the procuring of such: a misshapen being.—*a.* **abort'ive,** born untimely: un-

successful.—*adv.* **abort'ively.**—*n.* **abort'iveness.**

abound, ab-ownd', *v. i.* to be in great plenty: to possess in plenty (with *in*): to be filled with (used with *with*).

about, a-bowt', *prep.* around: here and there in: near to: concerning: engaged in.—*adv.* around: nearly: here and there.

above, a-buv', *prep.* on the upside: higher than: more than.—*adv.* overhead: in a higher position, order, or power.—*a.* **above'-board,** open, honorable.

abracadabra, ab-ra-ka-dab'ra, *n.* a cabalistic word; a spell or conjuring word: mere gibberish.

abrade, ab-rād', *v. t.* to scrape or rub off: to wear down by friction.

abranchiate, a-brang'ki-āt, *a.* having no gills.—Also **abran'chial.**

abrasion, ab-rā'zhun, *n.* the act of rubbing off.—*a.* and *n.* **abrā'sive.**

abraxas, a-braks'as, *n.* a mystic word, or an amulet, consisting of a gem engraved therewith on some part of it, often bearing a mystical figure of combined human and animal form, used as a charm. [Said to have been coined by the Egyptian Gnostic Basilides in 2d century to express 365 in Greek letters.]

Abraxas.

abreast, a-brest', *adv.* with fronts in a line: side by side: (*naut.*) opposite to.

abridge, a-brij', *v. t.* to make brief or short: to epitomize: to curtail.—*n.* **abridg'ment,** contraction: shortening of time, labor, or privileges: a compendium, epitome, or synopsis.

abroach, a-brōch', *adv.* broached: afloat: astir.

abroad, a-brawd', *adv.* out of doors: in another country.

abrogate, ab'ro-gāt, *v. t.* to repeal.—*n.* **abrogā'tion,** act of repealing.—*a.* **ab'rogātive.**

abrupt, ab-rupt', *a.* the opposite of gradual: sudden: unexpected: precipitous.—*n.* **abrup'tion,** a sudden breaking off: violent separation.—*adv.* **abrupt'ly.**—*n.* **abrupt'ness.**

abscess, ab'ses, *n.* a collection of purulent matter within the tissue.

abscind, ab-sind', *v. t.* to cut off.—*n.* **abscis'sion,** act of cutting off, or state of being cut off.

absciss, ab'sis, **abscissa,** ab-sis'sa, *n.* the straight line cut off or intercepted between the vertex of a curve and an ordinate, measured along the principal axis.

abscond, abs-kond', *v. i.* to hide, or quit a place, to escape a legal process.

absent, abs'ent, *a.* being away: not present: inattentive.—*v. t.* (ab-sent') to keep (oneself) away.

absinth, absinthe, ab'sinth, *n.* spirit combined with extract of wormwood.

absolute, ab'sol-ūt, *a.* free from limits or conditions: complete: unlimited: unalterable: unrestricted by constitutional checks (said of a government): (*gram.*) not immediately dependent.—*adv.* **ab'solutely,** separately: unconditionally: positively: completely.

absolve, ab-solv', *v. t.* to loose or set free: to pardon: to acquit.—*n.* **absolv'er,** one who gives absolution or acquits.

absonant, ab'so-nant, *a.* discordant: absurd: unnatural (with *to* or *from*)—opp. to *consonant.*

absorb, ab-sorb', *v. t.* to suck in: to swallow up: to engage wholly.—*n.* **absorbabil'ity.**—*a.* **absorb'able,** that may be absorbed.—*advs.* **absorb'edly, absorb'ingly.**—*a.* **absorb'ent,** imbibing: swallowing.—*n.* that which absorbs.

abstain, abs-tān', *v. i.* to hold or refrain from.—*ns.* **abstain'er,** specially one who does not take alcoholic drinks; **absten'tion,** a refraining.

abstemious, abs-tēm'i-us, *a.* temperate: sparing in food, etc.—*adv.* **abstem'iously.**—*n.* **abstem'iousness.**

abstersion, abs-ter'shun, *n.* act of cleansing.—*v. t.* **absterge',** to cleanse, purge.—*adjs.* **abster'gent,** serving to cleanse; **abster'sive,** cleansing: purgative.

abstinent, abs'tin-ent, *a.* abstaining from: temperate.—*n.* **abs'tinence.**

abstract, abs-trakt', *v. t.* to draw away: to separate: to purloin.—*a.* **abstract'ed,** drawn off: removed: absent in mind.—*adv.* **abstract'edly.**

abstract, abs'trakt, *a.* general, as opposed to particular or individual: separate: distinct.—*n.* summary: abridgment: essence.—*adv.* **abs'tractly.**—*n.* **abs'tractness.**

abstruse, abs-trös', *a.* hidden: difficult

to be understood.—*adv.* **abstruse'ly.**—*ns.* **abstruse'ness; abstrus'ity.**

absurd, ab-surd', *a.* obviously unreasonable or false.—*ns.* **absurd'ity, absurd'ness,** the quality of being absurd: anything absurd.—*adv.* **absurd'ly.**

abundance, ab-und'ans, *n.* great plenty.—*a.* **abund'ant,** plentiful.—*adv.* **abund'antly.** [See *abound.*]

abuse, ab-ūz', *v. t.* to use wrongly: to revile: to violate.—*n.* **abuse** (ab-ūs'), ill use: misapplication: reproach.—*a.* **abus'ive,** containing or practising abuse.—*adv.* **abus'ively.**—*n.* **abus'iveness.**

abut, a-but', *v. i.* to end: to border (on).—*ns.* **abut'ment,** that which abuts: (*archit.*) what a limb of an arch ends or rests on; **abut'tal,** an abutment.—*p.* **abut'ting,** facing each other: front to front.

abysm, a-bizm', *n.* a form of **abyss.**—*a.* **abys'mal,** bottomless: unending.—*adv.* **abys'mally.**

abyss, a-bis', *n.* a bottomless gulf.—*a.* **abyss'al.**

Acacia, a-kā'shi-a, *n.* a genus of thorny leguminous plants.

academic, ak-ad-em'ik, *n.* a student in a college.—*a.* belonging to an academy, or to a college or university.

academy, ak-ad'em-i, *n.* a higher school: a society or school for the promotion of science or art.—*adjs.* **academ'ic, -al,** of an academy.—*adv.* **academ'ically.**—*n. pl.* **academ'icals,** a college costume.

acajou, ak'a-jö, *n.* the gum or resin of a kind of red mahogany.

Acalepha, ak-a-lē'fa, *n.* a class of radiate marine animals. [Gr. *akalephe,* a nettle.]

acanthopterygian, ak-an-thop-tĕr-ij'i-an, *a.* having spiny fins. [Gr. *akantha,* thorn, *pteryx, pterygos,* a wing, a fin.]

Acanthus (*archit.*).

acanthus, a-kan'thus, *n.* a prickly plant, called bear's breech or brank-ursine: (*archit.*) an ornament resembling its leaves—also **acan'tha.**—*adjs.* **acan'thine, acanthā'ceous.**

acarpous, a-kar'pus, *a.* (*bot.*) without fruit.

Acarus, ak'ar-us, *n.* a genus of minute insects, embracing the mites and ticks.

acatalectic, a-kat-a-lek'tik, *a.* having the complete number of syllables as a verse: without defect.—*n.* an acatalectic verse.

acatalepsy, a-kat-a-lep'si, *n.* incomprehensibility.—*a.* **acatalep'tic.**

acater, a-kāt'ĕr, *n.* (*obs.*) a caterer.—*n. pl.* **acates',** provisions: food.

acaulescent, a-kaw-les'ent, *a.* without a stalk.—Also **acau'lous.**

accable, ak-kā'bl, *v. t.* (*obs.*) to crush, to encumber.

Accadian, a-kā'di-an, *a.* of or belonging to Accad, an ancient city.—*n.* an ancient cuneiform language.

accede, ak-sēd', *v. i.* to come to, or arrive at, a place or condition: to agree or assent (with *to*).—*n.* **acced'er.**

accelerate, ak-sel'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* to increase the speed or progress of.—*n.* **accelerā'tion,** the act of hastening: increase of speed.—*a.* **accel'erative,** quickening.—*n.* **accel'erator,** one who or that which accelerates.—*a.* **accel'eratory.**

accent, ak'sent, *n.* modulation of the voice: stress on a syllable or word: a mark used to direct this stress: peculiar mode of utterance.—*v. t.* **accent',** to express or note the accent.—*a.* **accent'ual,** relating to accent.—*n.* **accentual'ity.**—*adv.* **accent'ually.**—*v. t.* **accent'uate,** to mark or pronounce with accent.—*n.* **accentuā'tion,** the act of marking or pronouncing accents.

accept, ak-sept', *v. t.* to receive: to agree to: to promise to pay: (*B.*) to receive with favor.—*a.* **acceptable** (ak-sept'a-bl) pleasing: agreeable.—*ns.* **accept'ableness, acceptabil'ity,** quality of being acceptable.—*adv.* **accept'ably.**

access, ak'ses, or ak-ses', *n.* liberty to come to, approach: increase.—*n.* **access-ibil'ity.**—*a.* **access'ible,** that may be approached.—*adv.* **access'ibly.**

accession, ak-sesh'un, *n.* a coming to: increase.

accessory, ak'ses-sor-i, *a.* additional: contributing to: aiding: (*law*) participating in a crime.—*n.* anything additional: one who aids or gives countenance to a crime.—*a.* **accessōr'ial,** relating to an accessory.—*adv.* **ac'cessorily.**

accidence, ak'sid-ens, *n.* the part of grammar treating of word inflections.

accident, ak'sid-ent, *n.* an unforeseen or unexpected event: chance: an unessential quality or property.—*a.* **acci-**

dent'al, happening by chance: not essential.

accite, ak-sīt', *v. t.* to cite or call, to summon.

acclamation, ak-klam-ā'shun, *n.* a shout of applause—also **acclaim'.**—*v. t.* **acclaim',** to declare by acclamation.—*a.* **acclam'atory,** expressing acclamation.

acclimatize, ak-klīm'at-īz, *v. t.* to inure to a foreign climate—also **acclim'ate.**—*n.* **acclimatizā'tion,** the act of acclimatizing: the state of being acclimatized—also **acclimā'tion.**

acclivity, ak-kliv'i-ti, *n.* a slope upwards.—*a.* **acclī'vous,** rising as an acclivity—also **accliv'itous.**

accommodate, ak-kom'mod-āt, *v. t.* to adapt: to make suitable: to adjust: to harmonize: to furnish or supply (*with*): to provide entertainment for.—*p. a.* **accom'modating,** affording accommodation: obliging.—*n.* **accommodā'tion,** convenience: fitness: adjustment: obligingness: an arrangement or compromise.

accompany, ak-kum'pan-i, *v. t.* to keep company with: to attend: to support (a singer) by playing on any instrument an additional part.—*ns.* **accom'panier; accom'paniment,** that which accompanies; **accom'panist,** one who accompanies a singer on an instrument.

accomplice, ak-kom'plis, *n.* an associate, esp. in crime.

accomplish, ak-kom'plish, *v. t.* to complete: to bring about: to effect: to fulfil: to equip.—*adjs.* **accom'plishable; accom'plished,** complete in acquirements: polished.—*n.* **accom'plishment,** completion: ornamental acquirement.

accord, ak-kord', *v. i.* to agree: to be in correspondence (*with*).—*v. t.* to cause to agree: to reconcile: to grant.—*n.* agreement: harmony.—*n.* **accord'ance,** agreement: conformity.—*a.* **accord'ant,** agreeing: corresponding.—*adv.* **accord'antly.**—*p. a.* **accord'ing,** in accordance: agreeing: harmonious.—*adv.* **accord'ingly,** agreeably: suitably: in agreement (with what precedes).

accordion, ak-kor'di-on, *n.* a portable musical instrument consisting of a hand-bellows, with keyboard and free metal reeds.

Accordion.

accost, ak-kost', *v. t.* to speak first to: to address.—*a.* **accost'able,** easy of access.

accouchement, ak-kösh'mong, *n.* delivery in childbed.

accoucheur, ak-kö-shēr', *n.* a man who assists women in childbirth.—*fem.* **accoucheuse** (ak-kö-shēz'). [Fr.]

account, ak-kownt', *v. t.* to reckon: to judge, value.—*v. i.* (with *for*) to give a reason: to give an account of money held in trust.—*n.* a counting: statement: value: sake: a reckoning as to money.—*a.* **account'able,** liable to account, responsible.

accouter, ak-kö'tēr, *v. t.* to dress or equip:—*pr. p.* accou'tering; *pa. p.* accou'tered.—*n. pl.* **accou'terments,** dress: military equipments.

accoy, ak-koi', *v. t.* (*obs.*) to still: to soothe.

accredit, ak-kred'it, *v. t.* to give credit, countenance, authority, or honor to: to furnish with credentials.—*n.* **accreditā'tion,** fact of being accredited.—*p. a.* **accred'ited,** recognized.

accrescent, ak-kres'ent, *a.* growing: ever-increasing.—*ns.* **accres'cence,** gradual growth or increase; **accrē'tion,** the process of growing: the growing together of parts externally: any extraneous addition.—*a.* **accrē'tive.**

accrue, ak-krö', *v. i.* to spring or grow as a natural result: to fall to any one by way of advantage.

accumbent, ak-kumb'ent, *a.* reclining.

accumulate, ak-kūm'ūl-āt, *v. t.* to heap or pile up: to amass.—*v. i.* to increase greatly: to go on increasing.—*n.* **accumulā'tion,** a heaping up: a heap, mass, or pile.—*a.* **accum'ulative,** heaping up.

accurate, ak'kūr-at, *a.* done with care: exact.—*n.* **ac'curacy,** correctness: exactness.—*adv.* **ac'curately.**—*n.* **ac'cureteness.**

accurse, ak-kurs', *v. t.* to curse: to devote to misery or destruction.—*a.* **accurs'ed,** subjected to a curse: worthy of a curse.

accusative, ak-kūz'a-tiv, *a.* accusing.—*n.* (*gram.*) the case which expresses the direct object of transitive verbs (in English, the objective).—*a.* **accus'atival.**

accuse, ak-kūz', *v. t.* to bring a charge against: to blame.—*a.* **accus'able,** that may be accused.—*ns.* **accus'al,** accusation; **accusā'tion,** the act of accusing:

a charge.—*adjs.* **accusatō'rial,** of an accuser; **accus'atory,** containing accusation.—*p. a.* **accused',** charged with a crime: usually as a *n.*, the person accused.—*n.* **accus'er,** one who accuses another.

accustom, ak-kus'tum, *v. t.* to make familiar by custom: to habituate.—*p. a.* **accus'tomed,** usual: frequent: habituated.—*n.* **accus'tomedness.**

ace, ās, *n.* the one at dice, cards, dominoes, etc.

acephalan, a-sef'a-lan, *n.* (*zool.*) one of the Acephala, a class of mollusks, which present no traces of a head.—*a.* **aceph'alous,** without a head.

acerbity, as-ēr'bi-ti, *n.* bitterness: sourness: harshness: severity.—*a.* **acerb'.**

aceric, a-ser'ik, *a.* obtained from the maple.

acetabulum, as-ē-tab'ū-lum, *n.* (*anat.*) the cavity which receives the head of the thigh-bone: also a glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals:—*pl.* **acetab'ula.**

acetanilid, as-et-an'i-lid, *n.* a white crystalline sublimable solid, produced by combining glacial acetic acid with anilin. It is used in neuralgia and rheumatism.

acetic, as-et'ik, *a.* of the nature of vinegar: sour—also **acē'tous, acetose'.**—*n.* **aces'cence,** a tendency to sourness.—*a.* **aces'cent.**—*n.* **ac'etate,** salt of acetic acid.

acetify, as-et'i-fī, *v. t.* or *v. i.* to turn into vinegar.—*n.* **acetificā'tion.**

acetopathy, as-et-op'a-thi, *n.* the treating of ailments by the external application of dilute acetic acid.

acetylene, a-set'i-lēn, *n.* a powerful illuminant gas, procured from the decomposition of water with calcium carbide and other hydro-carbons.

Achates, ä-kā'tes, *n.* trusty comrade.

ache, āk, *n.* a continued pain.—*v. i.* to be in continued pain.—*n.* **ach'ing,** continued pain or distress.

achenium, a-kē'ni-um, *n.* (*bot.*) a small hard one-seeded fruit.

Acheron, ak'kēr-on, *n.* death, hell—from the name of that river in the infernal regions of classical mythology.

achieve, a-chēv', *v. t.* to bring to a head or end: to perform: to accomplish: to gain, to win.—*a.* **achiev'able.**—*n.* **achieve'ment,** a performance: an exploit.

Achillean, ak-il-lē'an, *a.* like Achilles, the great Greek hero in the Trojan wars: brave, swift of foot, unrelenting in wrath.

achromatic, a-krōm-at'ik, *a.* transmitting light without color, of a lens or telescope.—*adv.* **achromat'ically.**

acicular, as-ik'ū-lar, *a.* needle-shaped.—Also **acic'ulate, acic'ulated.**

acid, as'id, *a.* sharp: sour.—*n.* a sour substance: (*chem.*) one of a class of substances which combine with alkalis, metallic oxids, etc., to form salts.

acidify, as-id'i-fī, *v. t.* to make acid: to convert into an acid.

acidulous, as-id'ū-lus, *a.* slightly sour: subacid: (*fig.*) caustic, sharp.

acierage, ā'sē-ēr-āj, *n.* the covering of an engraved copper-plate with a film of iron or steel.

aciform, as'i-form, *a.* needle-shaped.

aciniform, a-sin'i-form, *a.* in clusters like grapes, or having the form of grapes.

acknowledge, ak-nol'ej, *v. t.* to own a knowledge of: to own as true: to confess: to admit or intimate the receipt of.—*a.* **acknow'ledgeable.**—*adv.* **acknow'ledgeably.**—*n.* **acknowledgment,** recognition: admission: confession: thanks: a receipt.

aclinic, ak-lin'ik, *a.* without inclination, applied to the magnetic equator.

acme, ak'mē, *n.* the top or highest point: culmination or perfection: crisis.

acne, ak'nē, *n.* a common skin disease.

acock, a-kok', *adv.* in a cocked manner: defiantly.

acolyte, ak'o-līt, **acolyth,** ak'o-lith, *n.* an attendant or assistant: (*R. C. Church*) one ordained to the fourth of the minor orders.

aconite, ak'o-nīt, *n.* the plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood: poison.

acorn, ā'korn, *n.* the seed or fruit of the oak.—*a.* **a'corned.**—*n.* **a'corn-shell,** a name for the Balanus (L., acorn), a genus of cirripeds in the class Crustacea.

acosmism, a-koz'mizm, *n.* disbelief in the existence of an eternal world.

acotyledon, a-kot-i-lē'dun, *n.* a plant without distinct cotyledons or seed-lobes.—*a.* **acotylē'donous.**

acoustic, a-kös'tik, *a.* pertaining to or used in hearing.—*n.* **acoust'ics,** the science of sound.

acquaint, ak-kwānt', *v. t.* to make or

let one to know: to inform.—*ns.* **acquaint'ance,** familiar knowledge: a person whom we know; **acquaint'anceship,** familiar knowledge.—*p. a.* **acquaint'ed** (*with*), personally known: having personal knowledge of.

acquiesce, ak-kwi-es', *v. i.* to rest satisfied: to assent.—*n.* **acquies'cence,** quiet assent or submission.—*a.* **acquies'cent,** resting satisfied: submissive.

acquire, ak-kwīr', *v. t.* to gain: to attain to.—*n.* **acquirabil'ity.**—*a.* **acquir'able.**—*ns.* **acquire'ment,** something learned or got by effort; **acquisi'tion,** act of acquiring: that which is acquired.—*a.* **acquis'itive,** desirous to acquire.—*n.* **acquis'itiveness,** propensity to acquire.

acquit, ak-kwit', *v. t.* to free: to release: to settle, as a debt: to behave or conduct (oneself): to declare innocent.

acre, ā'kẽr, *n.* a measure of land containing 4840 sq. yards.

acrid, ak'rid, *a.* biting to the taste: pungent: bitter.—*ns.* **acrid'ity, ac'ridness,** quality of being acrid: a sharp, bitter taste.

acrimony, ak'ri-mun-i, *n.* bitterness of feeling or language.—*a.* **acrimō'nious,** sharp, bitter.

acritochromacy, a-krit-o-krō'ma-si, *n.* color-blindness.

acritude, ak'ri-tūd, *n.* the quality of being acrid.

acrobat, ak'ro-bat, *n.* a tumbler: a gymnast.—*a.* **acrobat'ic.**—*n.* **acrobat'ism,** the art of the acrobat.

acrogen, ak'ro-jen, *n.* a plant that grows at the top chiefly, as a tree-fern.

acrolith, ak'ro-lith, *n.* a statue made of wood and stone.

acronycal, a-kron'ik-al, *a.* midnight, applied to stars that rise at sunset and set at sunrise.

acropolis, a-krop'ol-is, *n.* a citadel, esp. that of Athens.

acrospire, ak'ro-spīr, *n.* (*bot.*) the first sprout from a seed.

across, a-kros', *prep.* or *adv.* crosswise of: from side to side.

acrostic, a-kros'tik, *n.* a poem, etc., of which the first or last letter of each line taken in succession will spell a name or a sentence.

act, akt, *v. i.* to exert force or influence: to produce an effect: to behave oneself: to feign.—*v. t.* to perform: to imitate or play the part of.—*n.* something done or doing: an exploit: a law: a section of a play.

acta, ak'ta, *n. pl.* proceedings in a court of record, or the minutes of such.

Actinia, ak-tin'i-a, *n.* a genus of marine animals including the animal flowers or sea-anemones.

actiniform, ak-tin'i-form, *a.* having a radiated form.

actinism, ak'tin-izm, *n.* the chemical force of the sun's rays.—*a.* **actinic.**

actinolite, ak-tin'ō-līt, *n.* a green variety of hornblende.

actinometer, ak-tin-om'e-tẽr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays.

actinomycosis, ak-ti-no-mī-cō'sis, an inflammatory disease in cattle, swine, and sometimes man, caused by a bacterium; lumpy jaw.

action, ak'shun, *n.* a state of acting: activity: a deed: operation: gesture: a battle: a lawsuit: the movement of events in a drama, novel, etc.—*a.* **ac'tionable,** liable to a lawsuit.

active, akt'iv, *a.* that acts: busy: nimble: effective: (*gram.*) transitive.

acton, ak'tun, *n.* a stuffed leather jacket formerly worn under armor.

actual, akt'ū-al, *a.* real: existing in fact and now.—*v. t.* **act'ualize,** to make actual: to realize in action.—*n.* **actual'ity.**—*adv.* **act'ually.**

actuary, akt'ū-ar-i, *n.* a registrar: one who makes calculations connected with insurance.

actuate, akt'ū-āt, *v. t.* to put into or incite to action: to influence.—*n.* **actuā'tion.**

aculeated, ak-ul-e-āt'ed, *p. a.* pointed: (*fig.*) pungent, incisive.

acumen, ak-ū'men, *n.* sharpness: penetration.

acuminate, a-kū'min-āt, *a.* (*bot.*) having a long tapering point.—*v. t.* **acū'minate,** to sharpen.—*n.* **acuminā'tion.**

acupressure, ak-ū-presh'ūr, *n.* a mode of arresting hemorrhage with a needle.

acupuncture, ak-ū-pungkt'ūr, *n.* an operation for relieving pain with needles.

acute, ak-ūt', *a.* sharp-pointed: keen: shrewd: shrill.—*adv.* **acute'ly.**—*n.* **acute'ness.**—**acute angle,** an angle less than a right angle.

adage, ad'āj, *n.* a proverb.

adamant, ad'a-mant, *n.* a very hard stone: the diamond.—*a.* **adaman'tine,** made of or like adamant.

Adam's-apple, ad'amz-ap'pl, *n.* the projection in front of the throat.

adapt, ad-apt', *v. t.* to make apt or fit: to accommodate (with *to* or *for*).—*ns.* **adaptabil'ity, adapt'ableness.**—*adj.* **adapt'able,** that may be adapted.—*n.* **adaptā'tion,** the act of making suitable: fitness.

Adar, ā'dar, *n.* the twelfth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

add, ad, *v. t.* to put (one thing) to (another): to sum up: to increase (with *to*).—*adjs.* **add'able, add'ible.**—*ns.* **addibil'ity; addit'ament,** an addition; **addi'tion,** the act of adding: the thing added: the rule for adding numbers together: title, honor.—*a.* **addi'tional,** that is added.

addendum, ad-den'dum, *n.* a thing to be added: an appendix:—*pl.* **adden'da.**

adder, ad'ĕr, *n.* the popular name of the viper.

addict, ad-dikt', *v. t.* to give (oneself) up to (generally in a bad sense).

addle, ad'dl, **addled,** ad'dld, *a.* diseased: putrid: barren, empty.

address, ad-dres', *v. t.* to direct (with *to*): to speak or write to: to court: to direct in writing: to arrange properly.—*n.* a formal communication in writing: a speech: manners: dexterity: direction of a letter.

adduce, ad-dūs', *v. t.* to bring forward: to cite or quote.—*a.* **addūc'ent,** drawing forward or together.

adductor, ad-dukt'ur, *n.* a muscle which draws one part towards another.

addulce, ad-duls', *v. t.* (*obs.*) to make sweet.

adenitis, ad-en-ī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

adenotomy, ad-en-ot'o-mi, *n.* a cutting or incision of a gland.

adept, ad-ept', *a.* completely skilled (*in*).—*n.* a proficient.

adequate, ad'e-kwāt, *a.* equal to all demands or requirements: suitable to the case or occasion: comprehensive: proportionate: sufficient.—*adv.* **ad'equately.**

adhere, ad-hēr', *v. i.* to stick to: to remain fixed or attached (with *to*).—*n.* **adher'ence,** state of adhering: steady attachment.—*a.* **adher'ent,** sticking to.—*n.* a follower: a partizan (with *of*).

adhesion, ad-hē'zhun, *n.* the act of adhering or sticking to: steady attachment.

adhibit, ad-hib'it, *v. t.* to apply to: to use.—*n.* **adhibi'tion,** application: use.

Adiantum, ad-i-an'tum, *n.* maidenhair, a large genus of ferns.

adiathermic, ā-dī-a-thĕr'mik, *a.* impervious to radiant heat.

adieu, a-dū', *adv.* (I commend you) to God: farewell.—*n.* a farewell.

adipocere, ad'i-pō-sēr, *n.* a fatty, waxy substance resulting from the decomposition of animal bodies in moist places or under water.

adipose, ad'i-pōz, *a.* fatty.—**adipose tissue,** the vesicular structure in the animal body which contains the **fat.**

adit, ad'it, *n.* an opening or passage, esp. into a mine.

adjacent, ad-jās'ent, *a.* lying near to: contiguous.

adjective, ad'jek-tiv, *n.* a word added to a noun to qualify it or limit it.

adjoin, ad-join', *v. t.* to lie next to.—*a.* **adjoin'ing,** near: adjacent.

adjourn, ad-jurn', *v. t.* to put off to another day: to postpone.—*v. i.* to suspend proceedings for any time specified, or *sine die*.—*n.* **adjourn'ment,** act of adjourning: the interval it causes.

adjudicate, ad-jō'di-kāt, *v. t.* to determine judicially: to pronounce.—*v. i.* to pronounce judgment.

adjunct, ad'junkt, *a.* joined or added to.—*n.* the thing joined or added, as a qualifying addition to a name: a person joined to another in some office or service.

adjuration, ad-jör-ā'shun, *n.* act of adjuring: the charge or oath used in adjuring.

adjure, ad-jör', *v. t.* to charge on oath or solemnly.

adjust, ad-just', *v. t.* to arrange properly (with *to*): to regulate: to settle.

adjutant, ad'joot-ant, *n.* a staff officer appointed to assist a commanding officer: —*ns.* **ad'jutancy,** office of an adjutant: assistance; **ad'jutant-gen'eral,** the head of his department on the general staff of the army: the executive officer of a commander-in-chief.

adminicle, ad-min'i-kl, *n.* anything

that aids or supports: an auxiliary.—*a.* **adminic'ular.**

administer, ad-min'is-tĕr, *v. t.* to manage: to supply: to conduct: to apply: to impose.—*v. i.* to bring aid (with *to*). *n.* **administrā'tion,** act of administering: management: dispensation of sacraments: the power or party that administers a government.—*a.* **admin'istrative,** that administers.—*n.* **administrā'tor,** one who manages or directs one who administers or distributes an estate.

admiral, ad'mir-al, *n.* the chief commander of a navy: the commander of a fleet: a naval officer of the highest rank.

admire, ad-mīr', *v. t.* to have a high opinion of: to love.—*v. i.* (*arch.*) to be affected with wonder (*at*).—*a.* **ad'mirable,** worthy of being admired.—*n.* **ad'mirableness.**—*adv.* **ad'mirably.**—*n.* **admirā'tion,** act of admiring: wonder, with esteem, love, or veneration: astonishment.

admit, ad-mit', *v. t.* to allow to enter: to let in: to concede: to acknowledge: to be capable of.—*n.* **admissibil'ity.**—*a.* **admis'sible,** that may be admitted or allowed.

admix, ad-miks', *v. t.* to mix with something else.—*n.* **admix'ture,** that which is mixed.

admonish, ad-mon'ish, *v. t.* to warn: to reprove mildly.

admonition, ad-mon-ish'un, *n.* kind reproof: counsel: advice: ecclesiastical censure.

adnate, ad-nāt', *a.* (*bot.*) growing close to the stem.

ado, a-dō', *n.* bustle: stir or fuss.

adobe, a-dō'bā, *n.* and *a.* a sun-dried brick, or made of such.

adolescent, ad-o-les'ent, *a.* growing to manhood.—*n.* **adoles'cence,** the period of youth.

Adonis, a-dō'nis, *n.* a beautiful youth, beloved by Venus: a beau or dandy.

adopt, ad-opt', *v. t.* to choose: to take up or embrace: to take as one's own what is another's, as a child, etc.

adore, ad-ōr', *v. t.* to worship: to love intensely.—*a.* **ador'able,** worthy of being adored.—*n.* **ador'ableness.**—*adv.* **ador'ably.**—*ns.* **adorā'tion,** divine worship, homage; **ador'er,** one who adores: a lover.—*adv.* **ador'ingly.**

adorn, ad-orn', *v. t.* to deck or dress: to embellish.—*n.* **adorn'ment,** ornament: decoration.

adorsed, a-dörst', *a.* in heraldry, placed back to back.

adown, a-down', *adv.* and *prep.* down.

adrift, a-drift', *a.* or *adv.* floating as driven (by the wind): moving at random.

adroit, a-droit', *a.* dexterous: skilful.

adscititious, ad-sit-ish'us, *a.* added or assumed: additional.

adulate, ad'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to fawn upon, to flatter.—*n.* **ad'ulator,** a servile flatterer.—*a.* **ad'ulatory.**

adulation, ad-ū-lā'shun, *n.* fawning: flattery.

adult, ad-ult', *a.* grown: mature.—*n.* a grown-up person.—*n.* **adult'ness.**

adulterate, ad-ult'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* to corrupt: to make impure (by mixing).—*a.* spurious: corrupted by base elements.

adultery, ad-ult'ĕr-i, *n.* violation of the marriage-bed.—*n.* **adult'erer,** a man guilty of adultery:—*fem.* **adult'eress.**—*a.* **adult'erine,** resulting from adultery: spurious.—*n.* the offspring of adultery.—*a.* **adult'erous,** guilty of adultery.

adumbrate, ad-um'brāt, *v. t.* to give a faint shadow of: to exhibit imperfectly.—*adjs.* **adum'brant; adum'brative,** adumbrating or giving a faint shadow.—*n.* **adumbrā'tion.**

advance, ad-vans', *v. t.* to put forward: to promote: to encourage the progress of: to propose: to supply or pay beforehand.—*v. i.* to move or go forward: to rise in rank or in value.—*n.* progress: improvement: rise in price or value: a giving beforehand, also the sum so given: a loan.

advantage, ad-vant'āj, *n.* superiority over another: gain or benefit.—*v. t.* to benefit or profit.—*a.* **advantā'geous,** of advantage: useful (with *to* and *for*).—*adv.* **advantā'geously.**

advent, ad'vent, *n.* a coming or arrival: the coming of Christ: the period before the festival of the Nativity.—*n.* **Ad'ventist,** one who believes in the second coming of Christ to set up a kingdom on the earth.

adventitious, ad-vent-ish'us, *a.* accidental: additional: foreign: appearing casually.

adventure, ad-vent'ūr, *n.* a remarkable incident: an enterprise: risk: the spirit of enterprise.—*v. i.* to attempt or

dare.—*v. t.* to risk or hazard.—*v. i.* to risk oneself: to dare.

adverb, ad'vĕrb, *n.* a word used to modify a verb, adjective, or other adverb.—*a.* **adverb'ial**, pertaining to an adverb.

adversaria, ad-vĕrs-ār'i-a, *n. pl.* collections of miscellaneous notes.

adversary, ad'vĕrs-ar-i, *n.* an opponent: an enemy.

adverse, ad'vĕrs, *a.* acting in a contrary direction: opposed to: unfortunate: injurious.—*adv.* **ad'versely**.—*n.* **advers'ity**, affliction: misfortune.

advert, ad-vĕrt', *v. i.* to turn the mind to: to refer to.—*ns.* **advert'ence**; **advert'ency**, attention: heedfulness: regard.—*a.* **advert'ent**, attentive.—*adv.* **advert'ently**.

advertise, ad'vĕr-tīz, *v. t.* to inform: to give public information or announcement of.—*v. i.* to announce one's goods or wants publicly: to exploit.

advice, ad-vīs', *n.* counsel: intelligence (usually in *pl.*).

advise, ad-vīz', *v. t.* to give advice or counsel to: to recommend: to inform.—*v. i.* to consult.—*ns.* **advisabil'ity**; **advis'ableness**.—*a.* **advis'able**, that may be advised or recommended: prudent: expedient.—*adv.* **advis'ably**.—*a.* **advised'**, cautious: deliberate, as in *well-advised* and *ill-advised*.—*adv.* **advis'edly**.

advocacy, ad'vo-ka-si, *n.* a pleading for: defense. [See *advocate*.]

advocate, ad'vo-kāt, *n.* an intercessor or defender: one who pleads the cause of another.—*v. t.* to plead in favor of: to recommend.

advowson, ad-vow'zun, *n.* the right of patronage or presentation to a church benefice.

adynamic, ā-di-nam'ik, *a.* without strength or force.

adz, adze, adz, *n.* a carpenter's tool. [A. S. *adesa;* ultimate origin unknown.]

Adz.

ædile, edile, ē'dīl, *n.* a Roman magistrate who had charge of public buildings, games, markets, police, etc.—*n.* **æ'dileship**. [L. *ædilis, ædes, -is,* a building.]

ægis, ē'jis, *n.* (*orig.*) a shield given by Jupiter to Minerva: anything that protects.

Æneid, ē'nē-id, *n.* an epic poem by Virgil, the hero of which is Æneas.

æolian, ē-ō'li-an, *a.* pertaining to or acted on by the wind: aerial: of Æolis or Æolia, a district of Asia Minor colonized by the Greeks.—Also **æol'ic**.

æolipile, ē-ol'i-pīl, *n.* the first instrument made to show the power of steam.

aerate, ā'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* to put air into: to supply with carbonic acid or other gas.

aerial, ā-ēr'i-al, *a.* belonging to the air: elevated, lofty, visionary.

aeriform, ā'ĕr-i-form, *a.* having the form or nature of air or gas: unsubstantial, unreal.

aerify, ā'ĕr-i-fī, *v. t.* to change from a solid or liquid state into air or gas: to fill or combine with air.

aerodrome, ā'ĕr-ō-drōm, *n.* a flying-machine having aeroplanes for support in mid-air.

aerodynamics, ā-ĕr-o-di-nam'iks, *n.* the science of the motion of the air and other gases.

aerolite, ā'ĕr-o-līt, *n.* a meteoric stone.

aerology, ā-ĕr-ol'o-ji, *n.* the branch of science which treats of the atmosphere.

aerometer, ā-ĕr-om'e-tĕr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and gases.

aerometry, ā-ĕr-om'e-tri, *n.* the measuring of the air, pneumatics.

aeronaut, ā'ĕr-o-nawt, *n.* one who makes ascents in a balloon.—*adjs.* **aeronaut'ic**; **aeronaut'ical**.—*n.* **aeronaut'ics**, the science of aerial navigation.

aerophyte, ā'ĕr-o-fīt, *n.* a plant nourished by the air.

aeroplane, ā'ĕr-o-plāne, *n.* a flying-machine supported by plane surfaces.

aerostat, ā'ĕr-o-stat, *n.* a machine formed to sustain weights in the air: a flying-machine.

aerostatics, ā-ĕr-o-stat'iks, *n.* the science of raising and guiding balloons.

æruginous, ē-rö'ji-nus, *a.* pertaining to or like copper-rust or verdigris.

aery, ā'ĕr-i, *a.* aerial, spiritual, visionary.

aery, ā'ri, or ē'ri, *n.* the nest of any bird of prey, esp. an eagle.

æsthetics, ēs-thet'iks, *n.* the principles of taste and of art: the philosophy of the fine arts.—Also **esthetics**.

ætiology, ē-ti-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of causation.

afar, a-fär′, *adv.* from a far distance: to a distance.

affable, af′fa-bl, *a.* condescending: easy to be spoken to.

affair, af-fâr′, *n.* that which is to be done: business: any small matter: (*pl.*) transactions in general: public concerns.

affect, af-fekt′, *v. t.* to act upon: to produce a change upon: to move the feelings of.—*a.* **affect′ed,** touched with feeling: full of affection: feigned.—*adv.* **affect′edly.**—*n.* **affect′edness.**—*a.* **affect′ing,** having power to move the passions: pathetic.—*adv.* **affect′ingly.**

affect, af-fekt′, *v. t.* to make a show or pretense of, to assume, to counterfeit or pretend to, to take upon oneself to: to practise, wear, or frequent.—*n.* **affectā′tion,** pretense.

affection, af-fek′shun, *n.* kindness or love: attachment: a disease or abnormal state of body or mind.

affeer, af-fēr′, *v. t.* to fix the market value of.

afferent, af′fēr-ent, *a.* (*anat.*) bringing to, applied to the nerves that convey sensations to the nerve centers.

affiance, af-fī′ans, *n.* faith pledged: marriage contract: trust.—*v. t.* to pledge faith: to betroth.

affidavit, af-fi-dā′vit, *n.* a written declaration on oath.

affiliate, af-fil′i-āt, *v. t.* to receive into a family as a son, or into a society as a member: to attach to, or connect with: to father on or upon.

affinity, af-fin′i-ti, *n.* nearness of kin, agreement, or resemblance: structural resemblance: relationship by marriage: a mysterious attraction supposed to exist between two persons.

affirm, af-fērm′, *v. t.* to assert confidently or positively: to ratify: to confirm: (*law*) to make a formal declaration without an oath.—*a.* **affirm′able,** that may be affirmed.—*n.* **affirm′ance,** affirmation.—*a.* **affirm′ant**—also *n.*, one who affirms.

affix, af-fiks′, *v. t.* to fix to: to add: to attach.—*n.* **af′fix,** an addition to a root, stem, or word, whether *prefix* or *suffix:* any appendage or addition.

affl ation, af-flā′shun, *n.* a breathing upon.

afflict, af-flikt′, *v. t.* to give continued pain, distress, or grief: to harass, or vex.—*pa. p.* **afflict′ed,** harassed by disease of body or mind: suffering.

affluent, af′flö-ent, *a.* abounding: wealthy.—*n.* a stream flowing into a river or lake.—*n.* **af′fluence,** abundance: wealth.

afflux, af′fluks, **affluxion,** af-flux′shun, *n.* a flowing to: an accession.

afforce, af-fōrs′, *v. t.* (*law*) to reinforce (a jury or other deliberative body) by specially skilled persons.

afford, af-fōrd′, *v. t.* to yield or produce: to be able to sell, to expend, or to bear the expense of.

afforest, af-for′est, *v. t.* to turn (land) into forest.

affranchise, af-fran′chiz, *v. t.* to free from slavery, or from some obligation.

affray, af-frā′, *n.* a fight causing alarm: a brawl, or fray.

affright, af-frīt′, *v. t.* to frighten.

affront, af-frunt′, *v. t.* to meet face to face: to insult openly.—*n.* contemptuous treatment: an open insult: disgrace.—*p. a.* **affront′ed,** insulted, offended.

affusion, af-fū′zhun, *n.* the act of pouring upon or sprinkling: baptism by pouring the water on one.

afire, a-fīr′, *adv.* on fire.

aflame, a-flām′, *a.* and *adv.* flaming: glowing.

afloat, a-flōt′, *adv.* or *a.* floating: at sea: unfixed: in circulation.

afoot, a-foot′, *adv.* on foot: astir.

aforesaid, a-fōr′sed, *a.* said or named before.

aforethought, a-fōr′thawt, *a.* thought of or meditated before: premeditated.

aforetime, a-fōr′tīm, *adv.* in former or past times.

afoul, a-fowl′, *a.* or *adv.* entangled: in collision.

afraid, a-frād′, *a.* struck with fear: timid.

African, af′rik-an, *a.* pertaining to Africa.

aft, aft, *a.* or *adv.* behind: near or towards the stern of a vessel.

after, aft′ēr, *prep.* and *adv.* behind in place: later in time: following in search of: in imitation of: concerning: subsequent to, or subsequently: afterward.—*a.* behind in place: later in time: more toward the stern of a vessel.

afterclap, aft′ēr-klap, *n.* an unexpected subsequent event.

after-damp, aft'ĕr-damp, *n.* choke-damp, arising in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp.

afterglow, aft'ĕr-glō, *n.* a glow in the sky after sunset.

afterguard, aft'ĕr-gärd, *n.* the sailors who work the after sails.

aftermath, aft'ĕr-math, *n.* a second mowing of grass in the same season: any subsequent result.

aftermost, aft'ĕr-mōst, *a.* hindmost.

afternoon, aft'ĕr-nön, *n.* the time between noon and evening.

afterpiece, aft'ĕr-pēs, *n.* a minor piece performed after a play.

afterthought, aft'ĕr-thawt, *n.* thought or reflection after an action: a later thought.

afterward, afterwards, aft'ĕr-ward, aft'ĕr-wardz, *adv.* later: subsequently.

again, a-gen', *adv.* once more: in return: back.

against, a-genst', also a-gānst', *prep.* opposite to: in opposition to: in contact or collision with: in provision for: in exchange for, instead of: (*B.* and *Shak.*) by the time that.

agastric, a-gas'trik, *a.* having no stomach.

agate, ag'āt, *n.* a precious stone: a small type.

Agave, a-gā've, *n.* a genus of herbaceous plants, the century plant or American aloe.

Agave.

age, āj, *n.* the ordinary length of human life: the time during which a person or thing has lived or existed: mature years: legal maturity: a period of time: any great period of human history, as the Middle Ages, or of individual history, as the age of infancy: a generation of men: a century.—*v. i.* to grow old.—*a.* **aged** (āj'ed), advanced in age: having a certain age.—*n. pl.* old people.

agenda, aj-end'a, *n. pl.* things to be done: a memorandum-book.

agent, āj ent, *n.* a person or thing that acts or exerts power: any natural force acting on matter: one authorized or delegated to transact business for another.—*n.* **ag'ency,** the office or action of an agent; instrumentality.

agglomerate, ag-glom'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* to collect into a mass.—*v. i.* to grow into a mass.—*n.* **agglomerā'tion,** a growing or heaping together: a mass: a cluster.

agglutinate, ag-glōt'in-āt, *v. t.* to cause to adhere by glue or cement.—*adjs.* **agglut'inant,** uniting or causing to stick together.

aggrandize, ag'grand-īz, *v. t.* to make great or larger: to make greater in power, rank, or honor.

aggravate, ag'grav-āt, *v. t.* to make worse: to provoke.—*a.* **ag'gravating.**—*adv.* **ag'gravatingly.**—*n.* **aggravā'tion,** a making worse: any quality or circumstance which makes a thing worse: an exaggeration.

aggregate, ag'greg-āt, *v. t.* to collect into a mass: to accumulate.—*a.* formed of parts taken together.—*n.* the sum total.—*adv.* **ag'gregately.**—*n.* **aggregā'tion.**—*a.* **ag'gregative.**

aggress, ag-gres', *v. i.* to make a first attack: to begin a quarrel: to intrude.—*a.* **aggress'ive,** offensive as opposed to defensive.

aggression, ag-gresh'un, *n.* first act of hostility or injury: a breach of the peace: an attack on public privileges.

aggrieve, ag-grēv', *v. t.* to press heavily upon: to pain or injure.

aghast, a-gast', *a.* stupefied with horror.

agile, aj'il, *a.* active: nimble.—*n.* **agil'ity,** quickness of motion: nimbleness—also **ag'ileness.**

agitate, aj'i-tāt, *v. t.* to keep moving: to stir violently: to disturb: to discuss.—*ns.* **agitā'tion,** commotion: perturbation of mind: discussion: public excitement; **ag'itator,** one who excites or keeps up a public agitation.

aglet, aiglet, ā'glet, *n.* the tag or point of the lace or string by which different parts of dress were fastened together.

aglimmer, a-glim'ĕr, *adv.* in a glimmering state.

aglow, a-glō', *a.* and *adv.* very warm: red-hot.

agnail, ag'nāl, *n.* an inflammation round the toe- or finger-nail: a whitlow: a hangnail.

agname, ag'nām, *n.* a name over and above the name and surname.

agnate, ag'nāt, *a.* related on the father's side: allied.

agnise, ag-nīz', *v. t.* (*arch.*) to acknowledge, to confess.

agnomen, ag-nō'men, *n.* a surname added to the family name: a nickname.

agnostic, ag-nos'tik, *n.* one who holds that we know nothing of things beyond material phenomena—that a First Cause and an unseen world are things unknown and apparently unknowable.

Agnus Dei, ag'nus-dē'ī, a part of the Mass beginning with the words *Agnus Dei,* also the music set to it: a figure of a lamb emblematic of Christ, bearing with its right foot the banner of the cross, and having the nimbus inscribed with the cross around its head: a round cake of wax stamped with such a figure, and blessed by the Pope. [L. lit. 'lamb of God.']

Agnus Dei.

ago, a-gō', agone, a-gon', *adv.* gone: past: since.

agog, a-gog', *a.* or *adv.* eager: astir.

agoing, a-gō'ing, *adv.* going on: current.

agonic, a-gon'ik, *a.* having or making no angle.

agony, ag'o-ni, *n.* a violent struggle: extreme suffering: Christ's anguish in Gethsemane.—*v. t.* **ag'onize,** to struggle, suffer agony: to subject to agony.—*a.* **ag'onizing,** causing agony.—*adv.* **ag'onizingly.**

agora, ag'o-ra, *n.* an assembly, hence a place of assembly, the market-place.

agrarian, ag-rā'ri-an, *a.* relating to land, or its management: rural.—*n.* **agrā'rianism,** an equal division of lands: a political movement to that end.

agree, a-grē', *v. i.* to be of one mind: to concur: to assent to: to be consistent, to harmonize: to determine, to settle: to resemble, to suit: (*gram.*) to be in concord with.—*a.* **agree'able,** suitable: pleasant: favorable to, consenting to.

agrestic, a-gres'tik, *a.* pertaining to the fields: rural: unpolished.

agriculture, ag'ri-kult-ūr, *n.* the art or practice of cultivating the land.—*a.* **agricult'ural,** relating to agriculture.

agronomial, ag-rō-nō'mi-al, *a.* relating to the management of farms—also **agronom'ic.**

aground, a-grownd', *adv.* stranded.

aguardiente, a-gwär-di-ĕn'tē, *n.* a kind of grape-brandy made in Spain and Portugal: any spirituous liquor.

ague, ā'gū, *n.* a fever coming in periodical fits, accompanied with shivering: chilliness: quaking.

ah, ä, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, joy, pity, complaint, etc.

aha, ä-hä', *interj.* an exclamation of exultation, pleasure, surprise, or contempt.

ahead, a-hed', *adv.* farther on: in advance.

ahoy, a-hoi', *interj.* a nautical term used in hailing.

ahull, a-hul', *adv.* (*naut.*) with sails furled, and helm lashed to the lee-side, driving before the wind, stern foremost.

aid, ād, *v. t.* to help, assist.—*n.* help: an auxiliary: subsidy.—*ns.* **aid'ance,** aid, help, support; **aid'er,** one who brings aid: a helper.

aide-de-camp, ād'-de-kong, *n.* an officer who carries the orders of a general on the field, and brings him intelligence.

aigret, aigrette, ā'gret, *n.* (*zool.*) a small white heron: (*bot.*) the down attached to vegetable seeds: a plume composed of feathers, or of precious stones.

aiguille, ā-gwēl', *n.* a sharp peak of rock: a slender drill.

ail, āl, *v. i.* to feel pain: to be in trouble.—*v. t.* to trouble, afflict—in phrase 'What ails you?'—*n.* trouble: indisposition.—*n.* **ail'ment,** pain: indisposition: disease.

aim, ām, *v. i.* to point with a weapon: to direct the intention or endeavor (*at*).—*v. t.* to point, as a weapon or firearm.—*n.* the pointing of a weapon: the thing pointed at: design: intention.

ain't, ānt, a colloquial contraction for *am not, are not, is not*—also **an't**=*aren't, isn't,* etc.—**an't** (*Shak.*) occurs as a variant of *on't*=*on it, of it.*

air, ār, *n.* the gaseous fluid which we breathe: the atmosphere: a light breeze: publicity: the bearing of a person: outward appearance, manner, look: an assumed or affected manner: (*mus.*) a

rhythmical melody: a song: the soprano part in a harmonized composition, being that which gives it its character: (*pl.*) affectation.—*v. t.* to expose to the air: to dry: to expose to warm air.

aisle, īl, *n.* any lateral division of any part of a church, whether of nave, choir, or transept: the passage in a church, theater, etc., between the pews or seats.

ajar, a-jär′, *adv.* partly open.

ajutage, adjutage, ad′joo-tāj, *n.* a spout or nozle.

akimbo, a-kim′bo, *a.* with hand on hip and elbow bent outward.

akin, a-kin′, *a.* of kin: related by blood: having the same properties.

alabaster, al′a-bas-tēr, *n.* a semi-transparent kind of gypsum or sulphate of lime: the fine limestone deposited as stalagmites and stalactites.

alack, a-lak′, *interj.* an exclamation denoting sorrow.

alacrity, a-lak′ri-ti, *n.* briskness: cheerful readiness: promptitude.

alamode, a-la-mōd′, *adv.* and *a.* according to the mode or fashion.

alamort, a-la-mort′, *a.* half-dead: in a depressed condition: dejected.

alar, ā′lar, *a.* of, or having, wings.—Also **a′lary.**

alarm, a-lärm′, *n.* notice of danger: sudden surprise with fear: a mechanical contrivance to arouse from sleep: a call to arms.—*v. t.* to give notice of danger: to fill with dread.

alas, a-las′, *interj.* expressive of grief.

albata, al-bā′ta, *n.* a white silvery alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper—also *German silver.*

albatross, al′ba-tros, *n.* a large sea-bird found in the Southern Ocean. [Corr. from *alcatras,* perh. with reference to *albus,* white, from its color.]

Albatross.

albeit, awl-bē′-it, *adv.* although it be: notwithstanding: even if, although.

albescent, al-bes′ent, *a.* becoming white: whitish.—*n.* **albes′cence.**

albino, al-bī′no, *n.* a human being or animal whose skin and hair are abnormally white, and the pupil of the eye of pink color.

albite, al′bīt, *n.* a white mineral of the feldspar family.

albugineous, al-bū-jin′e-us, *a.* like the white of an egg, or of the eye.

album, al′bum, *n.* a blank book for the insertion of portraits, autographs, postage-stamps, or the like.

albumen, al-bū′men, *n.* the white of eggs: a like substance found in animal and vegetable bodies.

albuminoid, al-bū′min-oid, *a.* like albumen.

alburnum, al-burn′um, *n.* in trees, the white and soft parts of wood between the inner bark and the heartwood.

Alcaic, al-kā′ik, *n.* a form of verse.—*a.* of or pertaining to the Greek lyrical poet, Alcæus (*c.* 600 B. C.).

alcaid, alcayde, al-kād′, *n.* a governor: a chief magistrate: a jailor.

alcalde, al-kal′dā, *n.* a judge.

alcatras, al′ka-tras, *n.* a name applied loosely to several large ocean birds.

alchemy, al′ki-mi, *n.* the infant stage of chemistry, as astrology was of astronomy.—*a.* **alchem′ic.**—*n.* **al′chemist,** one skilled in alchemy.

alcohol, al′kō-hol, *n.* pure spirit, a liquid forming the intoxicating element of fermented liquors.—*a.* **alcohol′ic,** of or like alcohol.

alcove, al′kōv, or al-kōv′, *n.* a recess in a room: any recess: a shady retreat.

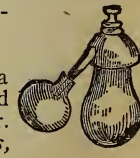
aldehyde, al′dē-hīd, *n.* a volatile fluid with a suffocating smell, obtained by the oxidation of alcohol: large class of compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids.

alder, awl′dēr, *n.* a tree related to the birch.

alderman, awl′dēr-man, *n.* in the United States, a representative of a ward in a city council.

ale, āl, *n.* a beverage made from an infusion of malt by fermentation.

aleatory, ā′lē-a-tō-ri, *a.* depending on the throw of the dice: dependent on certain contingencies.



Alembic.

alembic, al-em′bik, *n.* a vessel used by the old chemists in distillation. [Ar. *al,* the, *anbiq*—Gr. *ambiks,* a cup.]

alength, a-length′, *adv.* at full length.

alerce, a-lers′, *n.* the wood of the sandarac-tree: the Chilean *arbor vitæ*—both of the pine family.

alert, al-ērt′, *a.* watchful: brisk.—*n.* a sudden attack or surprise.

Alexandrian, al-egz-an′dri-an, *a.* relating to Alexandria in Egypt, or its school of philosophy: relating to Alexander.

alexandrine, al-egz-an′drin, *n.* a rhyming verse of twelve syllables, six iambic feet, so-called from its use in old French poems on *Alexander* the Great.

alfalfa, al-fal′fa, *n.* a variety of lucerne, a rich clover-like pasture-grass.

Algæ, al′jē, *n.* (*bot.*) a division of plants, embracing seaweeds.

algebra, al′je-bra, *n.* a method of calculating by symbols.—*a.* **algebrā′ic, -al,** pertaining to algebra.

algorism, al′go-rizm, *n.* the Arabic system of numeration: arithmetic.—Also **al′gorithm.**

algous, al′gus, *a.* relating to or like the algæ or seaweeds.

alias, ā′li-as, *adv.* otherwise.—*n.* an assumed name:—*pl.* **a′liases.**

alibi, al′i-bī, *n.* the plea that a person charged with a crime was elsewhere when the crime was committed.

alien, āl′yen, *a.* foreign: different in nature.—*n.* one belonging to another country: one not entitled to the rights of citizenship.

alienate, āl′yen-āt, *v. t.* to transfer (a right or title) to another: to withdraw: to misapply.

alienist, āl′yen-ist, *n.* one who treats mental diseases. [Fr.]

alight, a-līt′, *v. i.* to come down, as from a horse: to descend: to land anywhere: to fall upon.

alight, a-līt′, *a.* on fire: lighted up.

alike, a-līk′, *a.* like one another: having resemblance.—*adv.* in the same manner or form: equally: similarly.

aliment, al′i-ment, *n.* nourishment: food: support.—*adjs.* **aliment′al,** supplying food; **aliment′ary,** pertaining to aliment: nutritive.—*ns.* **alimentā′tion,** act or state of nourishing or of being nourished; **aliment′iveness** (*phrenol.*), desire for food or drink.

alimony, al′i-mō-ny, *n.* an allowance for support made to a wife when legally separated from her husband, or temporarily while the process is pending.

aline, align, a-līn′, *v. t.* to regulate by a line: to arrange in line, as troops.

alineation, allineation, a-lin-e-ā′shun, *n.* the position of two or more bodies in a straight line with a given point.

aliquant, al′i-kwant, *a.* noting that part of a number that will not divide it without a remainder; thus 5 is an aliquant part of 12.

aliquot, al′i-kwot, *a.* noting such a part of a number as will divide it without a remainder.

alive, a-līv′, *a.* in life: susceptible.

alizarin, a-liz′a-rēn, *n.* a coloring matter used in dyeing red.

alkali, al′ka-li, or -lī, *n.* (*chem.*) a substance which combines with an acid and neutralizes it, forming a salt:—*pl.* **al′kalis.**

alkalify, al′ka-li-fī, *v. t.* to convert into an alkali.—*v. i.* to become alkaline.

alkaloid, al′ka-loid, *n.* a vegetable principle possessing in some degree alkaline properties.

alkanet, al′ka-net, *n.* a plant which yields a red coloring matter: the dye itself.

all, awl, *a.* the whole of: every one of: any whatever.—*adv.* wholly: completely.

Allah, al′la, *n.* the Arabic name of the one God.

allantois, a-lan′tō-is, *n.* a sac-like appendage for effecting oxygenation in the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

allay, al-lā′, *v. t.* to lighten, relieve: to make quiet or calm.

allege, al-lej′, *v. t.* to produce as an argument or plea: to assert: (*B.*) to give proofs.

allegiance, al-lēj′i-ans, *n.* the duty of a subject to his liege or sovereign.

allegory, al′le-gor-i, *n.* a description of one thing under the image of another.—*adjs.* **allegor′ic, -al,** in the form of an allegory: figurative.

allegro, al-lē′grō, *adv.* and *a.* (*mus.*) a word denoting a brisk movement.—*adv.* and *a.* **allegret′to,** somewhat brisk.

alleviate, al-lēv′i-āt, *v. t.* to make light: to mitigate.—*ns.* **alleviā′tion; allev′iātor.**

alley, al′li, *n.* a passage in a city narrower than a street: a long narrow inclosure or floor for bowling.

all-fired, awl-fīrd′, *a.* (*slang*) infernal. —*adv.* excessively.

all-fours, awl-fōrz′, *n. pl.* (preceded by *on*) on four legs, or on two hands and two feet.

Allhallows, awl-hal′lōz, **Allhallow,** awl-hal′lō, *n.* the day of all the holy ones.

Allhallowtide, awl-hal′lō-tīd, *n.* the time near Allhallows-day.

alliance, al-lī′ans, *n.* state of being allied: union by marriage or treaty.

alligation, al-li-gā′shun, *n.* (*arith.*) a rule for finding the price of a compound of ingredients of different values.

alligator, al′li-gā-tur, *n.* an animal of the crocodile genus.

allision, al-lizh′un, *n.* a striking against.

alliteration, al-lit-ēr-ā′shun, *n.* the recurrence of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words following close to each other: initial rhyme.

allocate, al′lo-kāt, *v. t.* to place: to assign a share.—*n.* **allocā′tion,** act of allocating: allotment.

allograph, al′lō-graf, *n.* a writing made by one person for another.

allopathy, al-lop′a-thi, *n.* the mode of medical practice as distinguished from homeopathy.

allophylian, al-lō-fīl′i-an, *a.* of another race, alien.

allot, al-lot′, *v. t.* to divide as by lot: to parcel out.—*n.* **allot′ment,** the act of allotting: part or share allotted.

allotropy, al-lot′ro-pi, *n.* (*chem.*) the property of existing in more than one form.—*a.* **allot′ropic.**

allow, al-low′, *v. t.* to grant: to permit: to acknowledge: to abate: make allowance for: assert, say (*coll.*).—*a.* **allow′able,** that may be allowed: not forbidden: lawful.—*adv.* **allow′ably.**—*n.* **allow′ance,** that which is allowed.

alloy, al-loi′, *v. t.* to mix: to reduce the purity of (a metal) by mixing a baser one with it: (*fig.*) to debase: to temper or qualify.—*n.* a mixture of two or more metals: a baser metal mixed with a finer: anything that deteriorates.

allspice, awl′spīs, *n.* a kind of spice supposed to combine flavors of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves. [*All* and *spice.*]

allude, al-lūd′, *v. i.* to mention slightly: to refer to.—*n.* **allū′sion,** an indirect reference.—*a.* **allus′ive,** referring to indirectly.—*adv.* **allus′ively.**

allure, al-lūr′, *v. t.* to draw on: to entice.—*n.* **allure′ment.**—*a.* **allur′ing,** enticing: seductive: charming.

alluvium, al-lū′vi-um, *n.* water-borne matter deposited by rivers on lower lands:—*pl.* **allū′via.**—*a.* **allū′vial.**

ally, al-lī′, *v. t.* to form a relation between by marriage, friendship, treaty, or resemblance.—*pa. p.* and *a.* **allied′.**—*n.* **ally** (al-lī′, or al′lī), a confederate: a friend: a state united by treaty.

almacantar, al-mak-an′tar, *n.* a circle of altitude parallel to the horizon: an astronomical instrument.

almanac, awl′ma-nak, *n.* a register of the days, weeks, and months of the year.

almandine, al′man-dīn, *n.* a red transparent variety of the garnet.—Also **al′mandin.**

almighty, awl-mīt′i, *a.* possessing all might or power: omnipotent: (*slang*) mighty, great.

almond, ä′mund, *n.* the fruit of the almond-tree.

almoner, al′mun-ēr, *n.* a distributer of alms.

almost, awl′mōst, *adv.* nearly, all but, very nearly.

alms, ämz, *n.* relief given out of pity to the poor.

Aloe, al′ō, *n.* a genus of plants of considerable medicinal importance, mostly indigenous to South Africa.—*a.* **al′oed,** planted or shaded with aloes.

aloes, al′ōz, a purgative bitter drug, the inspissated juice of aloe leaves. Used both as a *sing. n.*, and as a *pl.* of **aloe.**

aloft, a-loft′, *adv.* on high: overhead: at a great height: (*naut.*) above the deck, at the masthead.

alone, al-ōn′, *a.* single: solitary: alone of its kind: of itself, or by themselves.—*adv.* singly, by oneself only.

along, a-long′, *adv.* by or through the length of: lengthwise: throughout: onward: (fol. by *with*) in company of.—*prep.* by the side of: near.

aloof, a-löf′, *adv.* at a distance: apart. —*n.* **aloof′ness,** withdrawal from common action or sympathy.

aloud, a-lowd′, *adv.* with a loud voice: loudly.

alp, alp, *n.* a high mountain:—*pl.* **Alps,** specially, the lofty mountain-ranges of Switzerland.

alpaca, al-pak'a, *n.* the Peruvian sheep having long silken wool: cloth made of its wool. [Sp. *alpaca* or *al-paco,* from *al,* Arab. article, and *paco,* most prob. a Peruvian word.]

Alpaca.

alpenhorn, al'pen-horn, *n.* a long powerful horn, used chiefly by Alpine cowherds.—Also **alp'horn.**

alpenstock, alp'n-stok, *n.* a long stick or staff used by travelers in climbing the Alps.

alpha, al'fa, *n.* first letter of the Greek alphabet: the first or beginning.

alphabet, al fa-bet, *n.* the letters of a language arranged in the usual order.

already, awl-red'i, *adv.* previously, or before the time specified.

also, awl'so, *adv.* in like manner: further.

alt, alt, *n.* high tone, in voice or instrument.

altar, awlt'ar, *n.* an elevated place or structure on which sacrifices were anciently offered: in Christian churches, the table on which the eucharist is consecrated: the communion table.

alter, awl'tēr, *v. t.* to make different: to change: to castrate.—*v. i.* to become different: to vary.—*ns.* **alterabil'ity; al'terableness.**—*a.* **al'terable,** that may be altered.—*adv.* **al'terably.**—*a.* **al'terant,** altering: having the power of producing changes.—*n.* **alterā'tion,** change.—*a.* **al'terative,** having power to alter.—*n.* a medicine that makes a change in the vital functions.

altercate, al'tēr-kāt, *v. i.* to dispute or wrangle.—*n.* **altercā'tion,** contention: controversy.

alternate, al'tēr-nāt, or al-tēr'nāt, *v. t.* to cause to follow by turns.—*v. i.* to happen by turns.—*a.* **alter'nate,** one after the other: by turns.

Althæa, al-thē'a, *n.* a genus of plants including the hollyhock.

altho. Variant spelling of **although.**

although, awl-*th*ō', *conj.* admitting all that: notwithstanding that.

altiscope, alt'i-skōp, *n.* an instrument consisting of mirrors and lenses in a telescopic tube, designed to permit sight of objects hidden by obstacles.

altitude, alt'i-tude, *n.* height: a point or position at a height above the sea: high rank or eminence.

alto, alt'o, *n.* (*mus.*) the lowest female voice, properly *contralto:* the second part in a quartet.

altogether, awl-too-ge*th*'ēr, *adv.* all together: wholly: completely: without exception.

alto-relievo, alto-rilievo, alt'o-re-lē'-vo, *n.* in art, high relief.

altruism, al'trö-ism, *n.* the principle of living and acting for the interest of others.—*a.* **altruist'ic.**

alum, al'um, *n.* a mineral salt, the double sulphate of alumina and potash.

alumina, al-ū'min-a, *n.* one of the earths, the oxid of the metal aluminium.

aluminium, al-ū-min'i-um, *n.* the metallic base of alumina: a metal somewhat resembling silver, and remarkable for its lightness.

alumnus, al-um'nus, *n.* one educated at a particular college.

alveary, al've-ar-i, *n.* a beehive:—*a.* **al'veolate,** pitted like a honeycomb.

alveolar, al've-o-lar, *a.* (*anat.*) of or belonging to the sockets of the teeth.

alvine, al'vin, *a.* of or from the belly.

always, awl'wāz, **alway,** awl'wā, *adv.* through all ways: continually: for ever.

am, am, 1st pers. sing. of the verb To be.

amain, a-mān', *adv.* with main force or strength: exceedingly.

amalgam, a-mal'gam, *n.* a compound of mercury with another metal: any soft mixture: a combination of various elements: one of the ingredients in an alloy.

amandine, am'an-din, *n.* a kind of cold cream prepared from sweet almonds.

amanuensis, a-man-ū-en'sis, *n.* a copyist: a secretary:—*pl.* **amanuen'sēs.**

Amaryllis, am-a-ril'is, *n.* a genus of bulbous-rooted plants.

amass, a-mas', *v. t.* to accumulate.

amasthenic, am-as-then'ik, *a.* (*opt.*) uniting all the chemical rays of light into one focus.

amateur, am-at-ūr', *n.* one who cultivates a particular study, art, game, or sport for the love of it, and not professionally.—*adjs.* **amateur'; amateur'-ish,** imperfect and defective.

amative, am'at-iv, *a.* relating to love: amorous.—*n.* **am'ativeness,** propensity to love or to sexuality.

amatory, am'at-or-i, *a.* relating to or causing love: affectionate.

amaze, a-māz', *v. t.* to confound with surprise or wonder.—*adv.* **amaz'edly,** with amazement or wonder.—*n.* **amaze'ment,** surprise mingled with wonder: astonishment.—*p. a.* **amaz'ing,** causing amazement or astonishment: astonishing.

Amazon, am'az-on, *n.* one of a fabled nation of female warriors: a masculine woman: a virago.—*a.* **amazō'nian,** of or like an Amazon: of masculine manners: warlike.

ambage, am'bāj, *n.* gener. in *pl.* **am'bages,** roundabout phrases: circuitous paths, windings.—*a.* **ambā'gious,** circumlocutory: circuitous.

ambassador, am-bas'a-dur, *n.* a diplomatic minister of the highest order sent by one sovereign power to another.

amber, am'bĕr, *n.* a yellowish fossil resin.

ambergris, am'bĕr-grēs, *n.* a fragrant substance found floating on the sea and in the spermaceti whale.

amberite, am'be-rīt, *n.* a smokeless powder.

ambidexter, am-bi-deks'tĕr, *a.* and *n.* able to use both hands with equal facility.

ambient, am'bi-ent, *a.* going round: surrounding: investing.—*n.* an encompassing sphere: the air or sky.

ambiguous, am-big'ū-us, *a.* of doubtful signification: indistinct: uncertain.—*n.* **ambigū'ity,** uncertainty of meaning.

ambit, am'bit, *n.* a circuit: extent of meaning of words, etc.

ambition, am-bish'un, *n.* the desire of power, honor, fame, excellence.—*a.* **ambi'tious,** full of ambition: strongly desirous of anything—esp. power: aspiring: showy or pretentious.

amble, am'bl, *v. i.* to move as a horse with a peculiar, easy gait: to move at an easy pace affectedly.—*n.* a pace of a horse between a trot and a walk.

amblyopia, am-bli-ō'pi-a, *n.* dullness of sight without apparent cause.

ambrosia, am-brō'zhi-a, *n.* the fabled food of the gods: any delicious beverage.—*a.* **ambrō'sial,** fragrant: delicious: immortal: heavenly.—*adv.* **ambrō'sially.**

ambulacrum, am-bū-lā'krum, *n.* a row of pores in the shell of an echinoderm, as a sea-urchin, through which the tube-feet protrude.—*a.* **ambulā'cral.**

ambulance, am'būl-ans, *n.* a carriage which serves as a movable hospital: a vehicle for transporting the sick or injured.

ambuscade, am'busk-ād, *n.* a hiding to attack by surprise: the hidden place of ambush—used also as a *verb.*

ambush, am'boosh, *n.* and *v.* same meanings as **ambuscade.**

ameer, a-mēr', *n.* a title of honor, also of an independent ruler in Mohammedan countries.

ameliorate, a-mēl'yor-āt, *v. t.* to make better: to improve.—*v. i.* to grow better.

amen, ā'men', or ä'men', *interj.* so let it be.

amenable, a-mēn'a-bl, *a.* easy to be led or governed: liable or subject to.

amend, a-mend', *v. t.* to correct: to improve: to alter in detail.—*v. i.* to grow or become better.—*n.* **amend'ment,** correction: improvement: an alteration proposed: a counter-motion.—*n. pl.* **amends',** supply of a loss: compensation: reparation.

amenity, am-en'i-ti, *n.* pleasantness, as regards situation, climate, manners, or disposition.

amerce, a-mĕrs', *v. t.* to punish by a fine: to deprive of anything, or inflict loss upon.

American, a-mer'ik-an, *a.* pertaining to America, esp. to the United States.—*n.* a native of America.—*v. t.* **Amer'icanize,** to render American.—*n.* **Amer'icanism,** a custom, characteristic, word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans.

amethyst, am'eth-ist, *n.* a bluish-violet variety of quartz.

amiable, ām'i-a-bl, *a.* lovable: worthy of love: of sweet disposition.—*ns.* **amiabil'ity; am'iableness,** quality of being amiable.—*adv.* **am'iably.**

amianthus, a-mi-anth'us, *n.* the finest fibrous variety of asbestos.

amicable, am'ik-a-bl, *a.* friendly.

amid, a-mid', **amidst,** a-midst', *prep.* in the middle or midst of: among.

amiss, a-mis', *a.* in error: wrong.—*adv.* in a faulty manner.

amity, am'i-ti, *n.* friendship: good-will.

ammonia, am-mōn'i-a, *n.* a pungent gas: a solution of ammonia in water.—*adjs.* **ammon'iac; ammoni'acal,** pertaining to, or having the properties of ammonia.

ammonol, am'mo-nol, *n.* a coal-tar

derivative used in medicine as an antiseptic and analgesic.

ammunition, am-mūn-ish'un, *n.* anything used in munition or defense: military stores, formerly of all kinds, now esp. powder, balls, shells, bombs, etc.

amnesia, am-nē'si-a, *n.* loss of memory.

amnesty, am'nest-i, *n.* a general pardon of political offenders: an act of oblivion.—*v. t.* to give amnesty to.

amnion, am'ni-on, *n.* the innermost membrane enveloping the embryo of reptiles, birds, and mammals.

amœba, a-mēb'a, *n.* a name given to a number of the simplest animals or Protozoa.

Amomum, a-mō'mum, *n.* a genus of herbaceous tropical plants.

among, a-mung', **amongst,** a-mungst', *prep.* of the number of: amidst.

amorous, am'or-us, *a.* easily inspired with love: fondly in love (with *of*): relating to love.

amorphism, a-mor'fizm, *n.* a state of being amorphous.—*a.* **amor'phous,** without regular shape, shapeless, uncrystallized.

amount, a-mownt', *v. i.* to mount or rise: to result (in): to come in meaning or substance (with *to*).—*n.* the whole sum: the effect or result.

amour, am-ör', *n.* a love intrigue, or illicit affection.—**amour propre,** self-esteem ready to take offense at slights.

ampere, am-pehr', *n.* in electricity, unit of current.

amphibia, am-fib'i-a, **amphibials, amphibians,** *n. pl.* animals capable of living both under water and on land.

amphibole, am-fib'ol-ē, *n.* the name of a group of minerals which are essentially silicates of lime and magnesia.

amphibology, am-fib-ol'o-ji, *n.* the use of ambiguous phrases or such as can be construed in two senses.

amphibrach, am'fi-brak, *n.* in prosody, a foot of three syllables—a short, a long, and a short, as *amare.*

amphioxus, am-fi-oks'us, *n.* the lancelet, a low vertebrate.

amphitheater, am-fi-thē'a-tēr, *n.* an oval or circular edifice inclosing an arena used for public spectacles

Amphitryon, am-fit'ri-on, *n.* a host or entertainer.

amphora, am'fō-ra, *n.* an ancient two-handled vessel or jar.—*a.* **am'phoric** (*med.*) like the sound produced by speaking into an amphora. [Gr. *amphoreus, amphiphoreus—amphi,* on both sides, and *pher-ein,* to bear.]

Amphora.

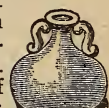
ample, am'pl, *a.* spacious: large enough: abundant.—*n.* **am'pleness.**—*adv.* **am'ply.** [Fr.—L. *amplus,* large.]

amplexicaul, am-pleks'i-kawl, *a.* (*bot.*) nearly surrounding the stem.

amplify, am'pli-fī, *v. t.* to make more copious in expression: to add to.—*n.* **amplificā'tion,** enlargement.

amplitude, am'pli-tūd, *n.* largeness: abundance: width: splendor: wide range of mind: (*astron.*) the distance from the east point of a horizon at which a heavenly body rises, or from the west point at which it sets.

ampulla, am-pul'la, *n.* a small flask or bottle for holding liquids or unguents: a kind of cruet used at the altar: (*biol.*) the dilated end of any canal or duct in an animal body.—*adjs.* **ampullā'ceous; am'pullar.**—*n.* **ampullos'ity,** turgidity of language, bombast. [L.; made up of *amb,* on both sides, and *olla,* a jar; or an irregular dim. of *amphora,* a flagon.]


Ampulla.

amputate, am'pūt-āt, *v. t.* to cut off, as a limb of an animal.—*n.* **amputā'tion.**

amuck, a-muk', *adv.* madly: in murderous frenzy—seldom used save in the phrase 'to run *amuck.*'

amulet, am'ū-let, *n.* a gem, scroll, or other object carried as a charm against sickness, harm, or witchcraft.

amuse, a-mūz', *v. t.* to occupy pleasantly: to divert.—*n.* **amuse'ment,** that which amuses: pastime.

amusette, am-ū-zet', *n.* a light field-gun invented by Marshal Saxe.

amygdalate, a-mig'da-lāt, *a.* pertaining to, like, or made of almonds.

amygdaloid, a-mig'da-loid, *n.* a variety of basaltic rock containing almond-shaped nodules of other minerals, as quartz or feldspar.

amyl, am'il, *n.* the fifth in the series of the alcohol radicals, a natural product of the distillation of coal.—*n.* **am'ylene.**

amylaceous, am-i-lā'shus, *a.* pertaining to or resembling starch.

amyloid, am'i-loid, *n.* a substance like starch, found in some seeds.

an, an, *a.* one: the indefinite article, used before words beginning with the sound of a vowel.

ana, ā'na, a suffix to names of persons or places, denoting a collection of memorable sayings or miscellaneous facts, as *Rooseveltiana, Johnsoniana,* etc.

anabasis, an-ab'a-sis, *n.* a military advance into the interior of a country.

Anableps, an'a-bleps, *n.* a genus of bony fishes with projecting eyes.

anabolism, an-ab'ol-izm, *n.* the constructive processes within the protoplasm: assimilation of food.

anacanthous, an-a-kan'thus, *a.* without spine.

anacard, an'a-kard, *n.* the cashew-nut, the fruit of the *Anacardium occidentale.*

anacatharsis, an-a-kath-ar'sis, *n.* vomiting or expectoration.

anachorism, a-nak'ō-rizm, *n.* (*rare*) something incongruous with the spirit of the country.

anachronism, an-ak'ron-izm, *n.* an error in regard to time: anything out of keeping with the time.

anaclastic, an-a-klas'tik, *a.* pertaining to refraction: bending back.

anacoluthon, an-a-ko-lū'thon, *n.* want of sequence in the construction of a sentence.

anacreontic, an-a-kre-ont'ik, *a.* after the manner of the Greek poet Anacreon: free, convivial, erotic.—*n.* a poem in this vein.

anacrusis, an-a-krō'sis, *n.* (*pros.*) an unaccented beginning of a verse.

anadem, an'a-dem, *n.* a band or fillet for the head: a wreath or chaplet of flowers.

anadromous, an-ad'rō-mus, *a.* ascending rivers to spawn.

anæsthetic, anesthetic, an-ēs-thet'ik, *a.* producing insensibility to external impressions.—*n.* a substance, as chloroform or cocaine, that produces insensibility.

anaglyph, an'a-glif, *n.* an ornament carved in low relief.—*a.* **anaglypt'ic.**

anaglyptography, an-a-glip-tog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of engraving on a plane surface or imitation of relief-work.

anagogy, an'a-goj-i, *n.* the mystical interpretation or hidden sense of words.

anagram, an'a-gram, *n.* a word or sentence formed by rewriting (in a different order) the letters of another word or sentence.

anagraph, an'a-graf, *n.* a catalogue or inventory: a description.

anal, ān'al, *a.* pertaining to or near the anus.

analects, an'a-lekts, *n. pl.* collections of literary fragments—also **analec'ta.**

analeptic, an-a-lep'tik, *a.* restorative: comforting.

analgesia, an-al-jē'si-a, *n.* painlessness, insensibility to pain.

analogy, an-al'o-ji, *n.* an agreement or correspondence in certain respects between things otherwise different: relation in general: likeness.

analphabete, an-al'fa-bēt, *n.* and *a.* one who does not know his alphabet, an illiterate.

analysis, an-al'is-is, *n.* a resolving into elements or component parts—the tracing of things to their source:—*pl.* **anal'yses.**—*v. t.* **an'alyze,** to resolve a whole into its elements: to separate into component parts.

anamnesis, an-am-nēs'is, *n.* the recalling of things past to memory.

anamorphosis, an-a-mor'fo-sis, *n.* a figure, appearing from one view-point irregular or deformed, but from another regular and in proportion.

anandrous, an-an'drus, *a.* without stamens, or male organs, applied to female flowers.

anapest, anapæst, an'a-pest, *n.* (in verse) a foot consisting of three syllables, two short and the third long.

anaphora, an'af-or-a, *n.* (*rhet.*) the repetition of the same word or phrase in several successive clauses.

anaplasty, an'a-plas-ti, *n.* plastic surgery.

anaplerosis, an'a-plē-rō'sis, *n.* the filling up of a deficiency, esp. in medicine.

anarchy, an'ark-i, *n.* the want of government in a state: political confusion: conflict of opinion.—*adjs.* **anarch'ic; anarch'ical.**—*v. t.* **anarch'ize.**—*ns.* **an'archism,** anarchy: the negation of government.

anarthrous, an-är'thrus, *a.* (*entom.*) having neither wings nor legs.

anastatic, an-a-stat'ik, *a.* furnished

with characters standing up, or raised in relief.

anastrophe, an-as'tro-fi, *n.* an inversion of the natural order of words.

anathema, an-ath'em-a, *n.* a solemn ecclesiastical curse: any person or thing anathematized.

anatomy, an-at'om-i, *n.* the art of dissecting any organized body: science of the structure of the body learned by dissection: a skeleton, a shriveled and shrunken body, a mummy: the detailed analysis of anything.

anbury, an'bēr-i, *n.* a disease in turnips, produced by one of the slime-fungi.

ancestor, an'ses-tur, *n.* one from whom a person has descended: a forefather.

anchor, ang'kor, *n.* an implement for retaining a ship in a particular spot by temporarily chaining it to the bed of a sea or river: (*fig.*) anything that gives stability or security.—*v. t.* to fix by an anchor: to fasten.—*v. i.* to cast anchor: to stop, or rest on.

Anchor. *aa,* stock; *b,* shank; *cc,* flukes; *dd,* arms.

anchoret, ang'kor-et, **anchorite,** ang'kor-īt, *n.* one who has withdrawn from the world: a hermit.

anchovy, an-chō'vi, *n.* a small fish of the herring family.

ancient, ān'shent, *a.* old: belonging to former times: of great age or duration: of past times in a general sense: venerable: antique, old-fashioned.—*n.* an aged man, a patriarch: a superior in age or dignity.

ancillary, an'sil-ar-i, *a.* subservient, subordinate (with *to*).

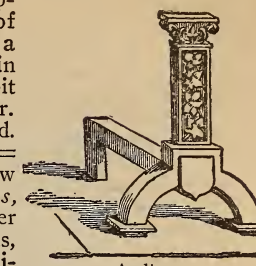
ancipital, an-sip'i-tal, *a.* two-headed: double: doubtful: (*bot.*) two-edged and flattened.—Also **ancip'itous.**

and, and, *conj.* signifies addition, or repetition, and is used to connect words and sentences, to introduce a consequence, etc.

andante, an-dan'te, *a.* and *n.* (*mus.*) moving with moderate and even expression: a movement or piece composed in andante time.

Andean, an-dē'an, *a.* of or like the Andes Mountains.

andiron, and'ī-urn, *n.* one of the iron bars which support the ends of the logs in a wood fire, or in which a spit turns. [O. Fr. *andier* (Mod. Fr. *landier*=*l'andier*); Low L. *anderius, anderia;* further etymology dubious, perhaps ultimately cog. with *end.* The termination was early confused with *iron,* hence the spellings *and-iron, hand-iron.*]



Andiron.

androcephalous, an-dro-sef'a-lus, *a.* having a human head, as a sphinx.

Andromeda, an-drom'e-da, *n.* a genus of shrubs of the heath family: the name of a northern constellation.

aneal, anele, an-ēl', *v. t.* to anoint with oil: to administer extreme unction.

anear, a-nēr', *adv.* nearly: near.—*prep.* near.

anecdote, an'ek-dōt, *n.* an incident of private life: a short story.—*n.* **an'ecdotage,** anecdotes collectively.

anelectrotonus, an'el-ek-trot'on-us, *n.* (*phys.*) the diminished excitability of a nerve near the anode of an electric current passing through it.—*a.* **an'elec'tric,** parting readily with its electricity.—*n.* a body which readily gives up its electricity.—*n.* **anelec'trode,** the positive pole of a galvanic battery.—*a.* **an'electrot'onic.**

anemia, anæmia, a-nē'mi-a, *n.* a deficiency of blood in the system or of red corpuscles in the blood.—*a.* **ane'mic,** affected with anemia.

anemograph, a-nem'ō-graf, *n.* an instrument for measuring and recording the direction and velocity of the wind.

anemometer, a-ne-mom'et-ēr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the velocity or pressure of the wind. [Gr. *anemos,* wind, and *meter.*]

Anemometer.

anemone, a-nem'o-ne, *n.* a plant of the crowfoot family.

anent, a-nent', *prep.* and *adv.* in a line

with: against: towards: in regard to, concerning, about.

aneroid, an'e-roid, *a.* denoting a barometer by which the pressure of the air is measured without the use of quicksilver, or other fluid.

anesthetic, *a.* See **anæsthetic.**

aneurism, an'ūr-izm, *n.* a soft tumor.

anew, a-nū', *adv.* afresh: again.

anfractuous, an-fract-ū'us, *a.* winding, involved, circuitous.

angel, ān'jel, *n.* a divine messenger: a ministering or guardian spirit: a person possessing gentleness, purity, etc.

angelica, an-jel'i-ka, *n.* a genus of umbelliferous plants: a confection: a sweet wine.

angelus, an'je-lus, *n.* the 'Hail, Mary,' or prayer to the Virgin, containing the angelic salutation: a prayer-bell rung in Roman Catholic countries at morning, noon, and sunset.

anger, ang'gẽr, *n.* a strong emotion excited by injury, and involving a desire for retaliation.—*v. t.* to make angry: to irritate.—*adv.* **ang'rily.**—*n.* **ang'riness.**—*a.* **ang'ry,** excited with anger.

angina, an-jī'na, *n.* any inflammatory affection of the throat, as quinsy, croup, etc.:

angle, ang'gl, *n.* a corner: the point where two lines meet: (*geom.*) the inclination of two straight lines which meet, but are not in the same straight line: any outlying corner or nook.—*a.* **ang'ular,** having an angle or corner.

angle, ang'gl, *n.* a hook or bend: a fishing-rod with line and hook.—*v. i.* to fish with an angle.—*v. t.* to fish in.

Anglican, ang'glik-an, *a.* English: belonging to, or characteristic of, the Church of England.—*n.* **Ang'licanism,** attachment to English institutions, esp. the English Church: the principles of the English Church.—*v. t.* **ang'licize,** to express in English idiom.—*n.* **ang'licism,** an English idiom or peculiarity of language.—*v. t.* **ang'lify,** to make English.

Anglo-, ang'glo, *pfx.* English—used in composition, as *Anglo*-Saxon, etc.—*a.* and *n.* **Ang'lo-Sax'on,** applied to the earliest form of the English language—the term Old English is now preferred.

anglomania, ang'glo-mān'i-a, *n.* a mania for what is English: an indiscriminate admiration of English institutions.—*n.* **ang'lomān'iac.**

anglophobia, ang-glō-fō'bi-a, *n.* fear and dislike of England.

angora, ang-gō'ra, *n.* cloth made from the long white silky hair of the Angora goat.

angry. See **anger.**

anguine, ang'gwin, *a.* of or like a snake.

anguish, ang'gwish, *n.* excessive pain of body or mind: agony.

anharmonic, an-har-mon'ik, *a.* not harmonic, applied to ratios.

anhelation, an-he-lā'shun, *n.* difficult respiration: shortness of breath.

anhydrous, an-hī'drus, *a.* (*chem.*) free from water.—*ns.* **anhy'drid,** a term now commonly given to the anhydrous acids.

anil, an'il, *n.* a plant from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made.

anile, an'īl, *a.* old womanish: imbecile.

aniline, an'il-in, *n.* a product of coal-tar extensively used in dyeing and other industrial arts.

animadvert, an-im-ad-vẽrt', *v. i.* to criticize or censure.—*n.* **animadver'sion,** criticism, censure, or reproof.

animal, an'im-al, *n.* an organized being, having life, sensation, and voluntary motion—it is distinguished from a plant, which is organized and has life, but not sensation or voluntary motion: the name sometimes implies the absence of the higher faculties peculiar to man.—*a.* of or belonging to animals: sensual.

animalcule, an-im-al'kūl, *n.* a small animal, esp. one that cannot be seen by the naked eye.

animate, an'im-āt, *v. t.* to give life to: to enliven or inspirit: to actuate.—*a.* living: possessing animal life.—*a.* **an'imated,** lively: full of spirit: endowed with life.

anime, an'im, *n.* the resin of the West Indian locust-tree.

animism, an'im-izm, *n.* a theory which regards the belief in separate spiritual existences as the germ of religious ideas.

animosity, an-im-os'i-ti, *n.* bitter hatred: enmity.

animus, an'im-us, *n.* intention: actuating spirit: prejudice against.

anise, an'is, *n.* an umbelliferous plant whose aromatic seeds are used in cordials, etc.

anker, angk'ĕr, *n.* a liquid measure.

ankle, ancle, angk'l, *n.* the joint connecting the foot and leg.—*a.* **ank'led,** having, or pertaining to, ankles.

ankylosis, ang-ki-lō'sis, *n.* union of the bones; stiffness of a joint.

anlace, anelace, an'lās, *n.* a short two-edged knife or dagger, formerly worn.

anna, an'a, *n,* an Indian coin, the sixteenth part of a rupee.

annals, an'alz, *n. pl.* records of events under the years in which they happened: historical records generally: year-books.

anneal, an-ēl', *v. t.* to temper (glass or metals) by subjecting to great heat and gradual cooling.

annex, an-neks', *v. t.* to add to the end: to join or attach: to take permanent possession of: to affix: to append (with *to*).—*n.* something added: a supplementary building.

annihilate, an-nī'hil-āt, *v. t.* to reduce to nothing: to put out of existence: to render null and void, to abrogate.

anniversary, an-ni-vĕrs'ar-i, *a.* returning or happening every year: annual.—*n.* the day of the year on which an event happened or is celebrated.

annotate, an'not-āt, *v. t.* to make notes upon.—*ns.* **an'notation,** a note of explanation: comment; **an'notator,** a writer of notes, a commentator.

announce, an-nowns', *v. t.* to declare: to give public notice of: to make known.

annoy, an-noi', *v. t.* to trouble: to vex: to tease:—*pr. p.* annoy'ing; *pa. p.* annoyed'.—*n.* **annoy'ance,** that which annoys.

annual, an'nū-al, *a.* yearly: coming every year: performed in a year.—*n.* a plant that lives but one year: a book published yearly.—*adv.* **an'nually.**

annuity, an-nū'i-ti, *n.* a payment falling due in each year during a given term, such as a period of years or the life of an individual, the capital sum not being returnable.—*n.* **annū'itant,** one who receives an annuity.

annul, an-nul', *v. t.* to make null, to reduce to nothing: to abolish:—*pr. p.* annul'ling; *pa. p.* annulled'.

annular, an'nūl-ar, *a.* ring-shaped.—*adjs.* **an'nulate; an'nulated,** formed or divided into rings.—*ns.* **annulā'tion,** a ring or belt: a circular formation; **an'nulet,** a little ring.

annunciation, an-nun-si-ā'shun, *n.* the act of announcing.—*v. t.* **annun'ciate,** to proclaim.

anode, an'ōd, *n.* in electrolysis, the positive pole, or that point by which the galvanic current enters—as opp. to *cathode,* the negative pole.

anodyne, an'o-dīn, *n.* a medicine that allays pain.

anoint, an-oint', *v. t.* to smear with ointment or oil: to consecrate with oil.

anomaly, an-om'al-i, *n.* irregularity: deviation from rule.—*adjs.* **anomalist'ic, -al,** anomalous: departing from established rules: irregular.—*n.* **anom'alite,** an irregular mineral.—*a.* **anom'alous,** irregular: deviating from rule.

anon, an-on', *adv.* in one (instant): immediately.

anonymous, an-on'im-us, *a.* wanting a name: not having the name of the author.

another, an-u*th*'ĕr, *a.* not the same: a different or distinct (thing or person): one more: a second: one more of the same kind: any other.

anserine, an'sĕr-īn, or -in, *a.* relating to the goose: stupid, silly.

answer, an'sĕr, *v. t.* to reply to: to satisfy or solve: to repay: to suit: to suffer the consequences of: to act in conformity with, as 'to answer the helm.'—*v. i.* to reply: to be accountable (with *for*): to correspond: to turn out well.—*n.* a reply: a solution.—*a.* **an'swerable,** able to be answered: accountable: suitable: equivalent.

ant, ant, *n.* a small insect: the emmet or pismire.—*ns.* **ant'-bear,** one of the largest species of the ant-eaters; **ant'-eat'er,** a South American quadruped, feeding on insects, and chiefly on ants; **ant'-hill,** the hillock raised by ants to form their nest. [A. contr. of *emmet*—A. S. *æmete.*]

Ant-eater.

an't, a contr. of *aren't, are not;* colloquial for *am not, is not, has not.*

antacid, ant-as'id, *n.* a medicine which counteracts acidity.

antagonism, ant-ag'on-izm, *n.* a contending or struggling against: opposition.—*v. t.* **antag'onize,** to struggle violently

against: to counteract.—*p. a.* **antag'onized**, made antagonistic, opposed beyond hope of reconciliation.

antalkali, ant-al'ka-li, *n.* anything that counteracts the action of an alkali.

antarctic, ant-ärk'tik, *a.* opposite the arctic: relating to the south pole or to south polar regions.

antecedent, an-te-sēd'ent, *a.* going before in time: prior.—*n.* that which precedes in time: (*gram.*) the noun or pronoun to which a relative pronoun refers: (*logic*) a statement or proposition from which another is logically deduced: (*math.*) the first of two terms which compose the ratio—the first and third in a series of four proportionals: (*pl.*) previous principles, conduct, history, etc.

antechamber, an'te-chām-bĕr, *n.* a waiting-room.

antedate, an'te-dāt, *n.* a date assigned which is earlier than the actual date.—*v. t.* to date before the true time.

antediluvian, -al, an-te-di-lū'vi-an, -al, *a.* existing or happening before the Flood: very old-fashioned, primitive.

antelope, an'te-lōp, *n.* a quadruped belonging to the hollow-horned section of the order of Ruminants. [O. Fr. *antelop*—L. *antalopus*—Gr. *antholops*, of which the origin is uncertain, perhaps from Gr. *anthein*, to blossom, shine, and *ops*, eye, and thus equivalent to 'bright-eyes.']

Antelope.

antelucan, an-te-lō'kan, *a.* before dawn or daylight.

antennæ, an-ten'ē, *n. pl.* the feelers or horns of insects, crustaceans, and myriapods.

antenuptial, an-te-nupsh'al, *a.* before nuptials or marriage.

antependium, an-te-pend'i-um, *n.* a rich frontlet or covering for an altar.

antepenult, an-te-pen'ult, *n.* the syllable before the penult: the last syllable of a word but two.

anteprandial, an-te-prand'i-al, *a.* before dinner.

anterior, an-tē'ri-or, *a.* before, in time or place: in front.

anteroom, an'te-röm, *n.* a room before another: a reception room.

antevenient, an-te-vē'ni-ent, *a.* coming before, preceding.

anthelion, ant-hēl'yun, *n.* a luminous colored ring seen on a cloud or fog-bank over against the sun.

anthelmintic, an-thel-mint'ik, *a.* destroying or expelling worms.

anthem, an'them, *n.* a piece of sacred music sung in alternate parts: Scripture set to sacred music: any song of praise or gladness. [A. S. *antefn*—Gr. *antiphona*—*anti*, in return, *phone*, the voice.]

Anther. *a*, ovary; *b*, style; *c*, stigma: *dd*, filaments; *ee*, anthers.

anther, an'thĕr, *n.* the top of the stamen which contains the pollen or fertilizing dust.—*adjs.* **an'theral**; **antherif'erous**, bearing anthers; **anth'eroid**, resembling an anther. [L. *anthera*, a medicine extracted from flowers, and consisting esp. of the internal organs of flowers—Gr. *antheros*, flowery—*anthos*, a flower.]

antherozoid, an-ther-o-zō'id, *n.* a minute moving body in the antheridia of cryptogams.

anthocarpous, an-tho-kär'pus, *a.* (*bot.*) bearing fruit resulting from many flowers, as the pine-apple.

anthology, an-thol'oj-i, *n.* a collection of poems or choice literary extracts.

anthomania, an-thō-mān'ya, *n.* a madness for flowers.

Anthozoa, an'tho-zō-a, *n. pl.* another name for Actinozoa, one of the three classes of cœlenterates, including sea-anemones, corals, etc.

anthracene, an-thra-sēn', *n.* a substance obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, of value as the source of artificial alizarin.

anthracite, an'thras-īt, *n.* a hard variety of coal: hard coal.—*adjs.* **anthracif'erous**, yielding anthracite; **anthracit'ic.**

anthrax, an'thraks, *n.* a destructive disease, most common among sheep and cattle, due to the presence of bacilli: a carbuncle or malignant boil.

anthropinism, an-thrōp'in-ism, *n.* the looking at things in their relation to man.

anthropocentric, an-thrō-po-sent'rik, *a.* centering all the universe in man.

anthropography, an-thro-pog'ra-fi, *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the human race according to its geographical distribution.

anthropoid, an'throp-oid, *a.* resembling man.

anthropolatry, an-thro-pol'a-tri, *n.* the giving of divine honors to a human being, used in reproach.

anthropolite, an-throp'o-līt, *n.* a petrifaction of human remains

anthropology, an-throp-ol'oj-i, *n.* the natural history of man.

anthropometry, an-thrō-pom'et-ri, *n.* the scientific measurement of the human body.

anthropomorphism, an-throp-o-morf'izm, *n.* the representation of the Deity in the form of man, or with human affections and passions.

anthropomorphosis, an-thrō-po-morf'os-is, *n.* transformation into human shape.

anthropopathism, an-thro-pop'a-thizm, *n.* the ascription to the Deity of human passions and affections.

anthropophagy, an-thro-pof'aj-i, *n.* cannibalism.

anthropophuism, an-thrō-pof'ū-izm, *n.* the ascription of a human nature to the gods.

anthroposophy, an-thrō-pos'o-fi, *n.* the knowledge of the nature of men: human wisdom.

anthropotomy, an-thrō-pot'om-i, *n.* anatomy of the human body

anti-, ant'i, *pfx.* against, in opposition to, rivaling, simulating.

antic, ant'ik, *a.* grotesque: odd.—*n.* a fantastic figure: (*Shak.*) a grotesque pageant: a buffoon, clown, mountebank: a trick, mostly in *pl.*

antichlor, an'ti-klōr, *n.* a substance used in paper-making to free the pulp from the injurious after-effects of chlorin.

anticipate, an-tis'ip-āt, *v. t.* to be beforehand with: to forestall or preoccupy: to foresee: to realize beforehand, or count upon as certain: to expect.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to accelerate: to occur earlier than.

anticivic, an-ti-siv'ik, *a.* opposed to citizenship.—*n.* **anticiv'ism.**

anticlimax, an-ti-klīm'aks, *n.* the opposite of climax: a sentence in which the ideas become less important towards the close: also of any descent as against a previous rise.

anticlinal, an-ti-klīn'al, *a.* sloping in opposite directions.—*n.* (*geol.*) applied to strata when in a roof-like form.

antidote, an'ti-dōt, *n.* a counterpoison: (*fig.*) anything that prevents evil (with *against, for, to*).

antifebrile, an-ti-feb'rīl, *a.* efficacious against fever.—*n.* a substance with such properties.

antifebrine, an-ti-feb'rin, *a.* allaying fever.—*n.* a medicine for this purpose.

anti-federal, an-ti-fed'e-ral, *a.* opposed to federalism.

antifriction, an-ti-frik'shun, *n.* anything which prevents friction.

antihelix, an'ti-hē-liks, *n.* the inner curved ridge of the pinna of the ear.

antilogy, an-til'o-ji, *n.* a contradiction.

antimacassar, an-ti-mak-as'ar, *n.* an ornamental and protective covering for furniture: a tidy.

antimony, an'ti-mun-i, *n.* a brittle, bluish-white metallic element.

antinephritic, an-ti-ne-frit'ik, *a.* acting against diseases of the kidney.

antinomy, an-tin'o-mi, *n.* a contradiction in a law: a conflict of authority.

Antinous, an-tin'ō-us, *n.* an ideal of youthful manly beauty.

antipathy, an-tip'ath-i, *n.* dislike: repugnance: opposition: the object of antipathy (with *against, to, between* of persons).

antiperiodic, an-ti-pē-ri-od'ik, *a.* destroying the periodicity of diseases.—*n.* a drug with such an effect.

antiperistaltic, an-ti-per-i-stal'tik, *a.* acting upwards.

antiperistasis, an-ti-per-ist'a-sis, *n.* opposition of circumstances.

antiphlogistic, an-ti-floj-ist'ik, *a.* of remedies, acting against heat, or inflammation.—*n.* a medicine to allay inflammation.

antiphon, an'tif-ōn, *n.* alternate chanting or singing: a species of sacred song.

antiphrasis, an-tif'ra-sis, *n.* (*rhet.*) the use of words in a sense opposite to the true one.—*adjs.* **antiphras'tic, -al,** involving antiphrasis: ironical.

antipodes, an-tip'od-ēz, *n. pl.* those living on the other side of the globe: places on the earth's surface exactly opposite each other: the exact opposite

of a person or thing:—*sing.* **an'tipode.**

antipole, an'ti-pōl, *n.* the opposite pole: direct opposite.

antipyrin, an-ti-pī'rin, *n.* a febrifuge obtained from coal-tar products.

antiquary, an'ti-kwar-i, *n.* one who studies or collects old things.

antique, an-tēk', *a.* ancient: of a good old age: old-fashioned, after the manner of the ancients.—*n.* anything very old: a kind of type.

antiquity, an-tik'wi-ti, *n.* ancient times, esp. the times of the ancient Greeks and Romans: great age.

Antirrhinum, an-tir-rī'num, *n.* the genus of plants to which snapdragon belongs.

antiscian, an-tish'i-an, *a.* of or pertaining to people living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon fall in opposite directions.

antiscorbutic, an-ti-skor-būt'ik, *a.* acting against scurvy.—*n.* a remedy for scurvy.

anti-Semites, an'ti-sem'īts, *n. pl.* the modern opponents of the Jews in Russia, Roumania, Hungary, and Eastern Germany.—*a.* **antisemit'ic.**

antiseptic, an-ti-sept'ik, *a.* and *n.* counteracting putrefaction and analogous fermentive changes.

antispasmodic, an-ti-spaz-mod'ik, *a.* opposing spasms or convulsions.—*n.* a remedy for spasms or convulsions.

antispast, an'ti-spast, *n.* in meter, a foot composed of an iambus and a trochee.—*a.* **antispast'ic.**

antistrophe, an-tis'trōf-e, *n.* (*poet.*) the stanza of a song alternating with the strophe: an inverse relation.

antitheism, an-ti-thē'izm, *n.* the doctrine which denies the existence of a God.

antithesis, an-tith'e-sis, *n.* a figure in which thoughts or words are set in contrast: opposition: the contrast.

antitoxin, an-ti-tok'sin, *n.* the name applied to substances present in the blood of an animal which neutralize the action of toxins or bacterial poisons.

antitrade, an'ti-trād, *n.* a wind that blows in the opposite direction to the trade-wind.

antitrinitarian, an-ti-trin-it-ār'i-an, *n.* one opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity.—*n.* **antitrinitar'ianism.**

antitype, an'ti-tīp, *n.* that which corresponds to the type.

antler, ant'lēr, *n.* a bony outgrowth from the frontal bones of most male members of the deer family: the branch of a stag's horn.

antonomasia, ant-on-om-āz'i-a, *n.* figure of speech which uses an epithet for a person's proper name, and conversely.

antonym, an'to-nim, *n.* a word which has an opposite signification to that of another word.

Anura, a-nū'ra, *n. pl.* tailless amphibia such as the frog and toad.

anus, ān'us, *n.* the lower orifice of the bowels.

anvil, an'vil, *n.* an iron block on which smiths hammer metal into shape.

anxious, angk'shus, *a.* uneasy regarding something doubtful: solicitous.—*n.* **anxī'ety,** state of being anxious.

any, en'ni, *a.* one indefinitely: some: whoever.—*n.* **an'ybody,** any single individual.—*adv.* **anyhow,** in any way whatever: in any case, at least.—*n.* **an'ything,** a thing indefinitely, as opposed to nothing: any whit, to any extent.—*advs.* **an'yway, an'yways,** in any manner: anyhow: in any case; **an'ywhere; an'ywhen,** in any place whatever, at any time; **an'ywise,** in any manner, to any degree.

aorist, ā'or-ist, *n.* the name of certain tenses in the Greek verb expressing indefinite time.—*a.* **aorist'ic.**

aorta, ā-or'ta, *n.* the great arterial trunk rising from the left ventricle of the heart.—*adjs.* **aor'tal; aor'tic.**

apace, a-pās', *adv.* at a quick pace: swiftly: fast.

apagogic, -al, ap-a-goj'ik, -al, *a.* proving indirectly by an *apagoge* or reduction to an absurdity.

apart, a-pärt', *adv.* separately: aside: asunder, parted: separate: away from all employment: out of consideration (with *from*).

apartment, a-pärt'ment, *n.* a separate room in a house occupied by a particular person or party: a suite or set of such rooms, a flat.

apathy, ap'ath-i, *n.* want of feeling: absence of passion: indifference.

apatite, ap'a-tīt, *n.* a phosphate of lime of great variety of color.

ape, āp, *n.* a monkey: a monkey with-

out a tail or with a very short one: a simian proper: a silly imitator: (*Shak.*) an imitator in a good or neutral sense. —*v. t.* to imitate as an ape.

apepsia, a-pep'si-a, **apepsy,** a-pep'si, *n.* weakness of digestion.

aperient, a-pē'ri-ent, *a.* opening: mildly purgative.—*n.* any laxative medicine.

aperture, ap'ērt-ūr, *n.* an opening: a hole.

apex, ā'peks, *n.* the summit or point: the vertex of a triangle: the culminating point, climax of anything.

Aphaniptera, af-an-ip'tēr-a, *ñ. pl.* a small order of wingless insects.

aphasia, a-fā'zi-a, *n.* inability to express thought in words by reason of some brain disease.

aphelion, a-fē'li-on, *n.* the point of a planet's orbit farthest away from the sun:—*pl.* **aphē'lia.**

apheliotropic, a-fē-li-o-trop'ik, *a.* turning away from the sun.

aphemia, a-fēm'i-a, *n.* loss of speech caused by difficulty in articulation due to paralysis.

apheresis, aphæresis, a-fer'i-sis, *n.* (*gram.*) the taking away of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word.

aphesis, af'es-is, *n.* the gradual loss of an unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word, as in *squire=esquire.*

Aphis, ā'fis, *n.* a family of small plant-lice.

aphonia, a-fō'ni-a, **aphony,** af'on-i, *n.* loss of voice: dumbness.

aphorism, af'or-izm, *n.* a concise statement of a principle in any science: a brief, pithy saying: an adage.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* **aph'orize,** to coin or use aphorisms.—*n.* **aph'orist,** a writer of aphorisms.—*a.* **aphoris'tic,** in the form of an aphorism.

aphthæ, af'thē, *n. pl.* small whitish ulcers on the surface of a mucous membrane:—*sing.* **aph'tha.**

aphyllous, a-fil'us, *a.* (*bot.*) destitute of leaves.

apiary, āp'i-ar-i, *n.* a place where bees are kept.—*adjs.* **apiar'ian; ap'ian,** relating to bees or bee-keeping.—*n.* **ap'iarist,** one who keeps an apiary or studies the habits of bees.

Apician, a-pish'yan, *a.* relating to *Apicius,* a Roman epicurean: luxurious and expensive in diet.

apiculture, ā'pi-cult-ūr, *n.* bee-keeping.

apiece, a-pēs', *adv.* for each piece, thing, or person: to each individually.

aplomb, a-plom', *n.* self-possession, coolness.

aplustre, ap-lus'tēr, *n.* the ornament rising above the stern of ancient ships. [L. —Gr. *aphlaston.*]

Aplustre.

apnœa, ap-nē'a, *n.* a cessation of breathing. [Gr. *apnoia.*]

Apocalypse, a-pok'-a-lips, *n.* the name of the last book of the New Testament containing the revelation granted to St. John: any revelation or disclosure.—*adjs.* **apocalypt'ic, -al.** [Gr., a revelation, an uncovering—*apo,* from, *kalypt-ein,* to cover.]

apocarpous, ap-o-kär'pus, *a.* (*bot.*) having the carpels distinct.

apocatastasis, a-po-ka-tast'a-sis, *n.* (*theol.*) the final restitution of all things.

apocopate, a-pok'o-pāt, *v. t.* to cut off, as the last letter or syllable of a word.

apocrypha, a-pok'-ri-fa, *n.* as applied to religious writings=(1) those suitable for the initiated only; (2) those of unknown date and origin; (3) those which are spurious—the term generally means the fourteen books or parts of books known as the Apocrypha of the Old Testament: hidden or secret things. —*a.* **apoc'ryphal,** of doubtful authority.

apodal, ap'od-al, *a.* without feet: without ventral fins.

apodeictic, a-po-dīk'tik, *a.* (*logic*) noting a proposition which is necessarily true: beyond contradiction.

apodosis, a-pod'o-sis, *n.* (*gram.*) the consequent clause in a conditional sentence.

apodyterium, a-po-di-tēr'i-um, *n.* the apartment in an ancient bath where the clothes were deposited.

apogee, ap'o-jē, *n.* properly the greatest distance of the earth from the sun and moon, the sun's apogee corresponding to the earth's aphelion, and the moon's being the point of its orbit

farthest from the earth: the highest point, climax — opp. to *perigee*.

apograph, ap'o-graf, *n.* an exact copy.

apolaustic, a-po-law'stik, *a.* devoted to the search of enjoyment.—*n.* the philosophy of the pleasurable.

Apollonian, a-po-lōn'i-an, *a.* having the characteristics of Apollo, patron of poetry and music.

Apollyon, a-pol'yun, *n.* the destroyer: Satan.

apologetic, -al, a-pol-oj-et'ik, -al, *a.* excusing: regretfully acknowledging: said or written in defense.

apologue, ap'ol-og, *n.* a fable, parable, or short allegorical story conveying a moral lesson.

apology, a-pol'oj-i, *n.* something spoken to ward off an attack: a defense or justification: frank acknowledgment of an offense: a poor substitute (with *for*).—*v. i.* **apol'ogize,** to make excuse: to express regret for a fault (with *for*). —*n.* **apol'ogist,** one who makes an apology: a defender by argument.

apomorphia, a-po-morf'i-a, *n.* an alkaloid prepared from morphia — a powerful emetic.

apoop, a-pöp', *adv.* on the poop, astern.

apophlegmatic, a-po-fleg-mat'ik, *a.* and *n.* promoting the removal of phlegm.

apoplexy, ap'o-pleks-i, *n.* loss of sensation and of motion by a sudden stroke. —*adjs.* **apoplec'tic, -al,** pertaining to or causing apoplexy: suffering from, or likely to suffer from, apoplexy.

aposiopesis, a-po-si-o-pē'sis, *n.* (*rhet.*) a figure by which the speaker suddenly stops as though unable or unwilling to proceed.

apostasy, a-post'a-si, *n.* abandonment of one's religion, principles, or party.

a posteriori, ā pos-tē-ri-ō'ri, *a.* applied to reasoning from experience, from effect to cause: empirical: gained from experience.

apostil, -ille, a-pos'til, *n.* a marginal note. [Fr.]

apostle, a-pos'l, *n.* one sent to preach the gospel: specially, one of the twelve disciples of Christ: the leader of a propaganda: one of the twelve officials forming a presiding high council in the Mormon Church.

apostrophe, a-pos'trof-e, *n.* (*rhet.*) a sudden turning away from the ordinary course of a speech to address some person or object present or absent: a mark (') showing the omission of a letter or letters in a word, also a sign of the possessive case.—*a.* **apostroph'ic.** —*v. t.* **apos'trophize,** to address by apostrophe.

apothecary, a-poth'ek-ar-i, *n.* a druggist or pharmacist: in England, a medical practitioner who also dispenses drugs.

apothecium, ap-ō-thē'si-um, *n.* the spore-case in lichens.

apothegm, apophthegm, ap'ō-them, *n.* a pithy saying.

apotheosis, a-po-thē'o-sis, *n.* deification: the glorification of a principle or person: ascension to glory, release from earthly life: resurrection.

appal, ap-pawl', *v. i.* (*Spens.*) to wax faint, fail, decay.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to terrify, dismay:—*pr. p.* appal'ling; *pa. p.* appalled'.—*p. a.* **appal'ling,** shocking.

appanage, apanage, ap'pan-āj, *n.* a provision for younger sons, a dependency: any perquisite: an adjunct or attribute.

apparatus, ap-par-ā'tus, *n.* things prepared or provided, material: set of instruments, tools, natural organs, etc.

apparel, ap-par'el, *n.* covering for the body, dress: aspect, guise. — *v. t.* to dress, adorn:—*pr. p.* appar'eling or appar'elling; *pa. p.* appar'eled or appar'elled.

apparent, ap-pār'ent, *a.* that may be seen: evident: palpable: seeming, as opposed to what really is.

apparition, ap-par-ish'un, *n.* an appearance—of a visitor, a comet, etc.: an immaterial appearance, of a ghost, etc.

apparitor, ap-par'it-or, *n.* an officer of an ecclesiastical court.

appeal, ap-pēl', *v. i.* to call upon, have recourse to (with *to*): to refer (to a witness or superior authority): to make supplication.—*v. t.* to remove (a cause) to another court.—*n.* act of appealing: a supplication: removal of a cause to a higher tribunal.

appear, ap-pēr', *v. i.* to become visible: to present oneself formally, hence to act as representative for another: to be manifest: to seem: to come into view, to come before the public, to be published (of a book): to seem though not real.—*n.* **appear'ance,** the act of ap-

pearing: the condition of that which appears, form, aspect: outward look or show: a natural phenomenon: an apparition.

appease, ap-pēz′, *v. t.* to pacify: to propitiate one who is angry: to quiet: to allay.—*a.* **appeas′able.**

appellant, ap-pel′ant, *n.* one who makes an appeal from the decision of a lower court to a higher: one who makes earnest entreaty of any kind.

appellation, ap-pel-ā′shun, *n.* that by which anything is called: a name.—*n.* **appell′ative,** a name common to all of the same kind, as distinguished from a proper name: a designation.

append, ap-pend′, *v. t.* to hang one thing to another: to add.—*n.* **append′age,** something appended.—*a.* **append′ant,** attached, annexed, consequent.—*n.* an adjunct, quality.—*n.* **appendicī′tis,** inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum.—*a.* **appendic′ular,** of the nature of or belonging to an appendix.—*a.* **appendic′ulate,** furnished with appendages.—*n.* **append′ix,** something appended or added: a supplement: an addition to a book or document, containing matter not essential to its completeness: (*anat.*) a process, prolongation, or projection.

apperception, ap-er-sep′shun, *n.* the mind's perception of itself as a conscious agent.

appertain, ap-pĕr-tān′, *v. i.* to belong, as a possession, a right, or attribute.—*p. a.* **appertain′ing,** proper, appropriate (with *to*).—*a.* **apper′tinent,** pertaining or belonging.—*n.* (*Shak.*) that which pertains to anything else.

appetence, ap′pet-ens, *n.* craving or appetite: desire, especially sensual desire—also **ap′petency.**—*a.* **ap′petent.**

appetite, ap′pet-īt, *n.* physical craving, accompanied with uneasy sensation (hunger, thirst, sex): natural desire: inclination: desire for food: hunger (with *for*).—*v. t.* **ap′petize,** to create or whet appetite.—*n.* **appetiz′er,** something which whets the appetite.—*p. a.* **appetiz′ing.**

applaud, ap-plawd′, *v. t.* to praise by clapping the hands: to praise loudly.—*v. i.* to express loudly approval of anything.—*p. a.* **applaud′ing.**—*n.* **applause′,** praise loudly expressed: acclamation.—*a.* **applaus′ive.**

apple, ap′l, *n.* the fruit of the apple-tree, *Pyrus malus.*—*ns.* **ap′ple-blight,** the rotting substances found on apple-trees, caused by the **apple-aphis; ap′ple-pie,** a pie made with apples.

appliqué, ap′lik-ā, *n.* work applied to, or laid on, another material, as of lace.

apply, ap-plī′, *v. t.* to lay or put to: to administer (a remedy): to bring to bear: to employ: to fix the mind on.—*v. i.* to suit or agree: to have recourse: to make request: (*Milton*) to assign or impute blame:—*pr. p.* apply′ing; *pa. p.* applīed′.—*a.* **applī′able,** that may be applied: compliant, well disposed.—*n.* **applī′ance,** anything applied: means used: (*Shak.*) compliance.—*ns.* **applicabil′ity; ap′plicableness.**—*a.* **ap′plicable,** that may be applied: suitable.—*n.* **ap′plicant,** one who applies: a petitioner.—*n.* **applicā′tion,** the act of applying in any sense: a formal request in writing.—*a.* **ap′plicative,** put into actual use in regard to anything: practical.

appoggiatura, ap-pod-ja-tū′ra, *n.* (*mus.*) a form of embellishment by insertion of notes of passage in a melody.

appoint, ap-point′, *v. t.* to fix: to settle: to assign: to grant: to name to an office: to destine, devote.—*p. a.* **appoint′ed,** established: furnished.—*n.* **appoint′ment,** settlement: engagement: direction: situation: arrangement: (*pl.*) equipments.

apportion, ap-pōr′shun, *v. t.* to portion out: to divide in just shares: to adjust in due proportion.—*n.* **appor′tionment.**

appose, a′pōz, *v. t.* to apply one thing to another, e. g. a seal to a document: to place side by side.

apposite, ap′poz-it, *a.* adapted: suitable.

apposition, ap-poz-ish′un, *n.* the act of adding: state of being placed together or against: juxtaposition: a public disputation by scholars.

appraise, ap-prāz′, *v. t.* to set a price on: to value with a view to sale: to estimate the amount and quality of.

appreciate, ap-prē′shi-āt, *v. t.* to estimate justly or highly: to raise in value, to advance the quotation or price of, as opposed to *depreciate.*—*v. i.* to rise in value.—*a.* **apprē′ciable,** perceptible.—*adv.* **apprē′ciably.**—*n.* **appreciā′tion,** the act of setting a value on, also specially

of a work of literature or art: just and favorable estimation: increase in value.

apprehend, ap-pre-hend', *v. t.* to lay hold of: to seize by authority: to be conscious of by means of the senses: to lay hold of by the intellect: to catch the meaning of: to consider or hold a thing as such: to fear.—*n.* **apprehen'sion,** act of apprehending or seizing: arrest: conception: ability to understand: fear.—*a.* **apprehens'ive,** intelligent, clever: having an apprehension or notion of: fearful.

apprentice, ap-prent'is, *n.* one who serves to learn a trade or art: a novice.

apprise, ap-prīz', *v. t.* to give notice: to inform.

approach, ap-prōch', *v. i.* to draw near: to draw nigh (of time or events): to come near in quality, condition, etc. —*v. t.* to come near to: to resemble: attain to: to bring near in any sense.—*n.* a drawing near to: access: a path or avenue: approximation.

approbation, ap-prob-ā'shun, *n.* formal sanction: approval: (*Shak.*) confirmation.—*v. t.* **ap'probate,** to approve authoritatively.—*adjs.* **ap'probatory; ap'probative,** of or belonging to one who approves. [See *approve.*]

appropinquate, ap-pro-pink'wāt, *v. i.* to come near.

appropriate, ap-prō'pri-āt, *v. t.* to make one's private property: to take to oneself as one's own: to set apart for a purpose: (*arch.*) to select as suitable (with *to*).—*a.* set apart for a particular purpose: peculiar: suitable.—*adv.* **aprō'priately.**—*ns.* **aprō'priateness; appropriā'tion,** the act of appropriating: a sum of money officially set apart for a particular purpose: application to a special use.

approve, a-pröv', *v. t.* to show, demonstrate (also reflexively): to sanction or ratify: to think well of, to be pleased with, to commend: (*Shak.*) to put to the trial, hence also, to convict upon proof.—*v. i.* to judge favorably, to be pleased (with *of*).—*ns.* **approv'al,** the act of approving: approbation; **approv'er,** one who approves: (*law*) an accomplice in crime admitted to give evidence against a prisoner.

approximate, ap-proks'im-āt, *a.* nearest or next: approaching correctness.—*v. t.* to bring near.—*v. i.* to come near, to approach.—*adv.* **approx'imately.** —*n.* **approximā'tion,** an approach: a result in mathematics sufficiently correct for a given purpose.

appui, ap-wē', *n.* the reciprocal action between the mouth of the horse and the rider's hand.

appulse, ap-puls', *n.* a striking against: the approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun or a star.—*n.* **appul'sion.**

appurtenance, ap-pur'ten-ans, *n.* that which appertains: an appendage or accessory: (*law*) a right belonging to a property.

apricate, ap'ri-kāt, *v. i.* (*obs.*) to bask in the sun.—*v. t.* to expose to sunlight.

apricot, ā'pri-kot, *n.* a fruit of the plum kind.

April, ā'pril, *n.* the fourth month of the year.—*n.* **A'pril-fool,** one sportively imposed upon on the 1st of April.

a priori, ā pri-ō'rī, a term applied to reasoning from what is prior, e. g. from cause to effect.

apron, ā'prun, *n.* a cloth or piece of leather worn before one to protect the dress, or as part of a distinctive official dress, as by Freemasons, etc.: a short cassock ordinarily worn by English bishops: anything resembling an apron in shape or use.

apropos, a-pro-pō', *adv.* to the purpose: appropriately: in reference to (with *to* and *of*).—*a.* opportune.

apse, aps, *n.* an arched semicircular or polygonal recess at the east end of the choir of a church.—*a.* **ap'sidal.**—*n.* **apsid'iole,** a secondary apse.

apsis, ap'sis, *n.* one of the two extreme points in the orbit of a planet or of a satellite:—*pl.* **apsides** (ap'si-dēz).—*a.* **ap'sidal.**

apt, apt, *a.* liable: ready for or prone to anything: quick: clever: prompt, open to impressions (with *at*).

apterous, ap'tĕr-us, *a.* without wings.

aptitude, apt'i-tūd, *n.* fitness: tendency: readiness, teachableness, talent (with *for*).

aptote, ap'tōt, *n.* a noun without any variation of cases.

apyretic, a-pir-et'ik, *a.* without pyrexia or fever, especially of those days in which the intermission of fevers occurs in agues.

aqua-fortis, ā'kwa-for'tis, *n.* nitric

acid, a powerful solvent, hence used figuratively.

aquamarine, ā'kwa-ma-rēn', *n.* the beryl, so called from its green color.—*a.* bluish-green, sea-colored.

aquarelle, ak-wa-rel', *n.* water-color painting, or a painting in thin water-colors.—*n.* **aquarel'list,** a water-color painter.

aquarium, a-kwā'ri-um, *n.* a tank or series of tanks for keeping aquatic animals.

Aquarius, a-kwā'ri-us, *n.* the water-bearer, the eleventh sign of the zodiac, from the constellation of the same name.

aquatic, a-kwat'ik, *a.* relating to water: living or growing in water.—*n. pl.* **aquat'ics,** amusements on the water, as boating, etc.

aquatint, ā'kwa-tint, *n.* a mode of etching on copper—also **aquatint'a.**

aqueduct, ak'we-dukt, *n.* an artificial channel for conveying water.

aqueous, ā'kwe-us, *a.* watery: deposited by water.—*adv.* **a'queously.**

aquiferous, ak-wif'ēr-us, *a.* bearing water.

aquiform, ā'kwi-form, *a.* having the form of water.

aquiline, ak'wil-in, or -īn, *a.* relating to or like the eagle: curved or hooked, like an eagle's beak.

Arab, ar'ab, *n.* a native of Arabia: an Arab horse: (*l. c.*) a neglected or homeless boy or girl—usually **street** or **city arab.**—*a.* of or belonging to Arabia.—*a.* **Arāb'ian,** relating to Arabia.—*n.* a native of Arabia.—*a.* **Ar'abic,** relating to Arabia, or to its language.—*n.* the language of Arabia.

arabesque, ar'ab-esk, *a.* after the manner of Arabian designs.—*n.* a style of painted or sculptured ornament. [Fr.—It. *arabesco; -esco* corresponding to Eng. *-ish.*]

Arabesque Ornament. From the Mosque at Cordova.

arabin, ar'ab-in, *n.* the essential principle of gum-arabic.

arable, ar'a-bl, *a.* fit for ploughing or tillage. [L. *arabilis—ara-re,* cog. with Gr. *aro-ein,* to plough, A. S. *erian,* Eng. *ear* (v. t.), Ir. *araim.*]

Arachnida, a-rak'ni-da, *n. pl.* a subclass of tracheate Arthropoda, embracing spiders, scorpions, mites, etc.—*a.* **arach'nidan.**—*n.* and *a.* **arach'noid,** like a cobweb.

araneiform, ar-a-nē'i-form, *a.* in the form of a spider.—*a.* **aran'eous,** like a spider's web.

Araucaria, ar-aw-kā'ri-a, *n.* a genus of lofty evergreen trees.

arbalist, är'bal-ist, *n.* a crossbow of steel or horn used in war and the chase.

arbiter, är'bit-ēr, *n.* a judge having absolute power of decision: an arbitrator: umpire:—*fem.* **ar'bitress.**—*ns.* **ar'bitrage,** exercise of the functions of the arbiter; **arbit'rament,** the decision of an arbiter: determination: choice.—*v. i.* **ar'bitrate,** to act as an arbiter: to determine.—*v. t.* to settle by arbitration: to submit to arbitration.

arbitrary, är'bi-trar-i, *a.* not bound by rules: despotic, absolute, varying, uncertain.

arbor, är'bur, *n.* the Latin word for tree.—*a.* **arborā'ceous,** of tree-like character.

arbor, är'bur, *n.* the main support of a machine: an axis or spindle on which a wheel revolves.

arbor, är'bur, *n.* a garden bower: a shaded walk.

arbute, är'būt, *n.* an evergreen shrub known as the strawberry-tree from its scarlet fruit.

Arbutus, är-bū'tus, *n.* a genus of evergreen plants bearing red fruit.

arc, ärk, *n.* a segment of a circle or other curve.

arcade, ärk-ād', *n.* a row of arches supported by columns: the row of piers by which cloisters are inclosed: a walk arched over: a long gallery lined with stores on both sides.

Arcadian, är-kā'-di-an, *a.* pertaining to *Arcadia* (*poet.* **Ar'cady**): pastoral.

arcanum, ärk-ān'um, *n.* a secret: a mystery: a secret remedy or elixir.

arcature, är'ka-tūr, *n.* French for arcade, a small arcade: a blind arcade for decorating wall spaces.

arch, ärch, *n.* a concave construction of stones or other materials, over an open space.—*v. t.* to cover with an arch: to bend into the form of an arch.—*p. a.* **arched,** made with an arch, or like an arch.—*n.* **arch'way,** an arched or vaulted passage. [O. Fr., —L. *arca,* chest.]

Arch.

arch, ärch, *a.* cunning: waggish: roguish: shrewd, now mostly of women and children.

arch, ärch (ärk in *archangel*), *a.* used as a prefix, now chiefly as an intensive in an odious sense: the first or chief.

archæology, ärk-e-ol'oj-i, *n.* a knowledge of ancient art, customs, etc.: the science which deduces a knowledge of past times from the study of their existing remains.

archaic, -al, ärk-ā'ik, -al, *a.* ancient: obsolete or obsolescent, esp. of language. —*a.* **archæan** (ärk-ē'an), of or belonging to the earliest zoological period.—*a.* **archæozō'ic,** pertaining to the era of the earliest living beings on the earth.

archangel, ärk-ān'jel, *n.* an angel of the highest order.—*a.* **archangel'ic.**

archbishop, ärch-bish'up, *n.* a chief bishop.

archdeacon, ärch-dē'kn, *n.* a chief deacon: an Anglican dignitary having the supervision of a diocese or part of it, under the bishop.

archdiocese, ärch-dī'o-sēs, *n.* the diocese of an archbishop.

archduke, ärch-dūk', *n.* a duke of specially exalted rank.

archer, ärch'ēr, *n.* one who shoots with a bow and arrows.

archetype, är'-kę-tīp, *n.* the original pattern or model, a prototype.

archiepiscopal, ärk-i-ep-is'kop-al, *a.* belonging to an archbishop.

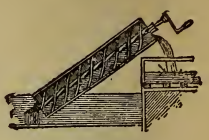
archil, är'kil, *n.* a coloring substance obtained from various species of lichens.

Archilochian, är-ki-lō'ki-an, *a.* pertaining to the Greek lyric poet *Archilochus,* noted for the bitterness of his satire.

archimage, är'ki-māj, *n.* a chief magician or enchanter.

archimandrite, är-ki-man'drīt, *n.* in the Greek Church, the superior of a monastery, sometimes of several monasteries.

archimedean, ärk-i-me-dē'an, *a.* pertaining to *Archimedes,* a celebrated Greek mathematician. — **archimedean screw,** a machine for raising water, invented by Archimedes.


Archimedean Screw.

archipelago, ärk-i-pel'a-gō, *n.* a sea abounding in small islands, also a group of such islands.

architect, ärk'i-tekt, *n.* a master-builder: one who designs buildings and superintends their erection.—*a.* **architecton'ic,** pertaining to architecture: constructive: (*metaph.*) pertaining to the arrangement of knowledge.—*n.* the science of architecture: the systematic arrangement of knowledge.—*a.* **architect'ural.**—*n.* **architect'ure,** the art or science of building: structure.

architrave, ärk'i-trāv, *n.* (*archit.*) the lowest division of the entablature: collective name for the various parts which surround a door or window.

archives, ärk'īvz, *n.* the place in which government records are kept: (*pl.*) public records—also figuratively in both senses.

archivolt, är'ki-volt, *n.* the band or molding which runs round the lower part of the archstones of an arch.

arctic, ärk'tik, *a.* relating to the constellation the Great Bear, or to the north: used figuratively to express extreme cold.

arcuate, är'kū-āt, **arcuated,** är'kū-āt-ed, *a.* bent in the form of a bow.—*n.* **arcuā'tion.**

ardent, ärd'ent, *a.* burning: fiery: passionate: zealous: fervid.—*adv.* **ard'ently.** —*n.* **ard'or,** warmth of passion or feeling: eagerness: enthusiasm—also **ard'ency.**

arduous, ärd'ū-us, *a.* steep, difficult to climb: difficult to accomplish: laborious.—*adv.* **ard'uously.**

are, är, the plural of the present indicative of the verb *To be.*

area, ā'rē-a, *n.* any plane surface or inclosed space: the sunken space around the basement of a building: (*geom.*) the superficial contents of any figure.

arear, a-rēr', *adv.* in the rear.

arefaction, ar-e-fak'shun, *n.* (*obs.*) the action of drying.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* **ar'efy,** to dry up, wither.

arena, a-rē'na, *n.* any place of public contest: place of action of any kind.—*a.* **arenā'ceous,** sandy: dry.

areography, ā-re-ō'gra-fi, *n.* description of the physical features of the planet Mars.

areola, a-rē'o-la, *n.* a small area: (*bot.*) any slightly sunk spot on the surface: (*physiol.*) the interstice in the tissue of an organized substance: any circular spot such as that around the human nipple.

areometer, araeometer, ā-re-om'e-tēr, *n.* an instrument for determining specific gravity, called also *hydrometer.*

argal, ar'gal, *adv.* (*Shak.*) corruption of L. *ergo,* therefore: hence as a noun=a clumsy piece of reasoning.

argali, är'ga-li, *n.* the great wild sheep of Siberia and Central Asia.

argent, ärj'ent, *a.* and *n.* silver, or like silver, silvery-white.—*adjs.* **argentif'erous,** bearing or containing silver.

argil, är'jil, *n.* potter's clay.

argol, är'gol, *n.* a hard crust formed on the sides of wine-vessels: crude cream of tartar.

argon, är'gon, *n.* a constituent element of our atmosphere, discovered in 1894.

Argonaut, är'go-nawt, *n.* one of those who sailed in the ship *Argo* in search of the golden fleece: also a name of the nautilus, a mollusk.—*a.* **Argonaut'ic.**

argosy, är'go-si, *n.* a large merchant-vessel richly laden: also figuratively.

argot, är'go, or är'got, *n.* slang, originally that of thieves and vagabonds: cant.

argue, ärg'ū, *v. t.* prove or evince: to prove by argument: to discuss.—*v. i.* to offer reasons: to dispute (with *against, for, with, about*).

argument, ärg'ū-ment, *n.* a statement, or reason based on such, offered as proof: a series of reasons or a step in such: discussion: summary of the subject-matter of a book.

argumentum, ärg-ū-ment'um, *n.* an argument.

Argus, ärg'us, *n.* any very quick-eyed or watchful person: a genus of gallinaceous birds, remarkable for magnificence of plumage—the only known species, the **Argus pheasant,** native to Sumatra.

argute, är-gūt', *a.* (*obs.*) shrill in sound: keen: shrewd.

argyria, ar-jir'i-a, *n.* silver poisoning.

aria, ā'ri-a, *n.* a vocal solo in a cantata, oratorio, or opera.

arid, ar'id, *a.* dry: parched.—*ns.* **arid'ity; ar'idness.**

Ariel, ā'ri-el, *n.* in demonology, a water-spirit: an angel: a spirit of the air.

ariel, ā'ri-el, *n.* a species of gazel.

Aries, ā'ri-ēz, *n.* the Ram, the first of the signs of the zodiac.

arietta, ar-i-et'ta, *n.* a little aria or air.

aright, a-rīt', *adv.* in a right way: rightly.

aril, ar'il, **arillus,** a-ril'lus, *n.* a peculiar covering of the seed of some plants.

arise, a-rīz', *v. i.* to rise up: to come up so as to be heard: to ascend: to come into view: to spring:—*pa. t.* arose'; *pa. p.* aris'en.

aristarch, ar'is-tärk, *n.* a severe critic.

aristate, a-ris'tāt, *a.* (*bot.*) having awns.

aristocracy, ar-is-tok'ras-i, *n.* political power of a privileged order: the nobility or chief persons of a country: the upper classes generally, also the persons noted for superiority in any quality, taken collectively.—*n.* **aristocrat** (ar-is'to-krat, or ar'is-), one who belongs to an aristocracy: a haughty person.

Aristolochia, ar-is-tō-lō'ki-a, *n.* a genus of shrubs, many climbers, abundant in tropical South America.

Aristotelian, ar-is-to-tē'li-an, *a.* relating to *Aristotle* or to his philosophy.

arithmancy, ar'ith-man-si, *n.* divination by numbers.

arithmetic, ar-ith'met-ik, *n.* the science of numbers: the art of reckoning by figures: a treatise on reckoning.—*a.* **arithmet'ical.**—*adv.* **arithmet'ically.**—*n.* **arithmetic'ian,** one skilled in arithmetic.—**arithmetical progression,** a series of numbers that increase or diminish by a common difference, as 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22; or 12, 10½, 9, 7½, 6. To find the sum of such a series, multiply the sum of the first and last terms by half the number of terms.

arithmometer, ar-ith-mom'et-ēr, *n.* an instrument for working out arithmetical calculations.

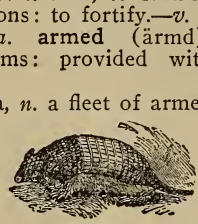
ark, ärk, *n.* a chest or coffer: in Jewish history, the wooden coffer in

which the Tables of the Law were kept: a large floating vessel, like that in which Noah escaped the Deluge.

arm, ärm, *n.* the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand: anything projecting from the main body, as an inlet of the sea, a rail or support from a chair, sofa, or the like: (*fig.*) power.

arm, ärm, *n.* a weapon: a branch of the military service:—*pl.* **arms,** weapons of offense and defense: military science: armorial ensigns.—*v. t.* **arm,** to furnish with arms or weapons: to fortify.—*v. i.* to take arms.—*a.* **armed** (ärmd), furnished with arms: provided with means of defense.

armada, ärm-ā'da, *n.* a fleet of armed ships. [Sp.—L. *armata, armare,* to arm.]



Armadillo.

armadillo, ärm-a-dil'o, *n.* a small quadruped, armed with bands of bony plates.

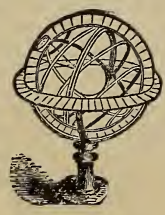
Armageddon, är-mag-ed'on, *n.* the great symbolical battlefield of the Apocalypse.

armament, ärm'a-ment, *n.* forces equipped for war: munitions of war.

armature, ärm'a-tūr, *n.* a piece of iron connecting the poles of a bent magnet: that part of a dynamo which rotates between the pole-pieces: an apparatus for defense.

Armenian, ar-mē'ni-an, *a.* belonging to *Armenia,* in Western Asia, or to the Armenian branch of the Christian Church.—*n.* a native of Armenia.

armillary, är'mil-lar-i, or är-mil'lar-i, *a.* resembling an armlet or bracelet: consisting of rings or circles.—*n.* **armil'la,** in archæology, a bracelet: one of the coronation ornaments: the regalia.—**armillary sphere,** an instrument constructed to show the motions of the heavenly bodies. [L. *armilla,* an armlet.]



Armillary Sphere.

Arminian, ar-min'-i-an, *n.* a follower of *Arminius,* a Dutch divine.—*a.* holding the doctrines of Arminius.—*n.* **Armin'ianism.**

armipotent, ärm-ip'-ō-tent, *a.* powerful in arms.

armistice, ärm'ist-is, *n.* a short suspension of hostilities: a truce.

armoire, ärm'wär, *n.* an ambry or cupboard.

armor, ärm'ur, *n.* defensive arms or dress: heraldic insignia: plating of ships-of-war.—*a.* **armō'rial,** belonging to armor, or to the arms of a family.—*n.* **arm'ory,** the place in which arms are made or kept: a collection of ancient armor.

Armoric, ar-mor'ik, *n.* the language of the inhabitants of *Armorica,* ancient Brittany.

armozeen, armozine, är-mo-zēn', *n.* a fabric used for clerical gowns.

army, ärm'i, *n.* a large body of men armed for war and under military command: a body of men banded together in a special cause: a host: a great number.

Arnica, är'ni-ka, *n.* a genus of composite plants, of which the species *A. montana* yields a tincture externally applied to wounds and bruises.

aroma, a-rō'ma, *n.* sweet smell: the odorous principle of plants: (*fig.*) flavor or peculiar charm of any kind.—*a.* **aromat'ic,** fragrant: spicy.

arose, a-rōz', *pa. t.* of *arise.*

around, a-rownd', *prep.* on all sides of: round about.—*adv.* on every side: in a circle: round, all about.

arouse, a-rowz', *v. t.* and *v. i.* same as **rouse.**

arpeggio, är-pej'ō, *n.* (*mus.*) a chord of which the notes are given in rapid succession.

arrack, ar'ak, *n.* an ardent spirit used in the East.

arrah, ar'a, *interj.* Anglo-Irish expletive of emotion, wonder, etc.

arraign, ar-rān', *v. t.* to call to account: to put upon trial: to accuse publicly.

arrange, ar-rānj', *v. t.* to set in a rank or row: to put in order: to settle: (*mus.*) to adapt.—*v. i.* to come to an agreement.

arrant, ar'rant, *a.* downright, notorious (used in a bad sense): unmitigated.

arras, ar'ras, *n.* tapestry: a hanging tapestry screen.—*n.* **ar'rasene,** an embroidery material.

array, ar-rā', *n.* order: dress: equipage.—*v. t.* to put in order: to arrange: to dress, adorn, or equip.

arrear, ar-rēr′, *n.* that which is in the rear or behind: that which remains unpaid or undone (used mostly in *pl.*).

arrect, a-rekt′, *a.* upright: erected, as the ears: on the alert.

arrest, ar-rest′, *v. t.* to stop: to seize: to catch: to apprehend.—*n.* stoppage: seizure.

arris, ar′ris, *n.* a sharp ridge or edge on stone or metal.

arrive, ar-rīv′, *v. i.* to reach any place: to attain to any object (with *at*).—*ns.* **arrīv′al,** the act of arriving: person or thing that arrives; **arrīv′ance** (*Shak.*), company arriving.

arroba, a-rō′ba, *n.* a Spanish and Portuguese weight: an old Spanish measure.

arrogate, ar′rog-āt, *v. t.* to claim as one's own: to claim proudly or unduly.—*ns.* **ar′rogance; ar′rogancy,** undue assumption of importance.—*a.* **ar′rogant,** claiming too much: overbearing.

arrondissement, ar-ron′dēs-män, *n.* a subdivision of a French department, comprising a number of communes.

arrow, ar′rō, *n.* a straight, pointed weapon, made to be shot from a bow.—*n.* **ar′row-head,** the pointed part of an arrow.

arrowroot, ar′rō-röt, *n.* a nutritive starch obtained from the roots of certain plants growing chiefly in West Indies.

arsenal, är′se-nal, *n.* a public magazine or manufactory of military or naval stores.

arsenic, är′sen-ik, *n.* one of the chemical elements: a mineral poison: a soft, gray-colored metal.—*ns.* **ar′senate, arsē′niate,** a salt of arsenic acid.—*adjs.* **arsen′ic, -al,** composed of or containing arsenic; **arsē′nious,** of or containing arsenic.—*n.* **ar′senite,** a salt of arsenious acid.

arsis, är′sis, *n.* the elevation of the voice to a higher pitch: the strong syllable in English meter:—*pl.* **ar′sēs.**

arson, ärs′on, *n.* the crime of wilfully burning houses or other buildings.

art, ärt, 2nd pers. sing. of the present tense of the verb *To be.*

art, ärt, *n.* practical skill guided by rules: human skill as opposed to nature: skill as applied to subjects of taste: (*pl.*) certain branches of learning to be acquired as necessary for pursuit of higher studies, etc.: contrivance: cunning, artfulness, or address: special faculty acquired by practice, skill, dexterity, knack.—*a.* **art′ful,** full of art: cunning: produced by art.

Artemisia, är-tē-miz′i-a, *n.* a genus of composite plants, including wormwood, etc.

artery, är′tēr-i, *n.* a tube or vessel which conveys blood from the heart: any main channel of communication.—*a.* **artēr′ial.**—*ns.* **artēriot′omy,** the cutting or opening of an artery; **arterī′tis,** inflammation of an artery.

artesian, är-tē′zhan, *a.* applied to wells made by boring until water is reached.

arthritis, ar-thrī′tis, *n.* inflammation of a joint: gout.—*a.* **arthrit′ic,** relating to or affecting the joints: gouty.

Arthropoda, ar-throp′od-a, *n. pl.* a great division of the animal kingdom, the body consisting of a definite number of segments.—*a.* **arthrop′odal.**

arthrosis, är-thrō′sis, *n.* in anatomy, an articulation, a joint.

artichoke, är′ti-chōk, *n.* a perennial eatable plant with large scaly heads.

article, är′-ti-kl, *n.* a separate element, member, or part of anything: a particular substance: a single clause or term: a distinct point in an agreement, or (*pl.*) an agreement looked at as complete: a section of any document: a literary composition in a newspaper, magazine, etc., treating of a subject distinctly and independently: (*gram.*) the name given to the adjectives *the* (definite article) and *a* or *an* (indefinite article).—*v. t.* to draw up or bind by articles.—*a.* **artic′ular,** belonging to the joints.

articulate, är-tik′ūl-āt, *a.* distinct: clear.—*v. t.* to joint: to form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words.—*v. i.* to speak distinctly.—*adv.* **artic′ulately.**—*ns.* **artic′ulateness; articulā′tion,** a joining as of the bones: part between two joints: distinctness, or distinct utterance; **artic′ulator,** one who articulates.

artifice, ärt′i-fis, *n.* artificer's work: a contrivance: a trick or fraud.—*n.* **artif′icer,** a workman: an inventor.—*a.* **artificial** (ärt-i-fish′ul), made by art: not natural: cultivated: feigned: affected.

artillery, är-til′ēr-i, *n.* offensive weapons of war, esp. cannon, mortars, etc.: the men who manage them: a branch of the military service: gunnery.—*ns.* **artill′erist,** one skilled in artillery

or gunnery; **artill'eryman,** a soldier of the artillery.

artisan, artizan, ärt'i-zan, *n.* one skilled in any art or trade: a mechanic.

artist, ärt'ist, *n.* one who practises an art, esp. one of the fine arts.—*adjs.* **artist'ic, -al,** according to art.—*adv.* **artist'ically.**—*n.* **art'istry,** artistic pursuits: works of art.

artiste, är-tēst', *n.* one dexterous or tasteful in any art, as an opera dancer, a cook, a hairdresser, etc.

Arum, ā'rum, *n.* a genus of plants including the wake robin (*A. maculatum*), whose root yields arrowroot.

arundinaceous, a-run-di-nā'shus, *a.* relating to or like a reed.—Also **arundin'eous.**

Arvicola, är-vik'ō-lä, *n.* a genus of animals including the field-mouse.

Aryan, ar'i-an, or ā'ri-an, *a.* relating to the family of nations otherwise called Indo-European, or to their languages.

as, az, *adv., conj.,* and *pron.* in that degree, so far (*as . . . as*): the consequent in a co-relation expressing quantity, degree, etc. (*as . . . as, such . . . as, same . . . as*): since, because: when, while: expressing merely continuation or expansion, for instance: similarly: for example: while: in like manner: that, who, which (after *such, same*).

As, as, *n.* the Norse mythology, one of the gods:—*pl.* **Æsir** (ā'ser).

as, as, *n.* Latin unit of weight, 12 ounces (L. *unciæ*): a copper coin, the unit of the early monetary system of Rome.

asafetida, asafœtida, as-a-fet'i-da, *n.* a medicinal gum-resin, having an offensive smell.

asarabacca, as-a-ra-bak'a, *n.* a European plant from which catarrh snuff was formerly made.

asbestos, az-best'os, *n.* an incombustible mineral, a variety of hornblende, of a fine fibrous texture, resembling flax.

ascend, as-send', *v. i.* to climb or mount up: to rise, literally or figuratively: to go backwards in the order of time.—*v. t.* to climb or go up on: to mount.

ascension, as-sen'shun, *n.* a rising or going up.—*adjs.* **ascend'ant, -ent,** superior: above the horizon.—*n.* superiority: great influence.—*n.* **ascend'ancy,** controlling influence—also **ascend'ency.**—*a.* **ascen'sional,** relating to ascension.—*n.* **Ascen'sion-day,** the festival held on Holy Thursday, to commemorate Christ's *ascension* to heaven.—*a.* **ascen'sive,** rising: causing to rise.—*n.* **ascent',** act of ascending: upward movement: slope or gradient: a flight of steps.

ascertain, as-sĕr-tān', *v. t.* to determine: to obtain certain knowledge of.

ascetic, as-set'ik, *n.* one who rigidly denies himself ordinary sensual gratifications for conscience' sake: a strict hermit.

ascian, ash'yan, *n.* name given to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who are shadowless at certain seasons.

ascidians, a-sid'i-anz, *n. pl.* a group belonging to the tunicate Mollusca.

Asclepias, as-klē'pi-as, *n.* a genus of plants, native to North America, containing the milk-weed, etc.

ascribe, a-skrīb', *v. t.* to attribute, impute, or assign.—*a.* **ascrib'able.**—*n.* **ascrip'tion,** act of ascribing or imputing: any expression or formula of ascribing.

aseptic, a-sep'tik, *a.* not liable to decay or putrefaction.—*n.* **asep'ticism.**

asexual, a-seks'ū-al, *a.* without sex, formerly applied to cryptogams—agamic.

ash, ash, *n.* a well-known timber tree, or its wood, which is white, tough, and hard.—*a.* **ash'en.**—*n.* **ground'-ash,** or **ash'-plant,** an ash sapling.—**mountain ash,** the rowan-tree; **quaking ash,** the aspen.

ashamed, a-shāmd', *a.* affected with shame.—*v. t.* **ashame',** to put to shame.

ashes, ash'ez, *n. pl.* the dust or remains of anything burnt: the remains of the human body when burnt: (*fig.*) a dead body.—*adjs.* **ash'en; ash'en-gray.**

Ashkenazim, ash-kē-naz'im, *n. pl.* the Polish and German Jews, as distinguished from the *Sephardim,* the Spanish and Portuguese Jews.

ashler, ash'lĕr, **ashlar,** ash'lar, *n.* hewn or squared stone used in facing a wall, as distinguished from rough.

ashore, a-shōr', *adv.* on shore.

Asian, āsh'i-an, Asiatic, āsh-i-at'ik, *a.* belonging to Asia: florid in literature or art.

aside, a-sīd', *adv.* on or to one side: privately: apart.—*n.* words spoken in an undertone, so as not to be heard by some person present.—*a.* private, apart.

asinine, as'in-īn, *a.* of or like an ass.

ask, ask, *v. t.* to seek: to request, inquire, beg, question, invite.—*v. i.* to request: to make inquiry (with *about* and *for*).

askance, askant, a-skans', a-skant', *adv.* sideways: with a side meaning.

askew, a-skū', *adv.* obliquely: aside: awry.

aslant, a-slant', *a.* or *adv.* obliquely.

asleep, a-slēp', *a.* or *adv.* in sleep: sleeping: in the sleep of death, dead.

asp, aspic, asp'ik, *n.* a popular name applied loosely to various genera of venomous serpents.

asparagus, as-par'a-gus, *n.* a plant cultivated for its young shoots, esteemed as a table delicacy.

aspect, as'pekt, *n.* look: view: appearance, also applied figuratively to the mind: position in relation to the points of the compass: the situation of one planet with respect to another, as seen from the earth.

aspen, asp'en, *n.* the trembling poplar.—*a.* made of or like the aspen: tremulous: timorous.

asperges, as-pēr'jes, *n.* a short service introductory to the mass, so called from the first words, *Asperges me, Domine.*

aspergill, -um, as'pēr-jil, -um, *n.* a kind of brush used in R. C. churches for sprinkling holy water.

Aspergillum, as-pēr-jil'um, *n.* a remarkable genus of boring mollusks.—*n.* **Aspergil'lus,** a genus of minute fungi.

asperity, as-per'i-ti, *n.* roughness: harshness: bitter coldness.

aspermous, aspermatous, a-spēr'mus, a-spēr'ma-tus, *a.* without seeds.

asperse, as-pērs', *v. t.* to slander or calumniate: to bespatter (*with*).—*n.* **asper'sion,** calumny: slander.—*adjs.* **aspers'ive; aspers'ory,** tending to asperse: defamatory.

asphalt, as'falt, or as-falt', **asphaltum,** as-falt'um, *n.* a black or dark-brown, hard, bituminous substance used for paving, etc.—*v. t.* **asphalt',** to lay or cover with asphalt.

asphodel, as'fo-del, *n.* a kind of lily—in Greek mythology, the peculiar plant of the dead.

asphyxia, as-fik'si-a, *n.* (*lit.*) suspended animation: suffocation—also **asphyx'y.**—*n.* **asphyx'iant,** a chemical substance which produces asphyxia

aspic, as'pik, *n.* a savory meat-jelly containing fish, game, hard-boiled eggs, etc.

aspirant, as-pīr'ant, *n.* one who aspires (with *after, for*): a candidate.—*a.* ambitious.

aspirate, as'pir-āt, *v. t.* to pronounce with a full breathing, as the letter *h* in *house.*—*n.* a mark of aspiration: an aspirated letter.—*p. a.* **as'pirated,** made harsh.—*ns.* **aspirā'tion,** pronunciation with a full breathing: an aspirated sound; **aspirā'tor,** (*med.*) an instrument for removing fluids from the cavities of the body.—*a.* **aspīr'atory,** relating to breathing.

aspire, as-pīr' (followed by *to* or *after* with the object, or by an infinitive), *v. i.* to desire eagerly: to aim at high things: to tower up.—*n.* **aspirā'tion,** eager desire.—*a.* **aspīr'ing.**

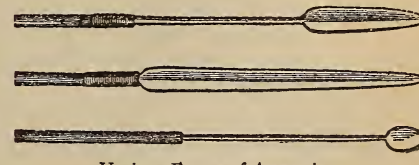
Asplenium, as-plē'ni-um, *n.* spleenwort, a genus of ferns, mostly tropical.

asport, as-pōrt', *v. t.* (*rare*) to carry away, esp. in a bad sense.—*n.* **asportā'tion,** a felonious carrying away.

ass, as, *n.* a well-known quadruped of the horse family: (*fig.*) a dull, stupid fellow.

assafetida. Same as **asafetida.**

assagai, assegai, as'sa-gī, *n.* a slender spear used by the South African tribes.



Various Forms of Assagais.

assail, as-sāl', *v. t.* to assault: to attack.—*a.* **assail'able.**—*ns.* **assail'ant,** one who assails or attacks.

assassin, as-as'in, *n.* one who kills by surprise or secretly.—*v. t.* **assas'sinate,** to murder by surprise or secret assault: (*fig.*) to destroy by treacherous means, as a reputation.—*ns.* **assassinā'tion,** secret murder; **assas'sinator.**

assault, as-sawlt', *n.* a sudden attack: a storming, as of a town: (*law*) unlaw-

ful attempt to apply force to the person of another: an attack of any sort.—*v. t.* to make an assault or attack upon.

assay, as-sā′, *v. t.* to determine the proportions of a metal in an ore or alloy: endeavor (now usually *essay*): (*Shak.*) to put to the proof.—*n.* the determination of the quantity of metal in an ore or alloy: the trial of anything: an attempt or endeavor: probation or trial.—*ns.* **assay′er,** one who assays, esp. metals.

assemble, as-sem′bl, *v. t.* to call or bring together: to collect.—*v. i.* to meet together.—*ns.* **assem′blage,** a collection of persons or things; **assem′bly,** the act of assembling: the company so assembled: the lower house of the legislature in some of the United States: (*mil.*) a summons by drum or bugle.

assent, as-sent′, *v. i.* to think or concur with, to admit as true (with *to*).—*n.* an agreeing or acquiescence: compliance.—*n.* **assent′or,** one who assents.

assentation, as-sen-tā′shun, *n.* obsequious assent, adulation.

assert, as-sĕrt′, *v. t.* to declare strongly: to lay claim to or insist upon: to affirm.—*ns.* **assert′er; assert′or,** one who makes a positive statement; **asser′tion,** affirmation: the act of claiming one's rights: averment.—*a.* **assert′ive,** asserting or confirming confidently: positive: dogmatic.

assess, as-ses′, *v. t.* to fix the amount of, as a tax: to tax or fine: to fix the value or profits of, for taxation (with *at*): to estimate.—*a.* **assess′able.**—*ns.* **assess′ment,** act of assessing: a valuation for the purpose of taxation: a tax; **assess′or,** one who assesses taxes.

assets, as′sets, *n. pl.* the property of a person, corporation, or estate, considered as chargeable for all debts, etc.

asseverate, as-sev′ĕr-āt, *v. t.* to declare solemnly.—*n.* **asseverā′tion,** any solemn affirmation or confirmation.

assiduity, as-sid-ū′i-ti, *n.* constant application or diligence: (*pl.*) constant attentions, as to a lady.—*a.* **assid′uous,** constant or unwearied in application: diligent.—*adv.* **assid′uously.**

assign, as-sīn′, *v. t.* to allot: to appoint: to allege: to transfer: to ascribe or refer to: to suggest: to fix, as a time: to point out exactly.—*n.* one to whom any property or right is made over.—*a.* **assign′able,** that may be assigned.—*ns.* **assignā′tion,** an appointment to meet, used chiefly of love-trysts, and mostly in a bad sense; **assignee** (as-sin-ē′), one to whom any right or property is assigned; **assign′ment,** act of assigning: anything assigned: the writing by which a transfer is made.

assignat, as-sin-yä′, *n.* one of the notes in the paper currency first issued in 1790 by the French revolutionary government.

assimilate, as-sim′il-āt, *v. t.* to make similar or like to: to convert into a like substance.—*v. i.* to become like, or to be incorporated in.—*a.* **assim′ilable.**—*n.* **assimilā′tion.**—*a.* **assim′ilātive,** having power or tendency to assimilate.

assist, as-sist′, *v. t.* to help.—*v. i.* to be present.—*n.* **assist′ance,** help: relief.—*a.* **assist′ant,** helping or lending aid.—*n.* one who assists: a helper.

assize, as-sīz′, *v. t.* to assess the quantity or price of.—*n.* (*Scot.*) a trial by jury: judgment: (*pl.*) the sessions of a court held periodically in English counties.

associate, as-sō′shi-āt, *v. t.* to join with, as a friend or partner: to unite in the same body.—*v. i.* to keep company (*with*): to combine or unite.—*adjs.* **assō′ciable,** companionable; **assō′ciate,** joined or connected with.—*n.* one joined or connected with another: a companion, friend, partner, or ally.

assoil, as-soil′, *v. t.* to loosen from: to absolve or acquit: to solve.

assonance, as′son-ans, *n.* a correspondence in sound.—*a.* **as′sonant,** resembling in sound.—*v. i.* **as′sonate,** to correspond in sound.

assort, as-sort′, *v. t.* to separate into classes: to arrange.—*v. i.* to agree or be in accordance with: to suit well with.—*p. a.* **assort′ed,** classified, arranged in sorts.—*ns.* **assort′edness; assort′ment,** act of assorting: a quantity or number of things assorted: variety.

assuage, as-swāj′, *v. t.* to soften, mitigate, or allay.—*v. i.* to abate or subside: to diminish.

assuefaction, as-wē-fak′shun, *n.* the act of accustoming, habituation.

assume, as-sūm′, *v. t.* to adopt, take in: to take up, to take upon oneself: to take for granted: to arrogate: to pretend to possess.—*v. i.* to claim unduly: to be arrogant.—*adv.* **assum′ably,** presumably.—*a.* **assumed′,** appropriated, usurped: pretended: taken as the basis of argument.—*a.* **assum′ing,** haughty: arrogant.

assumpsit, a-sump′sit, *n.* the most common form of action at law.

assumption, as-sum′shun, *n.* act of assuming: a supposition: the thing supposed, a proposition: (*logic*) the minor premise in a syllogism.

assure, a-shör′, *v. t.* to make sure or secure: to give confidence: to tell positively: to insure.—*a.* **assur′able.**—*n.* **assur′ance,** confidence: feeling of certainty: self-reliance: impudence: positive declaration: insurance, as applied to lives: a solemn declaration or promise, a certain proof: surety, warrant.—*a.* **assured′,** certain: without doubt: insured: overbold.—*adv.* **assur′edly.**

assurgent, as-ur′jent, *a.* rising, ascending.—*n.* **assur′gency,** the tendency to rise.

Assyrian, as-sir′i-an, *a.* belonging to Assyria.—*n.* an inhabitant of Assyria: the language of Assyria.

astatic, a-stat′ik, *a.* having a tendency not to stand still: losing polarity, as a magnetic needle.

Aster, as′tẽr, *n.* a genus of plants of the natural order Compositæ, with showy radiated flowers.

Asterias, as-tẽr′i-as, *n.* a genus of echinoderms, containing the common five-rayed starfish.

asterisk, as′tẽr-isk, *n.* a star, used in printing as a reference to a note or as a mark of the omission of words, thus*.

astern, a-stẽrn′, *adv.* in the stern: towards the hinder part of a ship: behind.

asteroid, as′tẽr-oid, *n.* one of the minor planetary bodies revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

asthenia, as-thē-nī′a, *n.* debility, lack of strength.

asthma, ast′ma, *n.* a chronic disorder of the respiratory organs.—*adjs.* **asthmat′ic, -al,** pertaining to or affected by asthma.

astigmatism, a-stig′ma-tizm, *n.* a defective condition of the eye.

astir, a-stir′, *prep. phr.* or *adv.* on the move, out of bed, in motion or excitement.

astonish, as-ton′ish, *v. t.* to impress with sudden surprise: to amaze. An older form is **astony,** whence **astonied.**—Astoned is obsolete.—*p. a.* **aston′ished,** amazed.—*a.* **aston′ishing,** very wonderful, amazing.—*adv.* **aston′ishingly.**—*n.* **aston′ishment,** amazement: wonder: a cause for astonishment.

astound, as-townd′, *v. t.* to amaze.—*p. a.* **astound′ing.**

astraddle, a-strad′dl, *adv.* sitting astride.

astragal, as′tra-gal, *n.* (*archit.*), a small semi-circular molding encircling a column: a round molding near the mouth of a cannon.

astrakhan, as′tra-kan, *n.* lamb-skin with a curled wool: a rough fabric made in imitation of it.

astral, as′tral, *a.* belonging to the stars: starry.

astray, a-strā′, *adv.* out of the right way.

astriction, as-trik′shun, *n.* a binding or contraction.—*v. t.* **astrict′,** to bind, restrict.

astride, a-strīd′, *adv.* with the legs apart, or across.

astringent, as-trin′jent, *a.* binding: contracting: strengthening.—*n.* a medicine that causes costiveness.—*v. t.* **astringe′,** to bind together: to draw tight: hence to render constipated.—*n.* **astrin′gency.**

astrolabe, as′trō-lāb, *n.* an old instrument for measuring the altitudes of the sun or stars. [Gr.; *astron,* a star, *labb-, lambano,* I take.]

Astrolabe.

astrolatry, as-trol′a-tri, *n.* worship of the stars. [Gr. *astron,* a star, *latreia,* worship.]

astrology, as-trol′o-ji, *n.* the infant stage of the science of the stars, out of which grew *astronomy.*—*n.* **astrol′oger,** one versed in astrology.—*adjs.* **astrolog′ic, -al.**

astronomy, as-tron′om-i, *n.* the laws or science of the stars or heavenly bodies.—*n.* **astron′omer,** one versed in astronomy.—*a.* **astronom′ic.**

astute, ast-ūt', *a.* crafty: cunning: shrewd: sagacious.—*adv.* **astute'ly.**

astylar, a-stī'lar, *a.* without columns.

asunder, a-sun'dēr, *adv.* apart: into parts: separately.

asylum, a-sī'lum, *n.* an institution for the care of the unfortunate, such as the blind or insane: any place of refuge.

asymmetry, a-sim'e-tri, *n.* want of symmetry or proportion between parts.

asymptote, as'im-tōt, *n.* (*math.*) a line that continually approaches a curve as a limit.

asyndeton, a-sin'de-ton, *n.* (*rhet.*) a figure in which the conjunctions are omitted.

asyntactic, as-in-tak'tik, *a.* loosely put together, irregular, ungrammatical.

asystole, a-sis'to-lē, *n.* (*med.*) imperfect contraction of the ventricles of the heart.—Also **asys'tolism.**

at, at, *prep.* denoting presence, nearness, or relation. Often used elliptically, as in 'At him, good dog'.

atavism, at'av-izm, *n.* recurrence of ancestral, not parental, characteristics: reversion to an original type.

ataxia, at-ak'si-a, **ataxy,** a-tax'i, or at'ax-i, *n.* (*med.*) irregularity of function of an organ through disease.

ate, et, or āt, *pa. t.* of **eat.**

atelier, at-el-yā', *n.* a workshop, esp. an artist's studio.

athanasia, ath-a-nā'si-a, *n.* deathlessness.

atheism, ā'the-izm, *n.* disbelief in the existence of God.—*n.* **a'theist.**—*adjs.* **atheist'ic, -al.**

Athenæum, Atheneum, ath-e-nē'um, *n.* a temple of Athena or Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets read their works: a public institution for lectures, reading, etc.

Athenian, a-thē'ni-an, *a.* relating to Athens, the capital of Greece.—*n.* a native of Athens.

atheology, a-thē-ol'oj-i, *n.* opposition to theology.

athermancy, ath-ēr'man-si, *n.* the property of stopping radiant heat.

atheroma, ath'er-ō-ma, *n.* a common form of inflammation of arteries.

athlete, ath'lēt, *n.* one who contends in games requiring strength and endurance: one vigorous in body or mind.—*a.* **athlet'ic,** relating to athletics: strong, vigorous.—*n.* **athleticism** (ath-let'i-sizm), devotion to athletics.—*n.* **athlet'ics,** the art of wrestling, running, etc.: —*n. pl.* athletic sports.

athwart, a-thwawrt', *prep.* across.—*adv.* sidewise.

atimy, at'i-mi, *n.* public disgrace.

atlantes, at-lan'tēz, *n. pl.* figures of men used instead of columns.

Atlantic, at-lan'tik, *a.* pertaining to Atlas, or to the Atlantic Ocean.

atlas, at'las, *n.* the first vertebra of the neck, so called because it supports the head: a collection of maps.

atmology, at-mol'o-ji, *n.* the science of the phenomena of aqueous vapor.

atmolysis, at-mol'i-sis, *n.* a method of separating a mixture of gases.

atmometer, at-mom'e-tēr, *n.* an instrument for measuring evaporation.

atmosphere, at'mo-sfēr, *n.* the gaseous envelope that surrounds the earth: any gaseous medium: a conventional unit of atmospheric pressure: (*fig.*) any surrounding influence.

atoll, a-tol', or **at'ol,** *n.* a coral island inclosing a central lagoon.

atom, at'om, *n.* the unit of matter; anything very small.—*adjs.* **atom'ic, -al,** pertaining to atoms.

atomy, at'om-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) a skeleton, walking skeleton—from *anatomy.*

atone, at-ōn', *v. i.* to make reparation (with *for*): (*Shak.*) to agree, be in accordance.—*v. t.* to appease, to expiate. —*n.* **atone'ment,** the act of atoning; esp. (*theol.*) the reconciliation of God and man.

atony, at'on-i, *n.* want of tone or energy: debility.—*a.* **at'onic** (*pros.*), unaccented.

atop, a-top', *adv.* on or at the top.

atrabiliar, at-ra-bil'i-ar, *a.* of a melancholy temperament: hypochondriac: splenetic.

atrium, ā'tri-um, *n.* the entrance-hall or chief apartment of a Roman house.

atrocious, a-trō'shus, *a.* extremely cruel or wicked: execrable.—*n.* **atroc'ity,** atrociousness: an atrocious act.

atropal, at'ro-pal, *a.* (*bot.*) not inverted.

atrophy, at'rof-i, *n.* a gradual wasting away: emaciation.

atropin, atropine, at'ro-pin, *n.* a poisonous alkaloid existing in the deadly nightshade—also **atropia.**

attach, at-tach', *v. t.* to bind or fasten:

to seize: to gain over: to connect, associate.—*v. i.* to adhere, to be fastened.—*p. a.* **attached'**, fastened, fixed, fond, devoted.—*n.* **attach'ment**, a bond of fidelity or affection: the seizure of any one's goods or person by legal process.

attaché, a-ta-shā', *n.* a young diplomat attached to an embassy.

attack, at-tak', *v. t.* to fall upon violently: to assault: to assail: to begin to affect (of diseases).—*n.* an assault or onset: the offensive part in any contest: severe criticism or calumny.

attain, at-tān', *v. t.* to reach or gain by effort: to obtain: to reach.—*v. i.* to come or arrive: to reach.—*a.* **attain'able**, that may be reached.—*n.* **attain'ment**, act of attaining: the thing attained: acquisition: (*pl.*) acquirements in learning.

attainder, at-tān'dēr, *n.* act of attainting: (*law*) loss of civil rights through high treason.—*v. t.* **attaint'**, to convict: to deprive of rights for treason: to accuse of.

attar, at'ar, *n.* a very fragrant essential oil, obtained from certain flowers, esp. the rose—also **ottar**, **otto**.

attempt, at-temt', *v. t.* to try or endeavor: to try to obtain: to tempt, entice: to make an effort or attack upon.—*v. i.* to make an attempt or trial.—*n.* a trial: endeavor or effort: a personal assault.

attend, at-tend', *v. t.* to wait on or accompany: to be present at: to wait for: to give attention (with *to*).—*v. i.* to yield attention: to act as an attendant: to wait, be consequent (with *to, on, upon*).—*n.* **attend'ance**, act of attending: presence: the persons attending.—*a.* **attend'ant**, giving attendance: accompanying.—*n.* one who attends or accompanies: a servant.

attention, at-ten'shun, *n.* act of attending, as in to pay, give, call, or attract attention: application of the mind: heed: civility, courtesy: care.—*interj.* (*mil.*) a cautionary word used as a command to execute some maneuver.—*a.* **attent'ive**, full of attention: courteous, mindful.

attenuate, at-ten'ū-āt, *v. t.* to make thin or lean: to break down into finer parts: to reduce in density, strength, or value.—*v. i.* to become thin or fine: to grow less.—*n.* **atten'uant**, anything possessing this property.

attest, at-test', *v. t.* to testify or bear witness to: to affirm by signature or oath: to manifest.—*v. i.* to bear witness.

Attic, at'ik, *a.* pertaining to Attica or to Athens: chaste, refined, elegant like the Athenians.

attic, at'ik, *n.* a room in the roof of a house.

attire, at-tīr', *v. t.* to dress, array, or adorn: to prepare.—*n.* dress: any kind of covering.

attitude, at'ti-tūd, *n.* posture, or position: gesture: any expressive condition or relation.—*n.* **attitudinā'rian**, one who studies attitudes.—*v. i.* **attitud'inize**, to assume affected attitudes.

attollent, at-tol'lent, *a.* lifting up, raising.—*n.* a muscle with this function.

attorney, at-tur'ni, *n.* one legally authorized to act for another: a lawyer.

attract, at-trakt', *v. t.* to draw to or cause to approach: to allure: to entice: to draw forth.—*n.* **attrac'tion**, act of attracting: the force which draws bodies or their particles to each other: that which attracts.—*a.* **attract'ive**, having the power of attracting: alluring.

attrahent, at'tra-hent, *a.* attracting or drawing.—*n.* that which attracts.

attribute, at-trib'ūt, *v. t.* to ascribe, assign, or consider as belonging.—*ns.* **at'tribute**, that which is attributed: a quality or property; **attribū'tion**, act of attributing: that which is attributed: commendation.—*a.* **attrib'utive**, expressing an attribute.—*n.* a word denoting an attribute.

attrite, at-trīt', *a.* worn by rubbing or friction: (*theol.*) repentant through fear.—*n.* **attri'tion**, a wearing by friction: (*theol.*) imperfect sorrow for sin.

attune, at-tūn', *v. t.* to put in tune: to make to accord: to arrange fitly.

auburn, aw'burn, *a.* reddish brown

auction, awk'shun, *n.* a public sale in which the articles go to him who overbids the next lowest bidder.—*v. t.* to sell by auction.

audacious, aw-dā'shus, *a.* daring: bold: impudent.

audible, awd'i-bl, *a.* able to be heard.—*ns.* **aud'ibleness**; **audibil'ity.**—*adv.* **aud'ibly.**—*n.* **aud'ience**, the act of hearing: admittance to a hearing: a ceremonial interview: an assembly of hearers.—*adj.* **aud'ient**, listening: paying attention.—*n.* a hearer.

audiphone, awd'i-fōn, *n.* an instrument to communicate sounds to the organs of hearing through the teeth.

audit, awd'it, *n.* an examination of accounts by authorized persons: a statement of account.—*v. t.* to examine and verify by reference to vouchers, etc.

Augean, aw-jē'an, *a.* filthy: difficult.

auger, aw'gēr, *n.* a tool for boring holes.—*n.* **au'ger-bit,** an auger that fits into a brace.

aught, awt, *n.* a whit: ought: anything: a part.

augite, aw'jīt, *n.* one of the pyroxene group of minerals, closely allied to hornblende.

augment, awg-ment', *v. t.* to increase: to make larger.—*v. i.* to grow larger.—*n.* **aug'ment,** increase: (*gram.*) the prefixed vowel to the past tenses of the verb in Sanskrit and Greek.

augur, aw'gur, *n.* a diviner: a soothsayer.—*v. t.* to foretell from signs.—*v. i.* to guess or conjecture: to forebode.—*a.* **au'gural.**

august, aw-gust', *a.* veneralbe: imposing: sublime: majestic.

August, aw'gust, *n.* the eighth month of the year.

Augustan, aw-gust'an, *a.* pertaining to the Emperor Augustus, or to his brilliant age, hence applied to any similar age: classic: refined.

auk, awk, *n.* a web-footed sea-bird, with short wings. [Ice. *alka.*]

Great Auk. *(Alca impennis.)*

aula, aw'la, *n.* a hall.—*a.* **aulā'rian,** relating to a hall. [L. *aula,* a hall.]

auld, awld, *a.* (*Scot.*) old.—*a.* **auld'-warld,** old-world, ancient.—**auld langsyne,** old long since, long ago.

aulic, awl'ik, *a.* pertaining to a royal court.

aunt, änt, *n.* a father's or a mother's sister—also the wife of one's uncle:

aural, awr'al, *a.* pertaining to the ear.

aurate, awr'āt, *n.* a compound of auric oxid with a base.—*a.* **aur'eate,** gilded: golden. [L. *aurum,* gold.]

aurelia, awr-ēl'ya, *n.* the chrysalis of an insect, from its golden color.—*a.* **aurel'ian.** [L. *aurum,* gold.]

aureola, awr-ē'o-la, *n.* in Christian art, the gold color surrounding the whole figure in sacred pictures, distinct from the *nimbus,* which only covers the head.—*n.* **aur'eole,** the aureola: (*fig.*) a glorifying halo: a halo of radiating light, as in eclipses.

Aureola.

auric, awr'ik, *a.* pertaining to gold: (*chem.*) applied to compounds in which gold combines as a triad.

auricle, awr'i-kl, *n.* the external ear: (*pl.*) the two upper cavities of the heart.—*n.* **auric'ula,** a species of primrose, also called bear's-ear, from the shape of its leaf.—*a.* **auric'ular,** pertaining to the ear: known by hearing, or by report.

auriferous, awr-if'ēr-us, *a.* bearing or yielding gold.

auriform, awr'i-form, *a.* ear-shaped.

auriscope, aw'ri-skōp, *n.* an instrument for examining the Eustachian tube of the ear.

aurist, awr'ist, *n.* one skilled in diseases of the ear.

aurochs, awr'oks, *n.* the European bison or wild ox.

aurora, aw-rō'ra, *n.* the dawn.

aurora borealis, aw-rō'ra bō-rē-ā'lis, the northern aurora or light.

auscultation, aws-kult-ā'shun, *n.* examination of the lungs and heart by the ear or the stethoscope.

auspice, aw'spis, *n.* an omen: augury —generally used in *pl.* **au'spices,** protection: patronage.—*v. t.* **au'spicate,** to foreshow: to initiate or inaugurate with hopes of good luck.—*a.* **auspi'cious,** having good auspices or omens of success: favorable: fortunate: propitious.

austere, aws-tēr', *a.* harsh: severe: stern: sober: strictly moral or abstinent: severely simple, without luxury.—*adv.* **austere'ly.**—*ns.* **austere'ness; auster'ity,** quality of being austere.

Australasian.—*n.* a native or colonist of

Australasia.—*a.* **Austrā'lian,** of or pertaining to Australia.

Austrian, aws'tri-an, *a.* of or pertaining to Austria.—*n.* a native of Austria.

autarchy, awt'är-ki, *n.* absolute power.

authentic, -al, aw-thent'ik, -al, *a.* real: genuine: original: true: entitled to acceptance.

authenticate, aw-thent'ik-āt, *v. t.* to make authentic: to prove genuine: to give legal validity to.—*ns.* **authenticā'tion,** act of authenticating: confirmation; **authentic'ity,** quality of being authentic.

author, awth'or, *n.* one who originates or brings anything into being: the writer of an original book:—*fem.* **auth'oress.**—*adjs.* **authō'rial; auth'orish.**—*n.* **authorizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **auth'orize,** to give authority to: to sanction: to permit: to justify: to establish by authority.

authority, awth-or'it-i, *n.* legal power or right: power derived from office or character: weight of testimony: permission:—*pl.* **author'ities,** precedents: opinions or sayings carrying weight: persons in power.—*a.* **author'itative,** having the sanction or weight of authority: dictatorial.

autobiography, aw-to-bī-og'raf-i, *n.* the life of a person written by himself.

autoboat, aw'to-bōt, *n.* an open or half-decked boat propelled by an electric, gasolene, or other motor.

autocar, aw'to-kär, *n.* an automobile.

autocarpous, aw-to-kär'pus, *a.* applied to such fruit as consists only of the pericarp.

autocrat, aw'to-krat, *n.* an absolute ruler.—*n.* **autoc'racy,** an absolute government by one man: despotism.

autocycle, aw'to-sī-kl, *n.* a bicycle propelled by a motor which forms a part of it.

auto-da-fe, aw'to-da-fā', *n.* the judgment passed on heretics by the Inquisition, esp. the public burning of the victims.

autogenous, aw-toj'e-nus, *a.* self-generated.

autograph, aw'to-graf, *n.* one's own handwriting: a signature: an original manuscript.

autogravure, aw-to-grav'ūr, *n.* a process of photo-engraving akin to autotype.

autoharp, aw'to-härp, *n.* a stringed musical instrument played with a pick.

autolatry, aw-tol'a-tri, *n.* worship of oneself.—*n.* **autol'ogy,** study of self.

automaton, aw-tom'a-ton, *n.* a self-moving machine, or one which moves by concealed machinery: a human being who acts by routine, without intelligence.

automobile, aw-to-mō'bil, *a.* self-moving.—*n.* (aw-to-mo-bēl') a vehicle for the road, propelled by a motor—electric, steam, etc.; a horseless carriage.

autonomy, aw-ton'om-i, *n.* the power or right of self-government.

autonym, aw'ton-im, *n.* a writing published under the author's real name.

autophoby, aw-tof'ob-i, *n.* a shrinking from referring to oneself.

autophony, aw-tof'on-i, *n.* observation of one's own voice in ausculation.

autoplasty, aw'to-plas-ti, *n.* plastic surgery with healthy tissue from another part of the same body.

autopsy, aw'top-si, *n.* personal inspection, esp. examination of a body after death.

autotype, aw'to-tīp, *n.* a true copy: a process of printing from a photographic negative..

autumn, aw'tum, *n.* the third season of the year, when fruits are gathered in, popularly comprising the months of September, October, and November.

auxiliary, awg-zil'yar-i, *a.* helping: subsidiary, as troops.

avail, a-vāl', *v. t.* to be of value or service to: to benefit: to take the benefit of.—*v. i.* to be of use: to answer the purpose.—*n.* benefit: profit: service.

avalanche, av'al-ansh, *n.* a mass of snow and ice sliding down from a mountain: a snow-slip.

avant, av'on, prefix used as *adj.* in combination, as in **av'ant-cour'ier,** one who runs before.

avarice, av'ar-is, *n.* eager desire for wealth: covetousness.—*a.* **avari'cious,** extremely covetous: greedy.

avatar, a-va-tär', *n.* incarnation: (*fig.*) supreme glorification of any principle.

avaunt, a-vawnt', *interj.* move on! begone!

Ave, ā'vē, *interj.* and *n.* be well or happy: hail, an address or prayer to the Virgin Mary: in full, *Ave Marī'a.*

avenaceous, av'en-ā-shus, *a.* of the nature of oats.

avenge, a-venj', *v. t.* to vindicate: to take vengeance for.

avens, ā'vens, *n.* popular name of two plants, species of *Geum*.

aventail, aventaile, av'en-tāl, *n.* the flap of a helmet. [O. Fr. *esventail*, air-hole—L. *ex*, out, *ventus*, wind.]

Aventail.

aventurin, a-ven'-tū-rin, *n.* a kind of Venetian glass: a kind of quartz. [It. *avventura*, chance—because of the accidental discovery of the glass.]

avenue, av'en-ū, *n.* a wide and handsome street: any passage or entrance into a place: (*fig.*) means of access or attainment.

aver, a-vēr', *v. t.* to declare to be true: to affirm or declare positively.

average, av'ēr-āj, *n.* the mean value or quantity of a number of values or quantities: in commerce, a proportion of loss or damage to a ship or cargo, etc. —*a.* containing a mean value: ordinary. —*v. t.* to fix an average.

averruncate, a-vēr-ungk'āt, *v. t.* to prune.—*n.* **averrunc'ātor.**

averse, a-vērs', *a.* having a disinclination or hatred: turned away from anything.

aversion, a-vēr'shun, *n.* dislike: hatred: the object of dislike.

avert, a-vērt', *v. t.* to turn from or aside: to prevent: ward off.

aves, ā'vēz, *n. pl.* birds.

aviary, ā'vi-ar-i, *n.* a place for keeping birds.

aviation, a-vi-ā'shun, *n.* the science or art of locomotion by aeroplanes.—**a'viator**, *n.* one who experiments in aviation.

aviculture, ā'vi-kul-tūr, *n.* rearing or care of birds.

avidity, a-vid'i-ti, *n.* eagerness: greediness.—*a.* **av'id**, greedy: eager.

avifauna, ā'vi-fawn-a, *n.* the whole of the birds found in a region or country: the fauna as regards birds.

avocation, a-vo-kā'shun, *n.* a diversion from one's regular employment—also one's proper business, vocation.

avoid, a-void', *v. t.* to try to escape from: to shun: (*law*) to invalidate.

avoirdupois, av-or-dū-poiz', *a.* or *n.* a system of weights in which the **lb.** equals 16 ozs.

avoset, avocet, av'o-set, *n.* one of several aquatic birds. [Fr. *avocette*.]

Avoset.

avouch, a-vowch', *v. t.* to avow: to assert or own positively: to maintain.—*v. i.* to give assurance of. [O. Fr. *avochier*—L. *advocare*, to call to one's aid.]

avow, a-vow', *v. t.* to declare openly: to own or confess: to affirm or maintain:—*pa. p.* as *a.* self-acknowledged.

avulse, a-vuls', *v. t.* to pluck or tear away.—*n.* **avul'sion**, forcible separation.

await, a-wāt', *v. t.* to wait or look for: to be in store for: to attend.

awake, a-wāk', *v. t.* to rouse from sleep or inaction.—*v. i.* to cease from sleep or indifference:—*pa. p.* awaked', or awoké.—*a.* not asleep: vigilant.

award, a-wawrd', *v. t.* to adjudge: to determine.—*n.* judgment: final decision, esp. of arbitrators.

aware, a-wār', *a.* wary: informed.

awash, a-wosh', *adv.* on a level with the surface of the water.

away, a-wā', *adv.* onward, along: forthwith: absent: gone, dead, fainted.—*interj.* begone!—**away!**

awe, aw, *n.* reverential fear, or wonder: dread.—*v. t.* to strike with or influence by fear.

aweigh, a-wā', *adv.* in the act of being weighed, as an anchor.

awhile, a-hwīl', *adv.* for some time: for a short time.

awkward, awk'ward, *a.* clumsy: ungraceful: embarrassed.—*adv.* **awk'wardly.**—*n.* **awk'wardness.**

awl, awl, *n.* a pointed instrument for boring small holes in leather, etc.

awn, awn, *n.* a scale or husk: beard of corn or grass.

awning, awn'ing, *n.* a covering to shelter from the sun's rays.

awoke, a-wōk', did awake—*pa. t.* of **awake.**

awry, a-rī', *a.* twisted to one side: distorted, crooked: wrong: perverse.—*adv.* unevenly: perversely: erroneously.

ax, axe, aks, *n.* a tool or instrument for hewing or chopping, usually of iron with a steel edge:—*pl.* **ax'es.**

axilla, aks'il-la, *n.* (*anat.*) the armpit.—*ns.* **ax'illa, ax'il** (*bot.*), the angle between the upper side of a branch and the trunk.—*adjs.* **ax'illar; ax'illary.**

axiom, aks'yum, *n.* a self-evident truth: a universally received principle.—*adjs.* **axiomat'ic; axiomat'ical.**

axis, aks'is, *n.* the axle, or the line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves, or which passes through the center of all the corresponding parallel sections of it.

axle, axle-tree, aks'l-trē, *n.* the pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns.

ay, ā, *interj.* ah! oh! alas! esp. in *ay me!*

aye, ay, ī, *adv.* yea: yes: indeed.—*n.* **aye** (ī), a vote in the affirmative: (*pl.*) those who vote in the affirmative.

aye, ay, ā, *adv.* ever: always: for ever. —**for aye, for ever and aye**, for ever, to all eternity.

aye-aye, ī'ī, *n.* a quadruped allied to the lemurs. [Malagasy *aiay.*]

Aye-aye.

ayry. See **aery.**

Azalea, a-zā'-le-a, *n.* a genus of shrubby plants, closely allied to the rhododendron. [Gr. *azaleos*, dry—*aza*, dryness.]

azimuth, az'im-uth, *n.* the arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body.

azoic, a-zō'ik, *a.* without life: before the existence of animal life.

azonic, a-zon'ik, *a.* not limited to a zone, not local.

azoth, äz'ōth, *n.* the alchemist's name for mercury.

Aztec, az'tek, *a.* relating to the Aztecs, once the dominant tribe in Mexico.

azure, azh'ūr, or ā'zhūr, *a.* of a faint blue: clear, cloudless.—*n.* a delicate blue color: the sky.

azygous, az'i-gus, *a.* not joined with another: (*anat.*) not one of a pair, as a muscle.

azymous, az'i-mus, *a.* unfermented: unleavened.

B, bē, the second letter of our alphabet, called by the Phenicians *beth*, 'the house'.

baa, bä, *n.* the cry of a sheep.—*v. i.* to bleat as a sheep.—*n.* **baa'ing.**

Baal, bā'al, *n.* an ancient deity: a false god generally:—*pl.* **Bā'alim.**

babble, bab'bl, *v. i.* to make a continuous murmuring sound: to tell secrets.—*v. t.* to prate: to utter.

babe, bāb, **baby**, bā'bi, *n.* an infant or child.

babel, bā'bel, *n.* a confused combination of sounds: a scene of confusion.

baboon, ba-bön', *n.* a species of large monkey.—*n.* **baboon'ery.**—*a.* **baboon'ish.** [Fr. *babouin;* origin unknown.]

Baboon.

babu, baboo, ba-bö', *n.* the Hindu title resembling our *Mr.*

Babylonian, bab-i-lōn'i-an, *a.* pertaining to Babylon: hence (*fig.*) huge, gigantic.—Also **Babylon'ish.**

baccalaureate, bak-ka-law're-āt, *n.* the university degree of bachelor.—*a.* **baccalau'rean.**

baccara, baccarat, bak-ar-ä', *n.* a French game of cards.

bacchanal, bak'a-nal, *n.* a worshiper of Bacchus: a dance or song in honor of Bacchus.—*a.* relating to drunken revels—also **bacchanā'lian.**

bachelor, bach'el-or, *n.* an unmarried man: one who has taken his first degree at a university.—*n.* **bach'elorhood.**

bacillus, ba-sil'us, *n.* properly the name of a distinct genus of Schizomycetes, but

popularly used in the same sense as **bacterium**.

back, bak, *n.* the hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in beasts: the part opposite to the front: the convex part of a book: the thick edge of a knife or the like: the upright hind part of a chair: (*football*) one of the players stationed behind the 'forwards'.—*adv.* to a former state or place: behind: behind in time: in return: again.—*v. t.* to help: to force back: to support by a wager or bet: to countersign or indorse: to write or print at the back of: to put or propel backward by reversing action.—*v. i.* to move or go back.—*v. t.* **back'bite**, to speak evil of in one's absence.—*ns.* **back'biter**; **back'biting**; **back'bone**, the vertebral column: the main support of anything: firmness.

backgammon, bak-gam'un, *n.* a game played by two persons on a board with dice and fifteen men or pieces each.

backsheesh, bakshish, bak'shēsh, *n.* in the East, a gratuity or tip. [Pers.]

backward, bak'ward, *adv.* toward the back: on the back: toward the past: from a better to a worse state: in a direction opposite to the normal—also **back'wards**.

bacon, bā'kn, *n.* swine's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

bacterium, bak-tē'ri-um, *n.*, **bacteria**, bak-tē'ri-a, *n. pl.* Schizomycetes, extremely small, single-celled, fungoid plants, single or grouped, reproducing rapidly and regarded as the active cause of many diseases.

baculite, bak'ū-līt, *n.* a fossil shell allied to the ammonites.

bad, bad, *a.* ill or evil: wicked: hurtful: incorrect, faulty: unfavorable: painful:—*comp.* **worse**; *superl.* **worst**.—*a.* **bad'dish**, somewhat bad: not very good.—*adv.* **bad'ly**.—*n.* **bad'ness**.

bade, bad, *pa. t.* of **bid**.

badge, baj, *n.* a mark or sign by which a person or object is known or distinguished.

badger, baj'ĕr, *n.* a burrowing animal about the size of a fox.—*v. t.* to pursue with eagerness, as dogs hunt the badger: to pester or worry.

badinage, bad'in-äzh, *n.* light playful talk: banter. [Fr.]

baffle, baf'fl, *v. t.* to check or make ineffectual.—*n.* **baf'fler**, a bewilderer, confounder.

bag, bag, *n.* a sack, pouch: a measure of quantity for produce: the quantity of fish or game secured: an udder: (*vulg.* in *pl.*) trousers.—*v. i.* to bulge, swell out.—*v. t.* to put into a bag: to kill: to seize, steal.—*ns.* **bag'ging**, cloth or material for bags.

bagatelle, bag-a-tel', *n.* a trifle: a game played on a board with balls and a cue.

baggage, bag'āj, *n.* the tents, provisions, and other necessaries of an army: a traveler's trunks, valises, etc.

bagpipe, bag'pīp, *n.* a musical wind-instrument, consisting of a leathern bag fitted with pipes.—*n.* **bag'piper**.

Bagpipe.

bah, bä, *interj.* an exclamation of disgust or contempt. [Fr.]

bahadur, ba-had'ör, *n.* a title of respect in India.

bail, bāl, *n.* one who gives bond for the appearance of an accused person in court: the security given.—*v. t.* to set free by giving security: to release on the security of another.

bail, bāl, *n.* a palisade, barrier: a pole separating horses in an open stable.

bail, bāl, *n.* one of the crosspieces on the top of the wicket in cricket.

bail, bāl, *v. t.* to clear (a boat) of water by dipping.—*n.* an instrument for bailing.—Also spelled **bale**.

bailiff, bāl'if, *n.* a sheriff's officer: a custodian of property: an agent or landsteward.

bait, bāt, *n.* food put on a hook to allure fish or make them bite: any allurement or temptation: a refreshment taken on a journey.—*v. t.* to set with food as a lure: to refresh on a journey: to set dogs on a bear, badger, etc.: to worry, persecute, harass.

baize, bāz, *n.* a coarse woolen cloth with a long nap.

bake, bāk, *v. t.* to dry, harden, or cook by the heat of the sun or of fire.—*v. i.* to work as a baker: to become firm through heat.

balance, bal'ans, *n.* an instrument for weighing, usually formed of two scales

hanging from a beam supported in the middle: act of weighing two things: equality or just proportion of weight or power: the sum required to make the two sides of an account equal the sum due on an account: (*watchmaking*) a contrivance which regulates the speed of a clock or watch.—*v. t.* to counterpoise: to compare: to settle, as an account: to examine and test accounts in bookkeeping.—*v. i.* to have equal weight or power, etc.: to hesitate or fluctuate.—*p. a.* **bal'anced,** poised in equilibrium: well arranged, stable.

balata, bal'a-ta, *n.* a gum used for gutta-percha in insulating wires.

balcony, bal'ko-ni, *n.* a stage or platform projecting from the wall of a building within or without: in theaters, usually the gallery immediately above the dress circle.

bald, bawld, *a.* without hair (feathers, etc.) on the head (or on other parts of the body): bare, unadorned: paltry, trivial: undisguised.

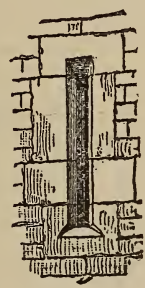
baldric, bawld'rik, *n.* a warrior's belt or shoulder-sash.

bale, bāl, *n.* a bundle, or package of goods.—*v. t.* to make into bales.

bale, bāl, *v. t.* See **bail.**

bale, bāl, *n.* evil, injury, mischief: misery: woe.—*a.* **bale'ful,** full of misery, destructive: full of sorrow, sad. [A. S. *bealu;* Old High Ger. *balo;* Ice. *bol.*]

baleen, bā-lēn', *n* the whalebone of commerce. [Fr.—L. *balæna,* whale.]



Balistraria.

balistraria, bal-is-trār'i-a, *n.* a loophole in the wall of a fortification, for crossbows.

balk, baulk, bawk, *n.* a ridge left unploughed: squared timber: a tie-beam of a house: a hindrance or disappointment.—*v. t.* to refuse: to pass over: to check, disappoint, or elude: to meet with objections.—*v. i.* to swerve, pull up.

ball, bawl, *n.* anything round: a globular body to play with in baseball, tennis, football, golf, billiards, etc.: a bullet, or any missile thrown from an engine of war: a rounded mass of anything: a throw or delivery of a ball in games.—*v. i.* to gather itself into a ball, become clogged.

ball, bawl, *n.* an entertainment of dancing.—*n.* **ball'room.**

ballad, bal'lad, *n.* a simple spirited narrative poem in short stanzas of two or four lines: a simple song, usually of a romantic or sentimental nature, in two or more verses, each sung to the same melody: any popular song.

ballade, bal-ad', *n.* an early style of poem having seven- or eight-line stanzas: any poem in stanzas of equal length.

balladine, bal'a-dēn, *n.* a female public dancer. [Fr.]

ballast, bal'last, *n.* heavy matter employed to give a ship stability when her cargo and equipment are too light: that which renders anything steady.—*v. t.* to load with ballast: to make or keep steady.

ballerina, bal-ler-ēn'a, *n.* a female dancer.

ballet, bal'lā, *n.* a theatrical exhibition composed of dancing, posturing, and pantomimic action.

ballista, balista, bal-lis'ta, *n.* a Roman military engine which propelled large and heavy missiles.

balloon, bal-lön', *n.* an inflated air-tight envelope of paper or silk, constructed to float in the air and carry weight when filled with heated air or gas: anything inflated, empty.

ballot, bal'ut, *n.* a little ball or ticket used in voting: a method of secret voting.—*v. i.* to vote by ballot: to select by secret voting (with *for*): draw lots for:—*pr. p.* bal'loting; *pa. p.* bal'loted.

balm, bäm, *n.* an aromatic substance: a fragrant and healing ointment: anything that heals or soothes pain.—*n.* **balm'iness.**—*a.* **balm'y,** fragrant: mild and soothing: bearing balm.

balsam, bawl'sam, *n.* the common name of several species of succulent herbaceous plants: a resinous oily substance: (*fig.*) any healing agent.

baluster, bal'ust-ēr, *n.* a small pillar used as a support to the rail of a staircase, etc.

bamboo, bam-bö', *n.* a gigantic East

Indian reed or grass, with hollow-jointed stem, and of hard texture.

bamboozle, bam-bö'zl, *v. t.* to deceive: to confound or mystify.

ban, ban, *n.* a proclamation: sentence of banishment: outlawry: a denunciation: a curse.

banal, ban'al, *a.* commonplace, trivial.

banana, ba-nä'na, *n.* a perennial herbaceous plant, also its nutritious fruit.

band, band, *n.* that by which loose things are held together: (*fig.*) a moral bond: a tie.

band, band, *n.* a strip of cloth, or the like, to bind round anything, as a hatband, waistband, etc.: a stripe: the neckband or collar of a shirt: (*pl.*) the pair of linen strips hanging down in front from the collar, worn by some Protestant clergymen.—*n.* **band'age,** a strip of cloth used by surgeons for various purposes: a piece of cloth used to blindfold the eyes.—*v. t.* to bind with such.

band, band, *n.* a number of persons bound together for any common purpose: a body of musicians, the company of musicians attached to a particular regiment.—*v. t.* to bind together.—*v. i.* to associate, assemble, confederate.

bandana, bandanna, ban-dan'a, *n.* a kind of silk or cotton colored handkerchief, originally from India.

bandeau, ban'dō, *n.* a fillet worn by women to bind their hair.

banderole, ban'de-rōl, *n.* a small banner: (*archit.*) a flat band with an inscription. [Fr.]

bandit, ban'dit, *n.* an outlaw: a robber:—*pl.* **ban'dits, banditt'i.**

bandoleer, bandolier, ban-do-lēr', *n.* a leather belt for ammunition, worn over the shoulders.

bandoline, ban'do-lin, *n.* a gummy substance used on the hair.

bandy, ban'di, *n.* a hockey-stick: the game of hockey.—*v. t.* to beat to and fro: to give and take, as words, blows, or reproaches:—*pa. p.* ban'died.

bane, bān, *n.* destruction: death: mischief: poison.—*a.* **bane'ful,** destructive.

bang, bang, *n.* a heavy blow: a sudden loud noise: an explosion.—*v. t.* to beat: to strike violently: to slam, as a door: to make a loud noise.

bang, bang, *n.* a woman's hair cut square across the brow.—*p. a.* **banged,** wearing the hair in such a way.—*n.* **bang'-tail,** a horse's tail with the end squared.—*v. t.* **bang,** to cut square across, as hair.

bang. Same as **bhang.**

bangle, bang'gl, *n.* a ring, bracelet, or anklet. [Hind. *bangri.*]

Banian Tree.

banian, banyan, ban'yan, *n.* an Indian tree of the fig family, remarkable for its vast rooting branches.

banish, ban'ish, *v. t.* to condemn to exile: to drive away: to expel (with *from, out of*).—*n.* **ban'ishment,** exile.

banjo, ban'jo, *n.* a musical instrument of the guitar kind.

bank, bangk, *n.* a mound or ridge of earth: the margin of a river, lake, etc.: the raised edge of a road, etc.: (*min.*) the surface at the pit-mouth: rising ground in the sea.—*v. t.* to inclose with a bank: to deposit or pile up: to make up (a fire) to remain a long time burning slowly.

bank, bangk, *n.* a place where money is deposited: an institution for the keeping, lending, and exchanging, etc. of money: in games of hazard, the money the proprietor has on hand.—*v. t.* to deposit in a bank, as money.

bankrupt, bangk'rupt, *n.* one who fails in business: an insolvent person.—*a.* insolvent: destitute (with *of*).

banner, ban'ĕr, *n.* a military standard: a flag or ensign bearing some device, as in processions, etc.

bannock, ban'nok, *n.* a flat homemade cake of oatmeal, barley, or pease-meal.

banns, banz, *n. pl.* a proclamation of marriage.

banquet, bangk'wet, *n.* a feast: any rich treat or entertainment.—*v. t.* to give a feast to.—*v. i.* to fare sumptuously.

banshee, ban'shē, *n.* a female fairy in Ireland and elsewhere, supposed to presage death by her wailing.

bantam, ban'tam, *n.* a small variety of the common domestic fowl.

banter, bant'ĕr, *v. t.* to joke or jest at.—*n.* humorous raillery: jesting.

banting, bant'ing, *n.* a system of diet for reducing superfluous fat.

banzai, ban-zī', *n.* a Japanese shout

of honor or of joy: hurrah. [Jap., lit. 'a thousand years'.]

baptize, bapt-īz', *v. t.* to administer baptism to: to christen, give a name to.—*n.* **bapt'ism,** immersion in or sprinkling with water as a religious ceremony.

bar, bär, *n.* a rod of any solid substance: a bolt: a hindrance or obstruction: a barrier: a bank of sand, etc., at the mouth of a river: the counter across which drinks are served, a saloon or drinking-place: the rail dividing off the place devoted to counsel in a court of justice: lawyers generally: a division in music.—*v. t.* to fasten or secure: to hinder or exclude.

barad, bar'ad, *n.* a unit of electrical pressure.

barb, bärb, *n.* a beard: the sharp jag of a fishhook, etc.—*v. t.* to arm with barbs.

barbarous, bär'bar-us, *a.* uncivilized: rude: savage: brutal.—*a.* **barbār'ian,** uncivilized: without taste or refinement: foreign.—*n.* a savage: a cruel, brutal man.—*a.* **barbar'ic,** foreign: uncivilized. —*v. t.* **bar'barize,** to make barbarous: to corrupt as a language.—*ns.* **bar'barism,** savage life: rudeness: an incorrect form of speech; **barbar'ity,** savageness: cruelty.

barbecue, bärb'e-kū, *v. t.* to roast whole, as an ox.—*n.* an animal roasted whole: an outdoor entertainment with hospitalities on a lavish scale.

barber, bärb'ēr, *n.* one who shaves beards and dresses hair.

barberry, bär'ber-i, *n.* a thorny shrub.

barbette, bar-bēt', *n.* a platform from which guns are fired over a parapet, a bulwark, etc.

barbican, bär'bi-kan, *n.* (*fort.*) a defensive outwork.

bard, bärd, *n.* a Celtic poet and singer: a poet.—*a.* **bard'ic.**

bare, bār, *a.* uncovered: naked: open to view: poor, scanty: unadorned: mere or by itself: empty.—*v. t.* to strip or uncover.

bare, bār, old *pa. t.* of **bear.**

bargain, bär'gin, *n.* a contract or agreement: a favorable transaction: an advantageous purchase.—*v. i.* to make an agreement: to chaffer: to count on.

barge, bärj, *n.* a flat-bottomed freight boat, used on rivers and canals: a large pleasure or state boat.

barge-board, bärj'bōrd, *n.* a board extending along the edge of a gable.

barilla, bar-il'a, *n.* an impure carbonate of soda.

barium, bā'ri-um, *n.* the metal present in heavy spar (sulphate of baryta) and baryta.—*a.* **bar'ic.**

bark, bärk, *n.* the abrupt cry uttered by a dog, wolf, etc.—*v. i.* to yelp like a dog.

bark, barque, bärk, *n.* a ship of small size: a three-masted vessel whose mizzen-mast is *fore-and-aft* rigged and the others square-rigged. —*ns.* **bark'antine,** **bark'entine,** a three-masted vessel, with the foremast square-rigged, and the others fore-and-aft rigged.

Bark.

bark, bärk, *n.* the rind or covering of the trunk and branches of a tree: the envelope or outer covering of anything. —*v. t.* to strip or peel the bark from: to rub the skin from.

barley, bär'li, *n.* a hardy grain used for food, but chiefly for making malt liquors and spirits.—*n.* **bar'ley-corn,** a single grain of barley: a measure of length=⅓ of an inch.

barm, bärm, *n.* froth of beer or other fermenting liquor, used as leaven: yeast.

barn, bärn, *n.* a building in which grain, hay, etc., are stored, and horses and cattle are stabled: a stable.

barnacle, bär'na-kl, *n.* a shellfish which adheres to rocks and the bottoms of ships: one who sticks closely.

barnacles, bär'na-klz, *n.* an instrument placed on the nose of horses to keep them quiet: a colloquial term for 'spectacles'.—*a.* **bar'nacled.**

barograph, bar'o-graf, *n.* a barometer which records variations of atmospheric pressure.

barometer, bar-om'e-tēr, *n.* an instrument by which the pressure of the atmosphere is measured, and changes of weather, or heights above sea-level, indicated.

baron, bar'on, *n.* a title of rank, the lowest in the British House of Peers.

baroque, bar-ōk', *a.* whimsical, odd.

baroscope, bar'ō-skōp, *n.* an instru-

ment for indicating changes in the density of the air.

barouche, ba-rösh', *n.* a double-seated four-wheeled carriage with a falling top.

barrack, bar'ak, *n.* a building for soldiers, esp. in garrison (generally in *pl.*).

barrage, bär'āj, *n.* the forming of an artificial bar in order to deepen a river.

barrator, bar-āt'or, *n.* one who vexatiously stirs up lawsuits, quarrels, etc.

barrel, bar'el, *n.* a cylindrical wooden vessel made of curved staves bound with hoops: the quantity which such a vessel contains: anything long and hollow, as the barrel of a gun, or cylindrical and barrel-shaped.—*v. t.* to put in a barrel.

barren, bar'en, *a.* incapable of bearing offspring: unfruitful: dull, stupid: unprofitable.—*n.* **bar'renness.**

barricade, bar'ik-ād, *n.* a temporary fortification.—*v. t.* to obstruct.

barrier, bar'i-ēr, *n.* a defense against attack: a limit or boundary: a fence, railing, any obstacle that keeps apart.

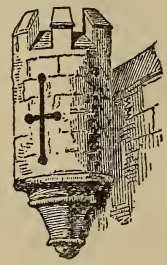
barrister, bar'is-tēr, *n.* one who is qualified to plead at the bar in an English or Irish law-court.—*a.* **barristēr'ial.**

barrow, bar'rō, *n.* a small hand or one-wheel carriage used to bear or convey a load.

bar-sinister. See **baton.**

barter, bär'tēr, *v. t.* to give (one thing) in exchange for another.—*v. i.* to traffic by exchanging.—*n.* traffic by exchange of commodities.

bartisan, bär'ti-zan, *n.* a small overhanging turret on the top of a tower. [Apparently an adaptation by Scott of Scot. *bertisene,* traceable to O. Fr. *bretesche,* a parapet of wood.]



Bartisan.

barycentric, bar-i-sen'trik, *a.* pertaining to the center of gravity.

baryta, bä-rī'ta, **barytes,** ba-rī'tēz, *n.* the earth present in the minerals *witherite* and *heavy spar.*

barytone, bar'i-tōn, *n.* a deep-toned male voice between bass and tenor. A singer with such a voice.

basalt, bas-awlt', *n.* a hard, dark-colored rock of igneous origin.

bascule, bas'kūl, *n.* a balanced lever: a bridge built on the lever principle.

base, bās, *n.* that on which a thing rests: foot: bottom: foundation: support: the chief ingredient, as in dyeing and chemistry: one of the fixed stations at baseball: the point from which operations are conducted.—*v. t.* to found or place on a base.—*adjs.* **bas'al, bas'ilar,** pertaining to or situated at the base, esp. of the skull; **base'less,** without a base or foundation.

base, bās, *a.* low in place, value, estimation, or principle: mean: vile: worthless: debased: counterfeit: (*law*) servile, as opposed to *free:* humble.

baseball, bās'bawl, *n.* the American national game, played with a bat and a ball, and run round bases marking the circuit of a diamond to be taken by each player after striking the ball. There are nine players on each side, the sides alternating at bat.

bashful, bash'föl, *a.* easily confused: modest: shy: wanting confidence.

basil, baz'il, *n.* a sweet herb of the mint family.

basil, baz'il, *n.* a sheepskin roughly tanned.

basilica, baz-il'ik-a, *n.* among the Romans, a large oblong building for public use: a church built after a similar plan.—*a.* **basil'ican.**

basilicon, baz-il'ik-on, *n.* a kind of ointment.

basin, bās'n, *n.* a wide open vessel or dish: any hollow place containing water, as a dock: the area drained by a river and its tributaries.

basinet, bas'i-net, *n.* a light iron helmet.—Also **bas'net.**

Basinet.

basis, bās'is, *n.* that on which a thing rests: a pedestal: groundwork or first principle:—*pl.* **bas'es.**

bask, bask, *v. i.* to lie in the warmth or sunshine. [Scand. *badask,* to bathe.]

basket, bas'ket, *n.* a vessel made of plaited twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials.

Basque, bask, *a.* relating to the Basques or their language, noted for the extreme variability of its dialects.

basque, bask, *n.* a kind of short-skirted jacket or bodice worn by women.

bas-relief, bass-relief, bas'-

re-lēf', *n.* (*sculp.*) figures which do not stand far out.

bass, bās, *n.* the low or grave part in music.—*a.* low, deep, grave.

bass, bas, *n.* a valuable food-fish of the perch family.

basset, bas'et, *n.* a short-legged dog: an old game at cards: (*geol.*) the outcrop of mineral strata at the surface.—*v. i.* to incline upward so as to appear at the surface, to crop up.

bassinet, bas'si-net, *n.* a kind of infant's cradle.

basso, bas'so, *n.* same as **bass.**

bassoon, bas-ön', *n.* a musical wind-instrument of low, deep tone.

bast, bast, *n.* the inner bark of the lime-tree.

bastard, bas'tard, *n.* a child born of parents not married.—*a.* born out of wedlock: not genuine: of abnormal shape or size: false.

baste, bāst, *v. t.* to beat with a stick.

baste, bāst, *v. t.* to drop fat or butter over (meat) while roasting.

baste, bāst, *v. t.* to sew slightly or with long stitches.

Bastille, bast-ēl', *n.* an old fortress in Paris long used as a state prison: any prison.

bastinado, bast-in-ād'o, *v. t.* to beat with a baton, esp. on the soles of the feet.

bastion, bast'yun, *n.* a kind of tower at the angles of a fortification.

bat, bat, *n.* a heavy stick: a club for striking the ball in various games, as baseball: a piece of brick: (*slang*) a spree.—*v. i.* to use the bat in baseball.

bat, bat, *n.* an animal with a body like a mouse, but which flies on wings attached mainly to its fore-feet. [M. E. *bakke,* apparently from Scand.]

Bat.

batable, bāt'a-bl, *a.* A contr. of **debatable.**

batata, ba-tā'ta, *n.* a plant with tuberous roots, the sweet potato. [Sp. *batata,* potato.]

batch, bach, *n.* the quantity of bread baked or of anything made or got ready at one time: a set.

bateau, bä-to', *n.* a light river-boat. [Fr.—O. Fr. *batel,* boat.]

bath, bath, *n.* water for plunging the body into: a bathing: a house for bathing: a place for undergoing medical treatment by means of bathing: (*phot.*) a solution in which plates are plunged.

bath, bäth, *n.* the largest Jewish liquid measure, containing about six gallons. [Heb.]

bathe, bā*th*, *v. t.* to wash as in a bath: to wash or moisten with any liquid: to moisten, suffuse, encompass.—*v. i.* to take a bath.—*n.* the act of taking a bath.

bathometer, bath-om'et-ēr, *n.* an instrument for ascertaining depth.

bathorse, bat'hors, *n.* a packhorse.

bathos, bā'thos, *n.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean.

bating, bāt'ing, *prep.* abating, excepting.

batiste, ba-tēst', *n.* a fine texture of linen and cotton.

batlet, bat'let, *n.* a wooden mallet used by laundresses for beating clothes.

baton, bat'on, *n.* a staff or truncheon: a conductor's staff: a marshal's staff.

Batrachia, ba-trā'ki-a, *n. pl.* the order of reptiles which includes the frogs.

battalia, bat-tāl'ya, *n.* the order of battle: the main body of an army in array.

battalion, bat-al'yun, *n.* a body of soldiers consisting of several companies: four companies of infantry.

batten, bat'n, *v. i.* to grow fat: to live in luxury.

batten, bat'n, *n.* a piece of board: a strip of wood to fasten down hatches.

batter, bat'ēr, *v. t.* to beat with successive blows: to wear with beating or by use.—*n.* ingredients beaten into a paste.

batter, bat'ēr, *n.* slope of a wall from the perpendicular.

battery, bat'ēr-i, *n.* a number of cannon with their equipment: the place on which cannon are mounted: the unit in the artillery: an electric instrument: (*law*) an assault by beating or wounding.

battle, bat'l, *n.* a contest between opposing armies: a fight.—*v. i.* to contend in fight: to maintain.

battlement, bat'l-ment, *n.* a wall or parapet on the top of a building with embrasures.

Battlement.

battology, bat-ol'o-ji, *n.* repetition in speech or writing.—*a.* **battolog'ical.**

battue, bat-tō′, *n.* a method of hunting: any indiscriminate slaughter.

bauble, baw′bl, *n.* a trifling piece of finery: the mock emblem of the court-jester.

bavardage, bav-ar-dāj′, *n.* chattering.

bawl, bawl, *v. i.* to shout or cry out loudly.—*n.* a loud cry or shout.

bay, bā, *a.* reddish brown inclining to chestnut.—*n.* elliptical for bay horse.

bay, bā, *n.* an inlet of the sea with a wider opening than a gulf: an inward bend of the shore.

bay, bā, *n.* the space between two columns: any recess.

bay, bā, *n.* the laurel-tree: (*pl.*) a crown of victory: literary renown.

bay, bā, *n.* barking, baying (esp. of a dog when in pursuit): used often of the last stand of a hunted animal.—*v. i.* to bark (esp. of large dogs).—*v. t.* to bark at: to bring to bay.

bayonet, bā′on-et, *n.* a stabbing instrument of steel fixed to the muzzle of a rifle.—*v. t.* to stab with a bayonet.

bayou, bā′ō, *n.* a marshy offshoot of a lake or river.

bazaar, bazar, ba-zär′, *n.* an Eastern marketplace: a fancy fair.

bdellium, del′i-um, *n.* a kind of gum.

be, bē, *v. i.* to live: to exist: to have a certain state or quality:—*pr. p.* bē′ing; *pa. p.* been.

beach, bēch, *n.* the shore of the sea or of a lake, esp. when sandy or pebbly: the strand.—*v. t.* to haul or steer upon the beach.

beacon, bē′kn, *n.* a fire on an eminence, used as a signal: anything that warns of danger.

bead, bēd, *n.* a little ball pierced for stringing, as on a rosary: a prayer: any small ball of glass, amber, etc.: a bead-like drop: the small knob forming the front-sight of a gun: a small molding.—*a.* **bead′y,** bead-like, small and bright (of eyes): covered with beads or bubbles.

beadle, bēd′l, *n.* a petty officer of a church, college, parish, etc.

beagle, bē′gl, *n.* a small hound tracking by scent.

beak, bēk, *n.* the bill of a bird: anything pointed or projecting: the nose.

beaker, bēk′ĕr, *n.* a large cup, or its contents: a glass vessel with a beak.

beam, bēm, *n.* a large and straight piece of timber or iron: a transverse piece of framing in a ship or building: the part of a balance from which the scales hang: a cylinder of wood in a loom: a ray of light.—*v. i.* to send forth light: to shine.

bean, bēn, *n.* the name of several kinds of leguminous plants and their seeds.

bear, bār, *v. t.* to carry or support: to endure: to admit of: to be entitled to: to afford: to import: to manage: to behave or conduct oneself: to bring forth or produce.—*v. i.* to suffer: to be patient: to have reference to: to press (with *on* or *upon*): to be situated:—*pr. p.* bear′ing; *pa. t.* bōre; *pa. p.* bōrne (but the *pa. p.* when used to mean 'brought forth' is *born*).

bear, bār, *n.* a heavy quadruped of the order Carnivora: any rough or ill-bred fellow: one who speculates for a fall in prices—opp. to *bull:* (*astron.*) the name of two constellations, the Great and the Little Bear.

beard, bērd, *n.* the hair that grows on the chin and adjacent parts of a grown man's face: the tuft on the lower jaw of a goat, seal, etc.—*v. t.* to oppose to the face.

beast, bēst, *n.* an irrational animal, as opposed to man: a four-footed animal: a brutal person.

beat, bēt, *v. t.* to strike repeatedly: to break or bruise: to strike, as bushes, in order to rouse game: to thrash: to overcome: to spread flat and thin: to obtain and publish news ahead of (a rival newspaper).—*v. i.* to give strokes repeatedly: to throb: to dash, as a flood or storm.—*n.* a recurrent stroke: a round or course: a newspaper 'scoop' or publication of news ahead of a rival: a place of resort.—*a.* weary: fatigued.

beatify, bē-at′i-fī, *v. t.* to make blessed or happy: to declare to be in the enjoyment of eternal happiness in heaven.

beatitude, bē-at′i-tūd, *n.* heavenly happiness: (*pl.*) sayings of Christ in Matt. v. [L. *beatitudo—beatus,* blessed.]

beau, bō, *n.* a man attentive to dress or fashion: a fop or dandy: a lover.

beauty, bū′ti, *n.* a pleasing combination of qualities in a person or object: particular grace or excellence: a beautiful person, esp. a woman.

beaver, bē'vẽr, *n.* an amphibious rodent, and its valuable fur: a hat made of the fur: a hat.

becalm, be-käm', *v. t.* to make calm, still, or quiet.

became, be-kām', *pa. t.* of **become.**

because, be-kawz', *adv.* and *conj.* for the reason that: on account of: for (followed by *of*).

bechance, be-chans', *v. i.* to happen by chance: to befall.—*adv.* by chance: accidentally.

beck, bek, *n.* a sign with the finger or head: a nod.

beckon, bek'n, *v. t.* to nod or make a sign to.

becloud, be-klowd', *v. t.* to obscure by clouds: to dim.

become, be-kum', *v. i.* to pass from one state to another: to come to be: to be the fate or end of (followed by *of*).—*v. t.* to suit or befit, to grace or adorn fittingly (with *dat.* object):—*pa. t.* becāme'; *pa. p.* become'.

bed, bed, *n.* a couch or place to sleep on: a plot in a garden: a place in which anything rests: conjugal union: the channel of a river: (*geol.*) a layer or stratum.—*v. t.* to place in bed: to provide or make a bed for: to sow or plant.

bedaggle, be-dag'l, *v. t.* to soil by dragging along the wet ground.

bedaub, be-dawb', *v. t.* to daub over or smear with any dirty matter.

bedeck, be-dek', *v. t.* to deck or ornament.

bedevil, be-dev'il, *v. t.* to throw into confusion: to torment.—*pass.* to be possessed of a devil.

bedew, be-dū', *v. t.* to moisten gently, as with dew.

bedim, be-dim', *v. t.* to make dim or dark.

bedizen, be-dīz'n, *v. t.* to dress gaudily.

bedlam, bed'lam, *n.* a madhouse: a place of uproar.

Bedouin, bed'ö-in, *n.* a nomadic Arab.

bedraggle, be-drag'l, *v. t.* to soil by dragging.

bee, bē, *n.* a four-winged insect that makes honey: a gathering of persons to unite their labor or for some joint amusement or exercise.

beech, bēch, *n.* a common forest tree with smooth bark and small edible nuts.

beef, bēf, *n.* the flesh of an ox or cow:—*pl.* **beeves,** used in original sense, oxen.—*a.* consisting of beef.

beelzebub, bē-el'ze-bub, *n.* the prince of the evil spirits.

been, bēn, *pa. p.* of be.

beer, bēr, *n.* a fermented malt liquor.

beet, bēt, *n.* a plant with a succulent root, eaten as food, and from which sugar is extracted.

beetle, bē'tl, *n.* one of an order of insects technically known as Coleoptera, usually with four wings.

beeves, bēvz, *n. pl.* cattle, oxen. [See *beef.*]

befall, be-fawl', *v. t.* to fall or happen to: to occur to.

befit, be-fit', *v. t.* to fit, or be suitable to: to be proper to, or right for.

befogged, be-fogd', *a.* enveloped in fog: confused.

befool, be-föl', *v. t.* to make a fool of, or deceive.

before, be-fōr', *prep.* in front of (*time* or *place*): in presence or sight of: under the cognizance of: previous to: in preference to: superior to.—*adv.* in front: sooner than hitherto.—*conj.* previous to the time when.

befoul, be-fowl', *v. t.* to make foul: to soil.

befriend, be-frend', *v. t.* to act as a friend to: to favor.

beg, beg, *v. i.* to ask alms or charity, esp. habitually (with *of, from; for,* of the thing asked).—*v. t.* to ask earnestly: to beseech: to pray: to take for granted what ought to have been proved.

began, bē-gan', *pa. t.* of **begin.**

beget, be-get', *v. t.* to produce or cause: to generate: to produce as an effect, to cause.

begild, be-gild', *v. t.* to gild: to cover with gold-leaf.

begin, be-gin', *v. i.* to take rise: to enter on something new: to commence.—*v. t.* to enter on: to commence.

begird, be-gird', *v. t.* to surround or encompass (*with*):—*pa. t.* begirt', begird'ed; *pa. p.* begirt'. [A. S. *begyrdan.*]

begone, be-gon', *interj.* lit. be gone! be off! get away!

Begonia, be-gōn'ya, *n.* a genus of cultivated plants — elephant's ear, angel's wings.

begot, be-got', **begotten,** be-got'n, *pa. p.* of **beget.**

begrime, be-grīm′, *v. t.* to grime or soil deeply.

begrudge, be-gruj′, *v. t.* to grudge: to envy any one the possession of.

beguile, be-gīl′, *v. t.* to cheat or deceive: to divert or amuse.

begun, be-gun′, *pa. p.* of **begin.**

behalf, be-häf′, *n.* favor or benefit: cause: sake, account: part.

behave, be-hāv′, *v. t.* to bear or carry, to conduct (with *self*).—*v. i.* to conduct oneself, also to conduct oneself well: to act.

behead, bē-hed′, *v. t.* to cut off the head of.

beheld, be-held′, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **behold.**

behest, be-hest′, *n.* command: charge.

behind, be-hīnd′, *prep.* at the back of: remaining after or coming after: inferior to, or not so far advanced as.—*adv.* at the back, in the rear: backward: past.

behold, be-hōld′, *v. t.* to look upon: to contemplate.—*v. i.* to look: to fix the attention:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* beheld′.—*imper.* or *interj.* see! lo! observe!

behoof, be-höf′, *n.* benefit: convenience.

behoove, behove, be-höv′, *v. t.* to be fit, right, or necessary for—used impersonally with *it.*

beige, bāzh, *n.* a woolen fabric made of undyed wool. [Fr.]

being, bē′ing, *n.* existence: substance: essence: any person or thing existing.—*a.* bē′ing, existing, present.

bejewel, be-jö′ēl, *v. t.* to deck with jewels.

beknown, bē-nōn′, *p. a.* known, acquainted.

belabor, be-lā′bur, *v. t.* to beat soundly.

belate, be-lāt′, *v. t.* to make late: to retard.—*p. a.* **belāt′ed,** made too late.

belaud, be-lawd′, *v. t.* to laud or praise highly.

belay, be-lā′, *v. t.* (*naut.*) to fasten by coiling round a cleat or **belay′ing-pin:** to make fast.

belch, belch, belsh, *v. t.* to void (wind) from the stomach by the mouth: to eject violently: to cast up.

beleaguer, be-lēg′ēr, *v. t.* to lay siege to.

belemnite, bel′em-nīt, *n.* a fossil pointed like a dart.

belfry, bel′fri, *n.* the part of a tower in which bells are hung: a bell-tower.

Belgian, bel′ji-an, *a.* belonging to *Belgium.*—*n.* a native of Belgium.

Belial, bēl′yal, *n.* a name for the devil.

belie, be-lī′, *v. t.* to give the lie to: to present in a false character: to counterfeit: to be false to.

believe, be-lēv′, *v. t.* to regard as true: to trust in.—*v. i.* to be firmly persuaded of anything: to exercise faith: to think or suppose.

belike, be-līk′, *adv.* probably: perhaps.

belittle, be-lit′l, *v. t.* to make small: to depreciate or disparage.

bell, bel, *n.* a hollow vessel of metal, which gives forth a ringing sound when struck by a tongue or clapper inside: a corolla shaped like a bell: anything bell-shaped: (*naut.*) the stroke of the bell on shipboard every half-hour.

bell, bel, *v. i.* to bellow, roar.

belladonna, bel′la-don-na, *n.* the deadly nightshade: a narcotic prepared from it.

belle, bel, *n.* a handsome woman: the chief beauty of a place or occasion: a fair lady generally.

belles-lettres, bel-let′r, *n. pl.* polite literature, including poetry, fiction, criticism, æsthetics, etc.

bellicose, bel′ik-ōs, *a.* contentious, war-like.—*n.* **bellicos′ity.**

bellied, bel′lid, *p. a.* with a belly, esp. a big belly: bulging: puffed out.

belligerent, bel-ij′ēr-ēnt, *a.* carrying on regular war.—*n.* a party or person waging such.

bellow, bel′lō, *v. i.* to roar like a bull: to make any violent outcry.—*n.* the roar of a bull: any deep sound or cry.

bellows, bel′lōz, *n. pl.* an instrument for producing a current of air: the lungs.

belly, bel′li, *n.* the part of the body between the breast and the thighs, containing the bowels: the stomach: the womb or uterus: the interior of anything: the bulging part of anything.—*a.* ventral, abdominal.—*v. i.* to swell or bulge out.

belomancy, bel′o-man-si, *n.* a kind of divination by means of arrows.

belong, be-long′, *v. i.* to go along with anything: to pertain: to be one's property: to be a part of, or in any way

connected with a person or thing: to be a native (in), or have a residence (in).

beloved, be-luvd′, or be-luv′ed, *p. a.* much loved, very dear—often compounded with *well-, best-,* etc.—*n.* one who is much loved.

below, be-lō′, *prep.* beneath in place, rank, or quality: underneath: not worthy of.—*adv.* in a lower place: (*fig.*) on earth, or in hell, as opposed to heaven.

belt, belt, *n.* a girdle, zone, or band: such a piece, as of leather, worn round the waist, or given as a prize or badge of victory: a broad strip of anything, different in color or material.—*v. t.* to surround with a belt, or to invest formally with such: to encircle: to thrash.

belvedere, bel′ve-dēr, *n.* a pavilion or raised turret on the top of a house: a summer-house on an eminence.

bemean, be-mēn′, *v. t.* to make mean, to debase.

bemire, be-mīr′, *v. t.* to soil with mire.—*p. a.* **bemired′.**

bemoan, be-mōn′, *v. t.* to lament: bewail: to pity.—*v. i.* to grieve.

bemuddle, be-mud′l, *v. t.* to confuse or muddle completely.

bench, bensh, *n.* a long seat or form: a mechanic's work-table: a judge's seat: the body or assembly of judges.

bend, bend, *v. t.* to curve or bow: to make crooked: to turn or incline: to subdue: to direct to a certain point: to apply closely, to strain, to nerve oneself to: (*naut.*) to tie, fasten, make fast.—*v. i.* to be crooked or curved: to incline in any direction: to stoop: to lean: to bow in submission:—*pa. p.* bend′ed or bent.—*n.* a curve or crook: the bent part of anything: (*her.*) one of the nine ordinaries.

bend, bend, *n.* in leather, half a butt cut lengthwise.

beneath, be-nēth′, *prep.* under, or lower in place: inside of, behind: unworthy the dignity of, unbecoming.

benedict, ben′e-dikt, *n.* a newly married man.

benediction, ben-e-dik′shun, *n.* a solemn invocation of the divine blessing on men or things.

benefaction, ben-e-fak′shun, *n.* the act of doing good: a good deed done or benefit conferred.

benefice, ben′e-fis, *n.* an ecclesiastical living.

beneficence, be-nef′i-sens, *n.* active goodness: kindness: charity.

beneficial, ben-e-fish′al, *a.* useful: advantageous: (*law*) enjoying the usufruct of property.—*a.* **benef′ic,** of good influence astrologically: beneficent, kindly.

benefit, ben′e-fit, *n.* a kindness: a favor: any advantage, natural or other: a performance at a theater, the proceeds of which go to some special object.—*v. t.* to do good to.—*v. i.* to gain advantage (with *from*).

benevolence, ben-ev′ol-ens, *n.* disposition to do good: generosity: a gift of money, esp. for support of the poor.

Bengali, ben-gaw′lē, *a.* of or belonging to *Bengal.*—*n.* a native of Bengal.

benighted, be-nīt′ed, *a.* overtaken by night: involved in darkness, intellectual or moral: ignorant.

benign, ben-īn′, *a.* favorable, esp. in astrology, as opposed to *malign:* gracious: kindly: (*med.*) of a mild type, as opposed to malignant.

bennet, ben′et, *n.* the herb bennet or common avens, a wayside plant.

bent, bent, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **bend.**

bent, bent, *n.* leaning or bias: tendency: intention: natural inclination of the mind towards anything: curved form: capacity of endurance. [See *bend.*]

benumb, be-num′, *v. t.* to make insensible or powerless: to stupefy (now chiefly of *cold*): to paralyze generally.

benzene, ben′zēn, *n.* a compound of carbon and hydrogen, found among the products of the destructive distillation of a great many organic bodies, especially coal-tar.

benzoin, ben′zō-in, or -zoin, *n.* gum benjamin, an aromatic and resinous juice.

bepatched, be-patcht′, *p. a.* mended with patches: wearing patches by way of adornment.

bequeath, be-kwē*th*′, *v. t.* to leave by will to another: to transmit to posterity, to leave behind: to commit or intrust to any one.

bequest, be-kwest′, *n.* act of bequeathing: a legacy.

berate, be-rāt′, *v. t.* to scold or chide vigorously.

bereave, be-rēv′, *v. t.* to rob of anything valued: to leave destitute:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* bereaved′—the latter also **bereft′.**

berg, bĕrg, *n.* a mass or mountain of ice.

bergamot, bĕr'ga-mot, *n.* a kind of citron with aromatic rind, used in making essences, etc.

beriberi, ber'i-ber-i, *n.* an Eastern disease marked by anæmia, paralysis, and dropsical symptoms. [Singh.]

berry, ber'i, *n.* a popular term for any small succulent fruit: (*bot.*) a simple fruit with pericarp succulent throughout.

berth, bĕrth, *n.* a ship's station at anchor: sleeping-place in a ship, sleeping-car, etc.: any allotted or assigned place: a situation.—*v. t.* to moor a ship: to furnish with a berth.

beryl, ber'il, *n.* a precious stone resembling the emerald.

besaint, be-sānt', *v. t.* to make a saint of: to canonize.

beseech, be-sēch', *v. t.* to entreat, to implore: to ask or pray earnestly: to solicit.—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* besought.

beseem, be-sēm', *v. t.* to be seemly or fit for: to become.

beset, be-set', *v. t.* to surround or set round with anything (now only in *pa. p.*): to assail, as by temptations, obstacles, etc.—*p. a.* **beset'ting,** that besets.

beside, be-sīd', *prep.* and *adv.* by the side of, near: over and above (in this sense now usually **besides'**), distinct from: apart from, as of a question, resolution, etc.

besides, be-sīdz', *prep.* and *adv.* in addition, otherwise, aside: over and above, in addition to, away from.

besiege, be-sēj', *v. t.* to lay siege to: to beset with armed forces: to throng round.—*n.* **besieg'er.**

besmear, be-smēr', *v. t.* to smear over: to bedaub.

besmirch, be-smirch', *v. t.* to soil: to sully.—*v. t.* **besmutch',** to besmirch.

besmut, be-smut', *v. t.* to blacken with soot.

besom, bē'zum, *n.* a broom: any cleansing agent.

besot, be-sot', *v. t.* to make sottish, dull, or stupid: to make a sot of: to cause to dote on: to infatuate (*with*).

bespangle, be-spang'gl, *v. t.* to adorn with spangles, or with anything sparkling or shining.

Bessemer, bes'ĕm-ĕr, *a.* derived from the name of the inventor, Sir H. *Bessemer,* applied to steel prepared by the Bessemer process.

best, best, *a.* (serves as *superl.* of **good**) good in the highest degree: first: highest: most excellent.—*n.* one's utmost endeavor: the highest perfection.—*adv.* (*superl.* of **well**) in the highest degree: in the best manner.—*v. t.* (*coll.*) to get the better of.

bestead, be-sted', *v. t.* to help, relieve: to be of use to, to avail.—*v. i.* to profit, be advantageous.

bestial, best'i-al, *a.* like a beast: rude: brutally sensual.

bestiary, best'i-ar-i, *n.* the name formerly given to a class of books describing animals.

bestill, be-stil', *v. t.* to make quiet, to hush.

bestir, be-stĕr', *v. t.* to put into lively action: to arouse into activity: (*refl.*) to rouse.

bestow, be-stō', *v. t.* to stow, place, or put by: to give or confer: to accommodate with quarters: to apply (with *on* and *upon*).

bestraddle, be-strad'dl, *v. t.* to bestride.

bestrew, be-strö', *v. t.* to strew or scatter loosely over.

bestride, be-strīd', *v. t.* to stride over: to sit or stand across.

bet, bet, *n.* a wager: something staked to be lost or won on the result of a doubtful issue.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to lay or stake, as a bet:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* bet or bet'ted.

betake, be-tāk', *v. t.* to take to, to go (with *self*): to apply or have recourse (to).

betel, bē'tl, *n.* the nut of the areca palm, chewed by the Malays as a stimulant.

bethel, beth'el, *n.* a hallowed spot: a place of worship: a ship fitted up in a port as a place of worship for sailors.

bethink, be-thingk', *v. t.* to think on or call to mind: to recollect (generally followed by a reflective pronoun and *of*).—*v. i.* to consider:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* bethought (be-thawt').

betide, be-tīd', *v. t.* to happen to, to befall.

betimes, be-tīmz', *adv.* in good time: early: seasonably: speedily.

betoken, be-tō'kn, *v. t.* to show by a sign: to foreshow.

betook, be-took', *pa. t.* of **betake.**

betray, be-trā', *v. t.* to give up treacherously: to disclose in breach of trust: to let go basely or weakly: to seduce: to discover or show: to show signs of.

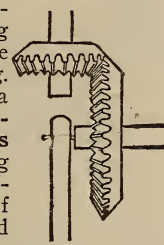
betrodden, be-trod'n, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **betread',** to tread over or walk upon.

betroth, be-troth', *v. t.* to contract or promise with a view to marry: to affiance.

better, bet'ĕr, *a.* (serves as *comp.* of **good**) good in a greater degree: preferable: improved: more suitable: larger: kinder: stronger in health.—*adv.* (*comp.* of **well**) well in a greater degree: more fully or completely: over or more than: with greater advantage: (*pl.*) superiors. —*v. t.* to make better (also reflexively, to better oneself), to improve: to benefit: also with intransitive sense, to grow better.

between, be-twēn', **betwixt,** be-twikst', *prep.* in the middle of two, of space, time, or degree: in the middle or intermediate space, to defend or separate: expressing reciprocal relation from one to another: by the joint action of two or more persons.

bevel, bev'el, *n.* a slant or inclination of a surface: an instrument for measuring angles.—*a.* having the form of a bevel: slanting. —*v. t.* to form with a bevel or slant.—*ns.* **bev'el-gear, bev'el-wheels** (*mech.*), wheels working on each other in different planes, the cogs of the wheels being beveled or at oblique angles to the shafts.—*p. a.* **bev'eled,** cut to an oblique angle, sloped off.



Bevel-gear.

beverage, bev'ĕr-āj, *n.* drink: any agreeable liquor for drinking.

bevy, bev'i, *n.* a brood or flock of birds: a company, esp. of ladies.

bewail, be-wāl', *v. t.* to lament: to mourn loudly over.—*v. i.* to utter lamentations.

beware, be-wār', *v. i.* to be on one's guard: to be suspicious of danger: to take care (with *of;* with clause—*lest, that, not, how*).

bewilder, be-wil'dĕr, *v. t.* to perplex or lead astray.—*p. a.* **bewil'dered,** lost, confused in mind.

bewitch, be-wich', *v. t.* to affect by witchcraft (mostly malignantly): to fascinate or charm.

bewray, be-rā', *v. t.* (*B.*) to accuse: to betray.

beyond, be-yond', *prep.* on the farther side of: farther onward than: out of reach of: past in time: above, superior to.

bezel, bez'l, *n.* the part of the setting of a precious stone which incloses it: the oblique face of a cut gem: the groove in which a watch-glass is set: the slope of a cutting edge.

bezique, be-zēk', *n.* a game at cards.

bezoar, bē'zōr, *n.* a stony concretion found in the stomachs of some ruminants.

bias, bī'as, *n.* a slant or leaning to one side: prejudice.—*v. t.* to cause to turn to one side: to prejudice or prepossess.

bib, bib, *n.* a cloth put under an infant's chin: a similar article of dress for adults.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to drink, to tipple.

Bible, bī'bl, *n.* the sacred writings of the Christian Church, consisting of the Old and New Testaments.—*a.* **bib'lical,** of or relating to the Bible: scriptural.

bibliography, bib-li-og'raf-i, *n.* the description or knowledge of books.

bibliolatry, bib-li-ol'at-ri, *n.* superstitious reverence for the Bible.

bibliology, bib-li-ol'ō-ji, *n.* an account of books: biblical literature, or theology.

bibliomancy, bib'li-ō-man-si, *n.* divination by selecting passages of the Bible at hazard.

bibliomania, bib-li-ō-mān'i-a, *n.* a mania for possessing rare and curious books.—*n.* **bibliomān'iac.**

bibulous, bib'ū-lus, *a.* drinking or sucking in: spongy.

bicameral, bī-kam'ĕr-al, *a.* having two chambers.

bicarbonate, bī-kär'bon-āt, *n.* a carbonate or salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one equivalent of base.

bicentenary, bī-sen'te-na-ri, **bicentennial,** bī-sen-ten'ni-al, *n.* the two hundredth anniversary.

bicephalous, bī-sef'al-us, *a.* double-headed.

biceps, bī'seps, *n.* the muscle in front of the arm between the shoulder and elbow.

bicker, bik'ĕr, *v. i.* to contend in a petty way: to quiver.

bicuspid, bī-kus'pid, *a.* having two cusps.—*n.* a pre-molar tooth.

bicycle, bī'si-kl, *n.* a cycle or velocipede with two wheels, impelled by pedals.

bid, bid, *v. t.* to offer: to propose: to invite: to command: to make an offer at an auction.—*n.* an offer of a price.

biennial, bī-en'yal, *a.* lasting two years: happening once in two years.—*n.* a plant that lasts two years.

bier, bēr, *n.* a carriage or frame of wood for bearing the dead to the grave.

biestings, bēst'ingz, *n.* the first milk drawn from a cow after calving.

bifidate, bif'id-āt, *a.* (*bot.*) cleft in two.—Also **bif'id.**

bifurcate, bī-fur'kāt, **bifurcated,** bī-fur'kāt-ed, *a.* two-forked: having two prongs or branches.

big, big, *a.* large or great: pregnant: loud: pompous.—*n.* **big'ness,** bulk, size.

bigamy, big'am-i, *n.* the crime of having two wives or two husbands at once.—*n.* **big'amist.**

bigot, big'ot, *n.* one blindly devoted to a particular creed or party.

bijou, be-zhö', *n.* a trinket: a jewel.

bilateral, bī-lat'ēr-al, *a.* having two sides.

bilberry, bil'ber-i, *n.* a shrub and its berries, which are dark blue.

bile, bīl, *n.* a thick bitter fluid secreted by the liver: (*fig.*) ill-humor.

bilge, bilj, *n.* the bulging part of a cask: the broadest part of a ship's bottom.—*v. i.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge, as a ship.

bilingual, bī-ling'wal, *a.* of or containing two languages.—Also **bilin'guar.**

bilk, bilk, *v. t.* to elude: to cheat.

bill, bil, *n.* a kind of concave battle-ax: a kind of long-handled hatchet used in pruning. [A. S. *bil;* Ger. *bille.*]

Bill.

bill, bil, *n.* the beak of a bird, or anything like it: the point of the fluke of an anchor.—*v. i.* to join bills as doves: to caress fondly. [A. S. *bile,* most prob. the same word as the preceding.]

bill, bil, *n.* an account of goods sold or services rendered, an invoice: a draft of a proposed law: a promissory note: a placard or advertisement: any written statement of particulars: (*law*) a written accusation preferred before a grand jury.

billet, bil'et, *n.* a little note: a ticket assigning quarters to soldiers.—*v. t.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers. [Fr.]

billet, bil'et, *n.* a small log of wood used as fuel.

billet-doux, bil-e-dö', *n.* a sweet note: a love-letter.

billiards, bil'yardz, *n.* a game played with a cue and balls on a table made for the purpose.

billingsgate, bil'ingz-gāt, *n.* foul, abusive language.

billion, bil'yun, *n.* one thousand millions (1,000,000,000): in England, one million millions.

billow, bil'ō, *n.* a great wave of the sea.

bilocular, bī-lok'ū-lar, *a.* divided into two cells.

Bimana, bīm'an-a, or bim'an-a, *n.* the human species in contrast to other mammals.—*a.* **bī'manous,** two-handed.

bimensal, bī-mens'al, *a.* happening once in two months: bi-monthly.

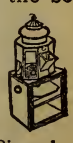
bimetallism, bī-met'al-izm, *n.* the name given to a monetary system in which gold and silver are on precisely the same footing as regards mintage and legal tender.

bin, bin, *n.* a place for storing corn, wine, etc.

binary, bī'nar-i, *a.* composed of two: twofold.

bind, bīnd, *v. t.* to tie or fasten together with a band: to encircle: to sew a border on: to tie up or bandage: to fasten together (the leaves of a book) and put a cover on: to lay under obligation: to restrain, to make fast: to hold or cement firmly: to render hard.—*v. i.* to produce constipation:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* bound.

binnacle, bin'a-kl, *n.* (*naut.*) the box in which a ship's compass is kept. [Formerly *bittacle*—Port. *bitacola*—L. *habitaculum,* a dwelling-place—*habit-are,* to dwell.]



Binnacle.

binocle, bin'o-kl, *n.* a telescope used by both eyes at the same time.

binomial, bī-nōm'i-al, *a.* and *n.* (*alg.*) a quantity consisting of two terms or parts, as $a+b$.

bio-, bī'ō, a prefix from Gr. *bios*, life, used in many scientific words to express having organic life.—*n.* **bī'oblast**, a formative cell.—*a.* **biodynam'ical.**—*ns.* **biodynam'ics**, that part of biology which deals with vital force; **biogenesis** (-jen'e-sis), the process of natural generation of life from life.—*a.* **biogenet'ic.**

biograph, bī'o-graf, *n.* a form of motion-picture machine employing a wide film.

biography, bī-og'raf-i, *n.* a written account of the life of an individual.

biology, bī-ol'oj-i, *n.* the science that treats of life or of organized beings.—*a.* **biolog'ical.**

bioscope, bī'o-skōp, *n.* a long-focus microscope, for observing insect life.

bipartite, bī-pärt'īt, *a.* divided into two like parts.

biped, bī'ped, *n.* an animal with two feet.

biquadratic, bī-kwod-rat'ik, *n.* a quantity twice squared, or raised to the fourth power.

birch, bērch, *n.* a hardy forest-tree: a rod for punishment.

bird, bērd, *n.* a general name for feathered animals.

bireme, bī'rēm, *n.* an ancient vessel with two rows of oars.

biretta, bir-et'a, *n.* a square cap worn by clergy—by priests, black; bishops, purple; cardinals, red.

birth, bērth, *n.* the act of bearing or bringing forth: the offspring born: dignity of family: origin.

bis, bis, *adv.* twice: (*mus.*) a direction that a passage is to be repeated.

biscuit, bis'kit, *n.* bread baked in small loaves: a small hard cake: a kind of unglazed earthenware.

bisect, bī-sekt', *v. t.* to cut into two equal parts.

bishop, bish'op, *n.* in the Western, Eastern, and Anglican Churches, a clergyman consecrated for the spiritual direction of a diocese: in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a superior officer or overseer: one of the pieces or men in chess.

bismillah, bis-mil'a, *interj.* in the name of Allah or God—a Mohammedan exclamation. [Ar.]

bismuth, biz'muth, *n.* a brittle metal of a reddish-white color.

bison, bī'son, or bis'on. *n.* a large wild animal like the bull, with shaggy hair and a fatty hump on its shoulders: the buffalo.

bisque, bisk, *n.* pottery that has undergone the first firing before being glazed.

bissextile, bis-sext'il, *n.* leap-year.—*a.* containing the **bissext**, or extra day in leap-year.

bistort, bis'tort, *n.* a perennial plant with astringent properties—called also *snakeweed*.

bisulphate, bī-sul'fāt, *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one-half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

bit, bit, *n.* a bite, a morsel: a small piece: the smallest degree: a small tool for boring: the part of the bridle which the horse holds in his month.

bitch, bich, *n.* the female of the dog, wolf, and fox.

bite, bīt, *v. t.* to seize or tear with the teeth: to sting or pain: to deceive, or take in—now only passive:—*pa. t.* bit; *pa. p.* bit or bit'ten.—*n.* a grasp by the teeth: a nibble: something bitten off: a mouthful.

bitter, bit'ēr, *a.* biting or acrid to the taste: sharp: painful.—*n.* any substance having a bitter taste.—*adv.* **bitt'erly.**

bitts, bits, *n.* a frame in the forepart of a ship round which the cables are passed.

bitumen, bi-tū'men, *n.* a name applied to various inflammable mineral substances, as naphtha, petroleum, asphaltum.—*v. t.* **bitū'minate**, to mix with or make into bitumen—also **bitū'minize.**—*a.* **bitū'minous.** [L.]

bivalve, bī'valv, *n.* an animal having a shell in two parts, like the oyster.

bivouac, biv'ō-ak, *n.* the resting at to pass the night in the open air.

biweekly, bī'wēk'li, *a.* properly, occurring once in two weeks, but sometimes used for twice in every week.

bizarre, bi-zär', *a.* odd: fantastic: extravagant.

blab, blab, *v. i.* to talk much: to tell tales.—*v. t.* to tell what ought to be kept secret (with *out, forth*).—*n.* a tattler: tattling.—*n.* **blab'ber**, one who blabs.

black, blak, *a.* of the darkest color: without color: obscure: dismal: sullen: horrible: dusky: foul, dirty: malignant: dark-haired.—*n.* black color: absence of

color: a negro: mourning: (*pl.*) black clothes.—*v. t.* to make black: to soil or stain.

blackmail, blak'māl, *n.* hush-money extorted under threat of exposure or denunciation.

bladder, blad'ēr, *n.* a thin bag distended with liquid or air: the receptacle for the urine.

blade, blād, *n.* the leaf or flat part of grass, etc.: the cutting part of a knife, sword, etc.: the flat part of an oar: a dashing fellow.

blague, blag, *n.* blustering humbug.

blain, blān, *n.* a boil or blister.

blame, blām, *v. t.* to find fault with: to censure.—*n.* imputation of a fault: crime: censure.

blanch, blansh, *v. t.* to whiten.—*v. i.* to grow white.

blanc-mange, bla-mnzh', *n.* a white jelly prepared with cornstarch and milk.

bland, bland, *a.* smooth: gentle: mild. —*adv.* **bland'ly.**—*n.* **bland'ness.**

blandish, bland'ish, *v. t.* to flatter and coax, to cajole.

blank, blangk, *a.* without writing or marks, as in white paper: empty, empty of results: vacant, confused: (*poetry*) not having rhyme.—*n.* a paper without writing: in a lottery, a losing ticket: an empty space, a void, or vacancy: a form of document having blank spaces to be filled in.

blanket, blangk'et, *n.* a woolen covering for beds: a covering for horses, etc. —*v. t.* to cover with a blanket.

blare, blār, *v. i.* to roar, to sound loudly, as a trumpet.—*n.* roar, noise.

blarney, blar'ni, *n.* pleasing flattery or cajoling talk.—*v. t.* to beguile with such.

blasé, bla-za, *a.* fatigued with pleasures, used up. [Fr.]

blaspheme, blas-fēm', *v. t.* and *v. i.* to speak impiously of, as of God: to curse and swear.—*n.* **blasphem'er.**

blast, blast, *n.* a blowing or gust of wind: a forcible stream of air: sound of a wind-instrument: an explosion of gunpowder: anything pernicious.—*v. t.* to blight: to affect with sudden violence or calamity: to rend asunder with gunpowder.—*a.* **blast'ed,** blighted: cursed, damned.

blatant, blāt'ant, *a.* noisy, clamorous, loud.

blaze, blāz, *n.* a rush of light or of flame: a white spot on the face of a horse or ox: a mark made on a tree by cutting off a strip of bark.—*v. i.* to burn with a flame: to throw out light.—*v. t.* to burn with a flame: to throw out light.

blaze, blazon, blā'zn, *v. t.* to proclaim, to spread abroad.

blazon, blā'zn, *v. t.* to make public: to display.—*n.* the science or rules of coats-of-arms.

bleach, blēch, *v. t.* to make pale: to whiten, as textile fabrics.—*v. i.* to grow white.

bleak, cheerless, cold, unsheltered.

blear, blēr, *a.* (as in **blear-eyed,** blēr'-īd) sore or inflamed.

bleat, blēt, *v. i.* to cry as a sheep.—*n.* the cry of a sheep or any similar cry.

bled, bled, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **bleed.**

bleed, blēd, *v. i.* to lose blood: to die by slaughter: to issue forth or drop as blood: to have money extorted from one: to feel great pity for.—*v. t.* to draw blood from: to extort money from.

blemish, blem'ish, *n.* a stain or defect: reproach.—*v. t.* to mark with any deformity: to tarnish: to defame.

blench, blensh, *v. i.* to shrink or start back: to flinch.

blend, blend, *v. t.* to mix together: to confound.—*v. i.* to be mingled or mixed.—*n.* a mixture.

blende, blend, *n.* native sulphuret of zinc.

bless, bles, *v. t.* to invoke a blessing upon: to make happy or prosperous: to consecrate by some religious rite: to invoke the divine favor upon: to wish happiness to: to praise or glorify.—*a.* **bless'ed,** happy: prosperous: happy in heaven, beatified.

blest, blest, *pa. p.* of **bless.**

blew, blö, *pa. t.* of **blow.**

blight, blīt, *n.* a disease in plants: anything that injures or destroys.—*v. t.* to affect with blight: to blast: to frustrate.

blind, blīnd, *a.* without sight: dark: ignorant or undiscerning.—*n.* something to mislead: a window-screen: a shade. —*v. t.* to make blind: to darken, obscure, or deceive: to dazzle.—*a.* **blind'ed,** deprived of sight: without intellectual discernment.

blink, blingk, *v. i.* to glance, twinkle, or wink: to see obscurely, or with the eyes half-closed: to shine unsteadily.

bliss, blis, *n.* the highest happiness: heaven.—*a.* **bliss'ful.**—*adv.* **bliss'fully.**

blister, blis'tĕr, *n.* a thin bubble or bladder on the skin, containing watery matter: a pustule: a plaster applied to raise a blister.—*v. t.* to raise a blister.

blithe, blīth, *a.* happy: gay: sprightly. —*adv.* **blithe'ly.**—*a.* **blithe'some,** joyous.

blizzard, bliz'ard, *n.* a blinding storm of wind and snow.

bloat, blōt, *v. t.* to swell or puff out: to dry by smoke (applied to fish).—*v. i.* to swell or dilate: to grow turgid.

block, blok, *n.* an unshaped mass of wood or stone, etc.: the wood on which criminals were beheaded: (*mech.*) a pulley with its framework: a piece of wood on which something is formed: a connected group of houses: the space between two city streets: an obstruction. —*v. t.* to inclose or shut up: to obstruct: to shape or sketch out roughly.

bloke, blōk, *n.* a fellow, a man familiarly.

blond, blonde, blond, *n.* a person of fair complexion with light hair and blue eyes.—*a.* of a fair complexion: fair.

blood, blud, *n.* the red fluid in the arteries and veins of men and animals: descent: of human beings, good birth: relationship, kindred: a man about town: temperament: bloodshed or murder: temper, anger.

bloom, blöm, *v. i.* to put forth blossoms: to flower: to be in a state of beauty or vigor.—*n.* a blossom or flower: the opening of flowers: rosy color: the prime of anything: the first freshness of beauty: the flush or glow on the cheek.—*p. a.* **bloom'ing,** bright, shining, flourishing: (*slang*) full-blown: extreme.

blossom, blos'om, *n.* a flower-bud, the flower that precedes fruit.—*v. i.* to put forth blossoms or flowers: to flourish and prosper.

blot, blot, *n.* a spot or stain: an obliteration: a stain in reputation.—*v. t.* to spot or stain: to obliterate: to disgrace: to dry writing with blotting-paper.

blotch, bloch, *n.* a spot on the skin: a pustule.—*adjs.* **blotched; blotch'y.**

blouse, blowz, *n.* a loose sack-like outer garment. [Fr.]

blow, blō, *n.* a stroke or knock: a sudden misfortune or calamity.

blow, blō, *v. i.* to bloom or blossom.

blow, blō, *v. i.* to produce a current of air: to move, as air or the wind.—*v. t.* to drive air upon or into: to drive by a current of air: to sound, as a wind-instrument: to breathe hard: to spout, as whales: (*prov.*) to boast: to spread by report: to fan or kindle:—*pa. t.* blew (blö); *pa. p.* blown (blōn).

blowze, blowz, *n.* a ruddy, fat-faced wench.—*adjs.* **blowzed, blowz'y,** fat and ruddy, slatternly.

blubber, blub'ĕr, *n.* the fat of whales and other sea animals.—*v. i.* to weep effusively.

bludgeon, blud'jun, *n.* a short stick with a heavy end.

blue, blö, *n.* the color of the sky when unclouded—hence the sea, the sky: one of the seven primary colors. —*a.* of the color blue: learned, pedantic.

bluff, bluf, *a.* blustering: rough and hearty in manners: outspoken: steep.—*v. t.* in poker, to deceive by betting a hand for more than it is worth.—*n.* a high steep bank overlooking the sea or a river: the act of bluffing in poker—hence any kind of swagger intended to impose upon another: (*slang*) an excuse.

blunder, blun'der, *v. i.* to make a gross mistake, flounder about: to utter thoughtlessly.—*n.* a gross mistake.

blunderbuss, blun'dĕr-bus, *n.* a short hand-gun with a wide bore.

blunt, blunt, *a.* having a dull edge or point: rough, outspoken, dull.—*v. t.* to dull the edge or point of: to weaken.

blur, blur, *n.* a blot, stain, or spot.—*v. t.* to blot, stain, obscure, or blemish.

blurt, blurt, *v. t.* to utter suddenly or unadvisedly (with *out*).

blush, blush, *n.* a red glow on the face caused by shame, modesty, etc.: any reddish color.—*v. i.* to show shame or confusion by growing red in the face. to grow red.

bluster, blus'tĕr, *v. i.* to sound like a blast of wind: to bully or swagger.—*n.* a roaring as of the wind: bullying or boasting language.

boa, bō'a, *n.* any one of several serpents, including the **boa-constric'tor:** a long coil of fur, feathers, or the like.

boar, bōr, *n.* the male of swine, or its flesh.—*a.* **boar'ish,** swinish: brutal.

board, bōrd, *n.* a long, broad, and thin strip of lumber: food: a table: any

council or authorized body of men: the deck of a ship: (*pl.*) the stage: a kind of thick stiff paper.—*v. t.* to cover with boards: to supply with food at fixed terms: to enter a ship: to attack.—*v. i.* to receive food or take meals.

boast, bōst, *v. i.* to talk vainglorioously.—*v. t.* to brag of: speak proudly or confidently of, esp. justifiably: to magnify or exalt oneself.—*n.* an expression of pride: the cause of boasting.

boat, bōt, *n.* a small open vessel moved by oars, sail, or machine power: a vessel like a boat in shape.

boatswain, bōt'swān (*colloq.* bō'sn), *n.* a petty officer on board ship.

bob, bob, *v. i.* to move quickly up and down: to fish with a bob.—*v. t.* to move in a short, jerking manner.—*n.* a short jerking motion.

bobbin, bob'in, *n.* a small piece of wood on which thread is wound.

bobolink, bob'ō-lingk, *n.* the rice-bird or reedbird.

bobstays, bob'stāz, *n. pl.* (*naut.*) ropes or stays used to confine the bowsprit downward.

bobtail, bob'tāl, *n.* a short or cut tail.

bode, bōd, *v. t.* to portend or prophesy.

bodice, bod'is, *n.* the close-fitting waist or body of a woman's gown.

bodkin, bod'kin, *n.* a small instrument for pricking holes: a large blunt needle.

body, bod'i, *n.* the whole frame of a man or lower animal: the main part of an animal, as distinguished from the limbs: substance or substantial quality: a mass: a person: a number of persons united by some common tie.—*v. t.* to give form to: to embody.—*adv.* **bod'ily,** relating to the body.

Boer, bör, *n.* a Dutch settler in South Africa.

bog, bog, *n.* soft ground: a marsh or quagmire.—*v. t.* to sink or to entangle.

bogey, bogie, bōg'i, *n.* in golf, the average record for a hole—also **bōg'y.**

boggle, bog'l, *v. i.* to stop or hesitate as if at a bogle.—*n.* a scruple, objection: a bungle.—*n.* **bogg'ler,** a doubter.

bogus, bō'gus, *a.* counterfeit, spurious.

bogy, bogey, bōg'i, *n.* a goblin: a bugbear or special object of dread, the devil.—*n.* **bog'yism.** [A form of *boggle.*]

Bohemian, bo-hē'mi-an, *n.* and *a.* applied to persons of unconventional habits.

boil, boil, *v. i.* to bubble up from the action of heat: to be hot: to be excited or agitated.—*v. t.* to heat to a boiling state: to cook by boiling.

boil, boil, *n.* an inflamed swelling or tumor.

boisterous, bois'tēr-us, *a.* wild: noisy: turbulent: stormy.—*adv.* **bois'terously.**

bolas, bō'las, *n.* missiles used by the South American *gauchos.* [Sp.]

bold, bōld, *a.* daring or courageous: forward or impudent: presumptuous: executed with spirit: steep or abrupt.

bole, bōl, *n.* the round stem or body of a tree.

boll, bōl, *n.* the blossom pod of cotton plant containing the cotton.

boll-weevil, bōl-wee'vil, *n.* an ant which destroys cotton bolls in So. U. S.

bollard, bol'ard, *n.* a strong post fixed on a dock for securing a ship's cable.

bolo, bō'lō, *n.* a large knife used by Filipinos as a weapon and utensil. [Sp.]

bologna, bol-ōn'ya, *n.* a large sausage.

bolster, bōl'stēr, *n.* a long round pillow or cushion: a pad: anything resembling it in form or use.—*v. t.* to support with a bolster: to hold up.

bolt, bōlt, *n.* a bar or pin used to fasten a door, etc.: an arrow: a thunderbolt.—*v. t.* to fasten with a bolt: to expel suddenly: to swallow hastily: to refuse to support, as a candidate.—*v. i.* to rush away: to break away from one's political party.—*ns.* **bolt'-head,** the head of a bolt; **bolt'-rope,** a rope sewed all round the edge of a sail.—*adv.* **bolt'-up'right,** upright and straight as a bolt or arrow.

Bolt and Nuts.
A, bolt; *B,* head; *C,* nut; *D,* check-nut.

bolt, bōlt, *v. t.* to sift, to separate the bran from, as flour: to sift through coarse cloth.

bomb, bom, or bum, *n.* a hollow projectile fired from a mortar, filled with explosive and fitted with a time-fuse: any similar missile or case of explosives.—*v. t.* **bombard',** to attack with bombs.

bombazine, bom-ba-zēn', *n.* a twilled or corded fabric.

bombast, bom'bast, *n.* inflated or high-sounding language.—*a.* **bombas'tic.**

bombyx, bom'biks, *n.* the silkworm.

bon, bon, *a.* good—French, occurring in phrases as **bon mot,** a jest or smart saying; **bon ton,** good style; **bon vivant,** one who lives well.

bona fide, bō'na fīd'ē, *adv.* and *a.* in good faith, genuine. [L.]

bonanza, bon-an'za, *n.* any mine of wealth or stroke of luck. [Sp.]

bonbon, bon'bon, *n.* a sweetmeat.—*n.* **bonbon'nière,** a fancy box for holding such. [Fr., very good—*bon,* good.]

bond, bond, *n.* that which binds, a band: link of connection: a writing of obligation to pay a sum or to perform a contract: in building, the connection of one stone or brick with another: (*pl.*) imprisonment, captivity.—*a.* in a state of servitude.—*v. t.* to put (imported goods) in customs warehouses till the duties on them are paid.—*p. a.* **bond'ed,** secured by bond.

bondage, bond'āj, *n.* state of being bound: captivity: slavery.

bone, bōn, *n.* a hard substance forming the skeleton of mammalian animals: a piece of the skeleton of an animal: (*pl.*) mortal remains: pieces of bone held between the fingers of the hand and rattled together in time to music: dice. —*v. t.* to take the bones out of, as meat: to seize, to steal.—*a.* **boned,** having bones: having the bones removed.—*a.* **bon'y,** full of, or consisting of, bones.

boniface, bon'i-fās, *n.* landlord, host.

bonnet, bon'et, *n.* a covering for the head worn by women: a soft cap: (*fort.*) a small work with two faces: anything used as a bonnet or resembling one.

bonny, bon'i, *a.* beautiful: handsome: pleasant-looking: cheerful.—*adv.* **bonn'ily,** beautifully: gaily.

bonus, bōn'us, *n.* a premium beyond usual interest: an extra dividend: a douceur or bribe.

boo, booh, bö, *interj.* a sound expressive of disapprobation or contempt.

booby, bö'bi, *n.* a silly or stupid fellow: a sea-bird, of the gannet tribe.

boodle, böd'l, *n.* a crowd, pack—'the whole kit and boodle': money obtained or paid corruptly.

book, book, *n.* a collection of sheets of paper bound together, either printed, written on, or blank: a literary composition: a division of a volume or subject: the Bible: a record of bets made with different people: the libretto of an opera, etc.: (*pl.*) formal accounts of transactions.—*v. t.* to write in a book.

boom, böm, *n.* a pole by which a sail is stretched: a chain or bar stretched across a harbor.

boom, böm, *v. i.* to make a hollow sound or roar: to go on with a rush, to become suddenly prosperous.—*v. t.* to push into sudden prominence.—*n.* a hollow roar: a sudden increase of activity in business, or the like.—*p. a.* **boom'ing,** rushing with violence, increasing rapidly.

boomerang, böm'e-rang, *n.* a hard-wood missile used by the natives of Australia, which returns to the thrower: hence, anything which reacts to the injury of the user.

boon, bön, *n.* a petition: a gift or favor.

boor, bör, *n.* a countryman, a peasant: a coarse or awkward person.—*a.* **boor'ish,** like a boor: awkward or rude.

boost, böst, *v. t.* to help: to lift: to push: to boom or advocate.—*v. i.* to lend assistance.—*n.* a helpful lift or push: a recommendation: anything that helps.

boot, böt, *n.* a covering for the foot and leg, generally made of leather or rubber: a box or receptacle in a coach. —*v. t.* to put boots on.

boot, böt, *v. t.* to profit or advantage. —*n.* advantage: profit.

Bootes, bo-ō'tez, *n.* a northern constellation beside the Great Bear.

booth, böth, *n.* a hut or temporary erection: a covered stall at a fair or market.

booty, böt'i, *n.* spoil taken in war or by force: plunder, a prize.

booze, boose, böz, *v. i.* to drink much liquor.—*n.* a carouse: drink.

borax, bō'raks, *n.* a mineral salt used in the arts and in medicine.—*a.* **borac'ic,** of or relating to borax.

bordeaux, bor-dō', *n.* claret.

border, bord'ēr, *n.* the edge or margin of anything: the boundary of a country, esp. that between England and Scotland. —*v. i.* to resemble (with *on*): to be adjacent (with *upon, with*).—*v. t.* to make or adorn with a border: to bound.

bore, bōr, *v. t.* to pierce so as to form a hole: to weary or annoy.—*n.* a hole made by boring: the size of the cavity of a gun: a person or thing that wearies.

bore, bōr, did bear, *pa. t.* of **bear.**

bore, bōr, *n.* a tidal flood in the estuaries of certain rivers.

Boreas, bō're-as, *n.* the north wind.

born, bawrn, *pa. p.* of **bear,** to bring forth.—*a.* having by or from birth: innate.

borne, bōrn, *pa. p.* of **bear,** to carry.

borough, bur'ō, *n.* a municipality or separate municipal district.

borrow, bor'ō, *v. t.* to obtain on loan or trust: to adopt from a foreign source: to derive (authority) from another (with *from, of*).—*p. a.* **borr'owed,** taken on loan, counterfeit, assumed.

bosh, bosh, *n.* used also as *interj.* nonsense, foolish talk or opinions.

bosky, bosk'i, *a.* woody or bushy.

bosom, bōz'um, *n.* the breast of a human being, or the part of the dress which covers it: the heart: embrace, inclosure, as within the arms.—*a.* (in composition) confidential: intimate.—*v. t.* to inclose in the bosom.

boss, bos, *n.* a knob or stud: a raised ornament.—*v. t.* to ornament with bosses.—*a.* **boss'y,** having bosses. [O. Fr. *boce.*]

Boss.

boss, bos, *n.* the chief or leader: the master, manager, or foreman: a person who pulls the wires in political intrigues.—*a.* chief: excellent.—*v. t.* to manage or control.

botany, bot'an-i, *n.* the science of plants.—*a.* **botan'ic.**—*adv.* **botan'ically.**—*v. i.* **bot'anize,** to seek for and collect plants for study.

botch, boch, *n.* a swelling on the skin: a clumsy patch: ill-finished work.—*v. t.* to patch or mend clumsily.

both, bōth, *a.* and *pron.* the two: the one and the other.—*conj.* as well: on the one side.

bother, bo*th*'ĕr, *v. t.* to perplex or tease.

bothy, bothie, both'i, *n.* a temporary building to house laborers.

bottle, bot'l, *n.* a hollow vessel for holding liquids: the contents of such a vessel.—*v. t.* to inclose in bottles.—*p. a.* **bott'led,** inclosed in bottles: kept in restraint.

bottom, bot'um, *n.* the lowest part of anything: that on which anything rests or is founded: the foot of a page, etc.: low land, as in a valley: the keel of a ship.—*adjs.* **bott'omed; bott'omless.**

boudoir, böd'wär, *n.* a lady's private room.

bough, bow, *n.* a branch of a tree.

bought, bawt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **buy.**

bougie, bō'zhi, *n.* an instrument for distending contracted mucous canals.

bouilli, bö-yē', *n.* boiled or stewed meat.—*n.* **bouillon** (bö-yon'), soup.

boulder, bōld'ĕr, *n.* a large stone rounded by the action of water: (*geol.*) a mass of rock transported by natural agencies from its native bed.

bounce, bowns, *v. i.* to jump or spring suddenly: to bound like a ball: to burst into or out of a room, etc.: to boast, to exaggerate.—*v. t.* to cause to rebound, as a ball: (*coll.*) to put out, to discharge.—*n.* a heavy, sudden blow: a leap or spring: a boast: a bold lie.

bound, bownd, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **bind,** confined, bandaged: intimately connected with: of books, having a cover: under obligation or necessity.

bound, bownd, *n.* a limit or boundary: the limit of anything.—*v. t.* to set bounds to: to limit, restrain, or surround.

bound, bownd, *v. i.* to spring or leap.—*n.* a spring or leap.

bound, bownd, *a.* ready to go—as in outward bound, etc.

bounden, bownd'n, *a.* binding: obligatory.

bounty, bown'ti, *n.* liberality in bestowing gifts: the gift bestowed: money offered as an inducement to enter the army.—*adjs.* **boun'teous, boun'tiful,** liberal in giving: generous.

bouquet, bōk'ā, *n.* a bunch of flowers: a nosegay: the perfume exhaled by wine.

bourgeois, bur-jois', *n.* a kind of printing type.

bourgeoisie, börzh'waw-zē, *n.* the middle class of citizens, esp. traders.

bourn, bourne, bōrn, or börn, *n.* a boundary, a limit, or goal.

bourse, börs, *n.* an exchange for merchants or speculators.

bout, bowt, *n.* a turn, trial, or round: an attempt: a contest or trial.

bovine, bō'vin, *a.* pertaining to cattle.

bow, bow, *v. i.* to bend the body in salute, etc.: to submit.—*v. t.* to bend or incline downwards, to crush down (with

down, to, in or *out, up* or *down*).—*n.* a bending of the body in salute.

bow, bō, *n.* a piece of elastic wood or other material for shooting arrows, bent by means of a string stretched between its two ends: anything of a bent or curved shape, as the rainbow: the instrument by which a violin is played: a knot composed of one or of two loops, a looped knot of ribbons: a necktie or the like, so tied.

bow, bow, *n.* the general name for the stem and forepart of a ship—often used in *pl.*

bowels, bow'elz, *n. pl.* the interior parts of the body, the entrails: the interior part of anything: (*fig.*) the heart, pity, tenderness.

bower, bow'ẽr, *n.* a shady inclosure, an arbor: an inner apartment, a boudoir.

bower, bow'ẽr, *n.* the name in euchre for the two highest cards (knaves).

bowl, bōl, *n.* a wooden ball used in bowling.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to play at bowls or bowling: to roll along: to throw a ball, as in cricket.

bowl, bōl, *n.* a basin for domestic use: a large vessel for brewing punch in, etc.: a drinking-cup: the round hollow part of anything.

bowsprit, bō'sprit, *n.* a strong spar projecting over the bows of a ship.

box, boks, *n.* a tree with hard, smooth wood: a case for holding anything: the contents of a box: in a theater, a small inclosure with several seats: any small inclosure: a driver's seat: the case in which a ship's compass is kept.—*v. t.* to put into or furnish with boxes.—*a.* **box'en,** made of or like boxwood.

box, boks, *n.* a blow on the head or ear with the hand.—*v. t.* to strike with the hand or fist: to spar.—*v. i.* to fight or spar with the fists.

boy, boy, *n.* a male child: a lad: a young man generally.

boycott, boy'kot, *v. t.* to shut out from social or commercial intercourse.

brace, brās, *n.* anything that draws together and holds tightly: a pair or couple: an instrument for turning boring tools: in printing, a mark connecting two or more words or lines ( ]): (*pl.*) suspenders for the trousers: ropes for squaring the yards of a ship.—*v. t.* to tighten or strengthen, to give firmness to.—*a.* **brac'ing,** giving strength or tone.

bracelet, brās'let, *n.* an ornament for the wrist.

brachial, brak'i-al, *a.* belonging to the arm.

bracket, brak'et, *n.* a support for something fastened to a wall: (*pl.*) in printing, the marks [ ]: one of the side pieces of a gun-carriage.—*v. t.* to support by brackets: to inclose by brackets: to group together.

brackish, brak'ish, *a.* saltish: applied to water mixed with salt or with sea-water.

bract, brakt, *n.* an irregularly developed leaf at the base of the flower-stalk.

brad, brad, *n.* a kind of small nail.

bradypeptic, brad-i-pep'tik, *a.* slow of digestion.

brae, brā, *n.* (*Scot.*) a hill-slope.

brag, brag, *v. i.* to boast or bluster.—*n.* a boast or boasting: the thing boasted of: a game at cards.—*a.* **brag'ging.**

braggadocio, brag-a-dō'shi-o, *n.* a braggart or boaster: empty boasting.

braggart, brag'art, *a.* boastful.—*n.* a vain boaster.

Brahman, brä'man, **Brahmin,** brä'min, *n.* a person of the highest or priestly caste among the Hindus.

braid, brād, *v. t.* to plait or entwine.—*n.* cord, or other texture made by plaiting.—*p. a.* **braid'ed,** plaited, embroidered, trimmed with braid.

brain, brān, *n.* that part of the central nervous system which in vertebrated animals is contained within the cranium or skull: the seat of the intellect and of sensation: the intellect.—*v. t.* to dash out the brains of.

braize, braise, brāz, *v. t.* to stew meat in a covered pan, and then bake.

brake, brāk, *n.* an instrument to break flax or hemp: a contrivance for retarding speed by friction.

brake, brāk, *n.* a handle, as of a pump: a lever for working a machine.

bramble, bram'bl, *n.* a wild prickly shrub.—*a.* **bram'bly.**

bran, bran, *n.* the refuse of grain: the coarser part of anything.

branch, bransh, *n.* a shoot or arm-like limb of a tree: anything like a limb of a tree: any offshoot or subdivision, a section of a subject.—*v. t.* to divide into branches.—*v. i.* to spread out as a branch.

brand, brand, *n.* a piece of wood burn-

ing or partly burned: a mark burned into anything: a trade-mark: a particular sort of goods: a sword: a mark of infamy.—*v. t.* to burn or mark with a hot iron: to fix a mark of infamy upon.

brandish, brand'ish, *v. t.* to wave or flourish.

brandy, brand'i, *n.* an ardent spirit distilled from wine.

brank, brangk, *v. i.* to prance, toss the head.

brash, brash, *a.* (*coll.*) hasty: impetuous.

brass, bras, *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc: (*fig.*) impudence: money in cash: a monumental plate.

Brassica, bras'i-ka, *n.* the turnip and cabbage genus of Cruciferæ. [L.]

brat, brat, *n.* a contemptuous name for a child.

brattice, brat'is, *n.* a wooden partition, as in the shaft of a coal-pit, etc.

bravado, brav-ā'do, *n.* a display of bravery: a boastful threat.

brave, brāv, *a.* daring, courageous: noble: finely dressed, showy, handsome.

bravo, brä'vo, *n.* a daring villain: a hired assassin:—*pl.* **bravoes** (brä'vōz).

bravo, brä'vo, *interj.* well done: excellent. [It.]

brawl, brawl, *n.* a noisy quarrel.—*v. i.* to quarrel noisily: to murmur or gurgle.

brawn, brawn, *n.* muscle: thick flesh: muscular strength: a preparation of meat, pickled.

bray, brā, *v. t.* to break, pound, or grind small, as in a mortar.

bray, brā, *n.* the cry of the ass: any harsh grating sound.—*v. i.* to cry like an ass: to give forth harsh sounds, esp. of the trumpet.

braze, brāz, *v. t.* to solder with an alloy of brass and zinc.—*a.* **brā'zen,** of or belonging to brass: impudent.—*v. t.* to face or confront with impudence.—*adv.* **brā'zenly.**—*n.* **brā'zier,** a pan for holding burning coals.

brazier, brā'zi-ĕr, *n.* one who works in **brass.**

breach, brēch, *n.* a break or opening, as in the walls of a fortress: a breaking of law, etc., violation of contract, covenant, promise, etc.: a quarrel: a broken condition or part of anything, a break: a gap in a fortification.—*v. t.* to make a breach or opening in a wall, etc.

bread, bred, *n.* food made of flour or meal baked: food: livelihood.

breadth, bredth, *n.* extent from side to side: width: liberality: in art, broad treatment, subordinating details to general effect.

break, brāk, *v. t.* to part by force: to shatter: to crush: to tame, or wear out: to violate or outrage, as a law, a bargain, etc.: to check by intercepting, as a fall: to interrupt: to make bankrupt: to degrade from rank, as an officer.—*v. i.* to part in two: to burst forth: to open or appear, as the morning: to become bankrupt: to crack or give way, as the voice: to dissolve, as frost: to collapse in foam, as a wave: to fall out, as with a friend:—*pa. t.* brōke; *pa. p.* brōk'en.—*n.* the state of being broken: an opening: a pause or interruption: (*billiards*) a consecutive series of successful strokes, also the number of points attained by such: the dawn.

break, brake, brāk, *n.* a large wagonette.

breaker, brāk'ĕr, *n.* a small water-cask, used on shipboard.

breakfast, brek'fast, *n.* the first meal of the day.

breast, brest, *n.* the forepart of the human body between the neck and the belly: one of the two mammary glands in women: (*fig.*) conscience, disposition, affections.—*v. t.* to bear the breast against: to oppose manfully.

breath, breth, *n.* the air drawn into and then expelled from the lungs: power of breathing: life: the time occupied by once breathing: a very slight breeze.

breathe, brēth, *v. i.* to draw in and expel breath or air from the lungs: to take breath, to rest or pause: to live.—*v. t.* to draw in and expel from the lungs, as air: to infuse: to give out as breath: to utter softly, to whisper: to express: to keep in breath, to exercise: to tire by some brisk exercise.—*n.* breathing, the act of breathing: aspiration, secret prayer: respite.—*a.* life-like.

breccia, brech'ya, *n.* a conglomerate rock composed of fragments cemented together by lime, etc.—*a.* **brecciated.** [It.]

bred, bred, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **breed.**

breech, brēch, *n.* the lower part of the body behind: the hinder part of anything, esp. of a gun.—*v. t.* to put into breeches.—*n. pl.* **breeches** (brich'ez), knickerbockers: trousers.

breed, brēd, *v. t.* to generate or bring

forth: to train or bring up: to cause or occasion.—*v. i.* to be with young: to produce offspring: to be produced or brought forth:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* bred.—*n.* that which is bred, progeny or offspring: kind or race.

breeze, brēz, *n.* a gentle gale: a wind: a disturbance or quarrel: a whispered rumor.—*a.* **breez'y,** fanned with or subject to breezes: lively.

bregma, breg'ma, *n.* the part of the skull where the frontal and parietal bones join.—*a.* **bregmat'ic.** [Gr.]

brent-goose, brent'-gös, *n.* a small species of wild goose.—Also **brant'-goose,** or **brent barnacle,** and often confounded with the barnacle goose.

brethren, bre*th*'ren, *pl.* of **brother.**

Breton, bret'un, *a.* belonging to Brittany or *Bretagne,* in France.

breve, brēv, *n.* a pope's letter: the longest note now used in music, || *o* ||.

brevet, brev'et, *n.* a military commission entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives pay.

brevier, brev-ēr', *n.* a printing type between bourgeois and minion, 8-point.

brevity, brev'it-i, *n.* shortness: conciseness.

brew, brö, *v. t.* to prepare a liquor, as from malt and other materials: to contrive or plot.—*v. i.* to perform the operation of brewing ale or beer: to be gathering or forming.

bribe, brīb, *n.* something given to influence the judgment unduly or to corrupt the conduct: allurement.—*v. t.* to influence by a bribe: to gain over.—*v. i.* to practise bribery.

bric-à-brac, brik'a-brak, *n.* old curiosities, or other articles of value. [Fr.]

brick, brik, *n.* an oblong or square piece of burned clay: a loaf of bread in the shape of a brick: (*slang*) a reliable friend, a good fellow.—*v. t.* to lay or pave with brick.

bridal, brīd'al, *n.* a marriage feast: a wedding.—*a.* belonging to a bride or a wedding: nuptial.

bride, brīd, *n.* a woman about to be married: a woman newly married.

bridewell, brīd'wel, *n.* a house of correction: a jail.

bridge, brij, *n.* a structure raised across a river, etc., or anything resembling it: the raised platform occupied by the captain of a steam-vessel.—*v. t.* to build a bridge over.

bridle, brī'dl, *n.* the apparatus on a horse's head, by which it is controlled: any curb or restraint: a gesture expressing pride or vanity.—*v. t.* to put a bridle on or manage by a bridle: to check or restrain.—*v. i.* to hold up the head proudly or affectedly.

brief, brēf, *n.* a short account of a client's case for the instruction of counsel: a written argument: a writ: a short statement of any kind.—*a.* short: concise.

brier, brī'ēr, *n.* a prickly shrub: a common name for the wild rose—also **briar.**

brier, briar, brī'ēr, *n.* the white heath, a shrub grown in France, from the root of which tobacco-pipes are made: a pipe of this wood.

brig, brig, *n.* a two-masted, square-rigged vessel. [Shortened from *brigantine.*]

Brig.

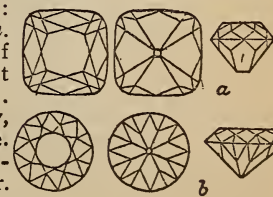
brigade, brig-ād', *n.* a body of troops consisting of two or more regiments of infantry or cavalry: a band of people more or less organized.—*v. t.* to form into brigades.

brigand, brig'and, *n.* a robber or freebooter.

brigantine, brig'an-tēn, or brig'an-tīn, *n.* a two-masted vessel, with the mainmast of a schooner and the foremast of a brig.

bright, brīt, *a.* shining: full of light: clear: beautiful: cheerful: clever: illustrious.—*v. t.* **bright'en,** to make bright or brighter.—*v. i.* to grow bright or brighter: to clear up.

brilliant, bril'yant, *a.* sparkling: glittering: splendid.—*n.* a diamond of the finest cut.—*ns.* **brill'iancy, brill'iance.**—*adv.* **brill'iantly.** [Fr. *brillant,* pr. p. of *briller,* to shine.]



a

b

a, Square-cut, and *b,* round-cut brilliant Diamond.

brim, brim, *n.* the margin or brink

of a river or lake: the upper edge of a vessel: the rim of a hat.—*v. t.* to fill to the brim.—*v. i.* to be full to the brim.

brimstone, brim'stōn, *n.* sulphur.

brinded, brindled, brin'ded, brin'dld, *a.* marked with spots or streaks.

brine, brīn, *n.* salt water: the sea.—*adjs.* **brin'ish,** like brine: somewhat salt; **brin'y,** pertaining to brine or to the sea: salt.

bring, bring, *v. t.* to fetch: to carry: to procure: to occasion: to draw or lead:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* brought (brawt).

brink, bringk, *n.* the edge or border of a steep place or of a river: (*fig.*) the very verge of time, the very point of something.

briquet, briquette, bri-ket', *n.* a brick-shaped block. [Fr.]

brisk, brisk, *a.* full of life and spirit: active: sharp: effervescing, as liquors.—*v. t.* to enliven, freshen.—*v. i.* to cheer up.—*adv.* **brisk'ly.**—*n.* **brisk'ness.**

brisket, brisk'et, *n.* the breast of an animal: the part of the breast next to the ribs.

bristle, bris'l, *n.* a short, stiff hair, as of swine.—*v. i.* to stand erect, as bristles.—*v. t.* to cover, as with bristles.

Britannic, brit-an'ik, *a.* pertaining to *Britannia* or Great Britain: British.—*a.* **Brit'ish,** in ethnography, Old Celtic as opposed to Anglo-Saxon: pertaining to Great Britain or its people.

brittle, brit'l, *a.* apt to break: easily broken: frail.—*n.* **britt'leness.**

broach, brōch, *v. t.* to pierce as a cask, to tap: to open up or begin: to utter.—*n.* **broach'er.**

broad, brawd, *a.* wide: large, free or open: outspoken: coarse, indelicate: of pronunciation, e. g. a broad accent.—*advs.* **broad; broad'ly.**—*a.* **broad'cast,** scattered or sown abroad by the hand: dispersed widely.

brocade, brōk-ād', *n.* a silk stuff on which figures are wrought.—*a.* **brocad'ed.**

brochure, bro-shör', *n.* a pamphlet.

brogue, brōg, *n.* a stout coarse shoe: a dialect or manner of pronunciation, esp. the Irish.

broil, broil, *n.* a noisy quarrel: a confused disturbance.—*n.* **broil'er.**

broil, broil, *v. t.* to cook over hot coals: to grill.—*v. i.* to be greatly heated.

broke, brōk, *pa. t.* of break.—*p. a.* **brok'en,** rent asunder: infirm: humbled or crushed: dispersed, routed: altered in direction: shattered in estate or position: incomplete, fragmentary: uncertain.—*adv.* **brok'enly.**

broker, brōk'ēr, *n.* one employed to buy and sell for others: a second-hand dealer: a commissioner.—*v. i.* **broke,** to bargain, negotiate.—*ns.* **brok'erage; brok'age,** the commission charged by a broker.

bromine, brōm'in, *n.* one of the elements, closely allied to chlorin, having a disagreeable smell.—*a.* **brom'ic,** pertaining to bromine.

bronchiæ, brongk'i-ē, *n. pl.* a name given to the ramifications of the windpipe which carry air into the lungs.—*adjs.* **bronch'ic; bronch'ial.**—*n.* **bronchī'tis,** inflammation of the bronchiæ.

bronco, broncho, brong'ko, *n.* a half-tamed horse: a mustang.

bronze, bronz, *n.* an alloy of copper and tin used in various ways since the most ancient times: anything cast in bronze: the color of bronze.—*a.* made of bronze: colored like bronze.—*v. t.* to give the appearance of bronze to: (*fig.*) to harden.—*a.* **bronzed,** coated with bronze: colored like bronze: hardened. [Fr.—It. *bronzo*—L. *Brundusium,* the modern *Brindisi.*]

brooch, brōch, *n.* an ornamental pin or instrument for fastening an article of dress. [Fr. *broche,* a spit.]

brood, bröd, *v. t.* to sit upon or cover in order to breed or hatch: to hatch: to cover, as with wings: to foster with care: to meditate moodily upon.—*v. i.* to sit as a hen on eggs: to hover over: to think anxiously for some time: to meditate silently (with *on, over*).—*n.* something bred: offspring, children, or family: a race, kind: parentage: the number hatched at once.—*a.* for breeding, as in *brood*-mare, etc.

brook, brook, *n.* a small stream.—*n.* **brook'let,** a little brook.

brook, brook, *v. t.* to enjoy: to bear or endure.

broom, bröm, *n.* a name given to a number of shrubs of the closely allied genera Cytisus, Genista, and Spartium: a besom made of their twigs.—*v. t.* to sweep with a broom.

broth, brawth, *n.* an infusion or decoc-

tion of vegetable and animal substances in water.

brother, bru*th*'ēr, *n.* a male born of the same parents: a fellow-member of an order, etc.: a fellow-creature, fellow-citizen, a co-religionist: *pl.* **broth'ers** and **breth'ren.**

brougham, brö'am, or bröm, *n.* a one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled, named after Lord *Brougham.*

brought, brawt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **bring.**

brow, brow, *n.* the eyebrow: the ridge over the eyes: the forehead: the edge of a hill.—*v. t.* **brow'beat,** to bear down with stern looks or speech: to bully.

brown, brown, *a.* of a dark or dusky color, inclining to red or yellow: dark-complexioned: sunburnt.—*n.* a dark-reddish color.—*v. t.* to make brown, or give a brown color to: to roast brown.

browse, browz, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to feed on the shoots or leaves of plants.—*ns.* **browse; brows'ing,** the shoots and leaves of plants: fodder.

bruise, bröz, *v. t.* to crush by beating or pounding: to oppress: to box.—*n.* a wound made by anything heavy and blunt.—*p. a.* **bruised,** hurt by a heavy blow, with skin crushed and discolored.

bruit, bröt, *n.* noise: something noised abroad: a rumor or report.—*v. t.* to noise abroad: to report: to celebrate.

brume, bröm, *n.* fog.—*adjs.* **brum'al,** relating to winter; **brum'ous,** foggy, wintry.

brunette, brön-et', *n.* a girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion. [Fr.]

brunt, brunt, *n.* the shock of an onset or contest: the force of a blow: the chief stress or crisis of anything.

brush, brush, *n.* an instrument for removing dust, etc., made of bristles, twigs, feathers, stiff grass stems, etc.: a kind of hair-pencil used by painters: brushwood: a skirmish or encounter: the tail of a fox: (*elect.*) a brush-like discharge of sparks: one of the bundles of copper wires or flexible strips in contact with the commutator of the armature on opposite sides, and which carry off the positive and negative currents of electricity generated.—*v. t.* to remove dust, etc., from by sweeping: to touch lightly in passing: remove (with *off*).—*v. i.* to move over lightly: to make off with a rush.

brusque, brösk, *a.* blunt, abrupt in manner, rude.—*adv.* **brusque'ly.**

brute, bröt, *a.* belonging to the lower animals: irrational: stupid: rude.—*n.* one of the lower animals.—*a.* **brut'al,** like a brute: unfeeling: inhuman.—*v. t.* **brut'alize,** to make like a brute, to degrade.

bubble, bub'l, *n.* a bladder of water blown out with air: anything empty: a cheating scheme.—*a.* unsubstantial, deceptive.—*v. i.* to rise in bubbles.

bubo, bū'bō, *n.* an inflammatory swelling of the glands in the groin or armpit.

bucaneer, buccaneer, buk-an-ēr', *n.* one of the piratical adventurers in the West Indies during the 17th century, who plundered the Spaniards chiefly.

buck, buk, *n.* the male of the deer, goat, hare, and rabbit—often used specifically of the male of the fallow-deer: a dashing young fellow.—*v. t.* (of a horse or mule—a **buck'-jumper**) to attempt to throw by a series of rapid jumps into the air, coming down with the back arched, the head down, and the forelegs stiff: to make obstinate resistance to.

Buck.

buckboard, buk'bōrd, *n.* a four-wheeled vehicle without springs, the body consisting of resilient boards attached directly to the axles.

bucket, buk'et, *n.* a vessel for drawing or holding water, etc.: one of the compartments on the circumference of a water-wheel, or one of the scoops of a dredging-machine.

buckle, buk'l, *n.* a metal instrument consisting of a rim and tongue, used for fastening straps or bands in harness, etc.—*v. t.* to fasten with a buckle: to prepare for action (*reflexive*).—*v. i.* to bend or bulge out: to engage with zeal in a task.

buckram, buk'ram, *n.* a coarse open-woven fabric of cotton or linen made very stiff with size.

buckwheat, buk'hwēt, *n.* a species of Polygonum, cultivated for use as feed, also for making a flour for griddle-cakes.

bucolic, -al, bū-kol'ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to the tending of cattle: pastoral: rustic, countrified.

bud, bud, *n.* the first shoot of a tree or plant: used of young people, as a term of endearment.—*v. i.* to put forth buds: to begin to grow.—*v. t.* to put forth as buds: to graft, as a plant, by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree.

Buddha, böd'da, *n.* the founder and deity of the Buddhist religion.

budge, buj, *v. i.* and *v. t.* to move or stir.

budget, buj'et, *n.* (*orig.*) a sack with its contents: a compact collection of things: the annual financial statement made to Parliament by the English chancellor of the exchequer: any detailed report by a financial agent: a collection of news: a plan of affairs.

buff, buf, *n.* a pliant and uncracking leather used for soldiers' belts and other military purposes: a military coat: the color of buff: a light yellow.

buffalo, buf'a-lō, *n.* an animal of the ox kind.

buffer, buf'ēr, *n.* a mechanical apparatus for deadening the force of a concussion.

buffet, buf'et, *n.* a blow with the fist, a slap.—*v. t.* to strike with the hand or fist: to contend against.—*n.* **buff'eting.**

buffet, buf'et, *n.* a kind of sideboard:

buffoon, buf-ön', *n.* one who amuses by jests, grimaces, etc.: a clown: a fool.

bug, bug, *n.* a name applied loosely to any insect, esp. to one (*Cimex lectularius*) that infests houses and beds.

buggy, bug'i, *n.* a light four-wheeled vehicle.

bugle, bū'gl, *n.* a treble musical instrument, usually made of copper, like the trumpet, but having the bell less expanded and the tube shorter and more conical.—*v. i.* **bū'gle,** to sound a bugle.

buhl, būl, *n.* unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of-pearl worked in patterns for inlaying: furniture ornamented with such.

build, bild, *v. t.* to erect, as a house or bridge: to form or construct, as a railway, etc.—*v. i.* to depend (with *on, upon*) :—*pa. p.* built or build'ed.—*n.* construction: make.

bulb, bulb, *n.* an onion-like root: any protuberance or enlargement resembling such.—*v. i.* to form bulbs: to bulge out or swell.

bulbul, bool'bool, *n.* the Persian nightingale. [Arab.]

Bulgarian, bul-gā'ri-an, *a.* pertaining to *Bulgaria* or its language.—*n.* a native of Bulgaria: the Bulgarian language.

bulge, bulj, *n.* the widest part of a cask, a round protuberance, swelling.—*v. i.* to swell out.

bulk, bulk, *n.* magnitude or size: the greater part: any huge body or structure: the whole cargo in the hold of a ship.—*v. i.* to be in bulk: to be of weight or importance.—*v. t.* to put or hold in bulk.

bull, bool, *n.* the male of the ox kind: an old male whale, fur-seal, etc.: (B-) a sign of the zodiac: one who tries artificially and unduly to raise the price of stocks, etc., and speculates on a rise.—*a.* denoting largeness of size—used in composition, as bull-trout: favorable to the bulls, rising.—*v. t.* to try to raise, as the price of grain, artificially.

bull, bool, *n.* an edict of the pope which has his seal affixed.—*a.* **bullan'tic.**

bull, bool, *n.* a ludicrous blunder in speech.

bullet, bool'et, *n.* the projectile of lead or other metal discharged from any kind of small-arm.

bulletin, bool'e-tin, *n.* an official report of public news: a brief advance report of important news.

bullion, bool'yun, *n.* gold and silver in the mass and uncoined: a heavy twisted cord fringe, often covered with gold or silver wire.

bully, bool'i, *n.* a blustering, noisy, overbearing fellow: a hired ruffian.—*a.* blustering: brisk: first-rate.—*v. i.* to bluster.—*v. t.* to threaten in a noisy way.

bulrush, bool'rush, *n.* a large strong rush, which grows on wet land or in water.—*a.* **bul'rushy.**

bulwark, bool'wērk, *n.* a fortification or rampart: a breakwater or sea-wall: any means of defense or security.—*v. t.* to defend.

bum, bum, *v. i.* to hum or make a murmuring sound, as a bee: (*slang*) to live dissolutely or upon others.—*n.* a humming sound: a spree, debauch: a dissipated fellow.

bumblebee, bum'bl-bē, *n.* a large kind of bee that makes a bumming or humming noise: the humble-bee.

bump, bump, *v. i.* to make a heavy or

loud noise.—*v. t.* to strike with a dull sound: to strike against.—*n.* a dull heavy blow: a thump: a lump caused by a blow.

bumptious, bump'shus, *a.* offensively self-assertive.

bunch, bunsh, *n.* a number of things tied together or growing together.

buncombe, bunkum, bungk'um, *n.* empty clap-trap oratory.

bundle, bun'dl, *n.* a number of things loosely bound together: an aggregation of tissue: a definite measure or quantity, as two reams of paper, etc.—*v. t.* to bind or tie into bundles.—*v. i.* to go hurriedly or in confusion (with *away, off, out*).

bung, bung, *n.* the stopper of the hole in a barrel: a large cork.—*v. t.* to stop up with a bung.

bungle, bung'l, *n.* anything clumsily done: a gross blunder.—*v. i.* to act in a clumsy, awkward manner.—*v. t.* to make or mend clumsily: to manage awkwardly.

bunion, bun'yun, *n.* a lump or inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe.

bunk, bungk, *n.* a box or recess in a ship's cabin, a sleeping-berth anywhere.—*v. i.* to occupy the same bunk, sleep together.—*n.* **bunk'er,** a large bin or chest used for stowing various things, as coal, etc.: a hazard on a golf-links.

bunko, bunco, bung'kō, *n.* a form of confidence-trick by which a simple fellow is swindled or taken somewhere and robbed.—*v. t.* to rob or swindle in such a way.

bunt, bunt, *n.* the bagging part of a fishing-net, a sail, etc.—*v. i.* to belly, as a sail.

bunt, bunt, *v. i.* to push with the horns, butt: (*baseball*) to hit the ball gently within the diamond.—*n.* a push: the act of bunting.—*n.* **bunt'ing.**

bunting, bunt'ing, *n.* a thin worsted stuff of which flags are made.

buoy, boi, *n.* a floating cask or other object fastened by a rope or chain to indicate shoals, the position of a ship's anchor, etc., or to mark a channel.—*v. t.* to fix buoys or marks in or over: to keep afloat, bear up, or sustain: to raise the spirits of.

bur, burr, bēr, the prickly seed-case or head of certain plants, which sticks to clothes: any impediment or inconvenient adherent: any lump, ridge, etc., more or less sharp, a knot on a tree, knob at the base of a deer's horn, etc..

bur, burr, bēr, *n.* the rough sound of *r* pronounced in the throat.

bur, bēr, *n.* in an engraving, a slight ridge of metal raised on the edges of a line.

burbot, bēr'bot, *n.* a fresh-water fish like the eel.

burden, bēr'dn, *n.* a load: weight: cargo: that which is grievous, oppressive, or difficult to bear, as blame, sin, sorrow, etc.—*v. t.* to load: to oppress: to encumber.—*a.* **bur'densome,** heavy: oppressive.

burden, bēr'dn, *n.* part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza, refrain: the leading idea of anything.

bureau, būr'ō, *n.* a writing-table or chest of drawers: a room or office where such a table is used: a department for the transacting of public business.

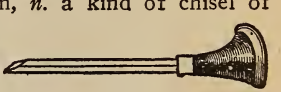
bureaucracy, būr-ō'kras-i, *n.* a system of government centralized in graded series of officials, responsible only to their chiefs.

burglar, bēr'glar, *n.* one who breaks into a house by night to steal.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to commit burglary.—*a.* **burglār'ious.**

Burgundy, bēr'gun-di, *n.* a full-bodied red wine.

burial, ber'i-al, *n.* the act of laying a dead body in the grave: interment.

burin, būr'in, *n.* a kind of chisel of tempered steel, used in metal engraving.—*n.* **bur'inist,** an engraver.



Burin.

burke, bērk, *v. t.* to murder, esp. by stifling: hence (*fig.*) to put an end to quietly.

burlap, bēr'lap, *n.* a coarse canvas for wrappings, hangings, etc.—usually in *pl.*

burlesque, bēr-lesk', *n.* a ludicrous representation—in speaking, acting, writing, drawing: a satire or lampoon.—*a.* jocular: comical.—*v. t.* to turn into burlesque: to ridicule.

burletta, bēr-let'a, *n.* a musical farce: comic opera.

burly, bēr'li, *a.* bulky: boisterous, bluff.—*n.* **bur'liness.**

Burmese, bēr'mēz, *a.* relating to *Burma* or its language.

burn, bērn, *n.* a small stream or brook: a spring or fountain.

burn, bẽrn, *v. t.* to consume or injure by fire.—*v. i.* to be on fire: to feel excess of heat: to be inflamed with passion:—*pa. p.* burned or burnt.—*n.* a hurt or mark caused by fire.

burnish, bẽrn'ish, *v. t.* to polish: to make bright by rubbing.—*n.* polish: luster.—*n.* **burn'isher.**

burnoose, burnous, bẽr-nös', *n.* a mantle with a hood much worn by the Arabs.

burnt, *pa. p.* of **burn.**

burro, bur'ō, *n.* a donkey. [Sp.]

burrow, bur'ō, *n.* a hole in the ground dug by certain animals for shelter or defense.

bursar, bẽrs'ẽr, *n.* one who keeps the purse, a treasurer, as of a college.

burst, bẽrst, *v. t.* to break into pieces: to break open suddenly or by violence: to disturb, interrupt.—*v. i.* to fly open or break in pieces: to break forth or away: to break into some sudden expression of feeling—e. g. to burst into song:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* burst.—*n.* a sudden outbreak: a hard gallop: a spurt: a drunken bout.

bury, ber'i, *v. t.* to hide in the ground: to cover: to place in the grave, as a dead body: to hide or blot out of remembrance.

bush, boosh, *n.* a shrub thick with branches: anything of bushy tuft-like shape.

bush, boosh, *n.* the metal box or lining of any cylinder in which an axle works.—*v. t.* to furnish with a bush.

bushel, ɓoosh'el, *n.* a dry measure of 8 gallons, for measuring grain, fruit, etc.

bushel, ɓoosh'el, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to mend or alter, as men's clothes.

business, biz'nes, *n.* employment: engagement: trade, profession, or occupation: one's concerns or affairs: a matter or affair: (*theat.*) action as distinguished from dialogue.

busk, busk, *n.* the piece of bone, wood, or steel in the front of a woman's corset.

buskin, busk'in, *n.* a kind of half-boot with high heels worn in ancient times by actors of tragedy — hence, the tragic drama as distinguished from comedy. [Ety. uncertain.]

Buskin.

buss, bus, *n.* a rude or playful kiss, a smack.—*v. t.* to kiss, esp. in a rude or playful manner. [M. E. *buss,* prob. from Old Ger. *bussen,* to kiss.]

bust, bust, *n.* a sculpture representing the head and breast of a person: the upper part of the human body, a woman's bosom.

bustle, bus'l, *v. i.* to busy oneself noisily: to be fussily active.—*n.* hurried activity: stir: tumult.

busy, biz'i, *a.* fully employed: active: diligent: meddling.—*v. t.* to make busy: to occupy.—*pa. p.* busied (biz'id).

but, but, *prep.* or *conj.* without: except: besides: only: yet: still.—Used as a noun for a verbal objection; also as a verb, as in *'but* me no *buts'.*

butcher, booch'ẽr, *n.* one whose business is to slaughter animals for food: one who delights in bloody deeds.—*v. t.* to slaughter animals for food: to put to a bloody death, to kill cruelly: (*fig.*) to spoil.

butler, but'lẽr, *n.* a manservant who has charge of the liquors, plate, etc.

butt, but, *v. i.* and *v. t.* to strike with the head, as a goat, etc.—*n.* a push with the head of an animal.

butt, but, *n.* a mark for archery practice: a mound behind musketry or artillery targets: one who is made the object of ridicule.

butt, but, or in longer form, **butt'-end,** *n.* the thick and heavy end: the stump.

butte, būt, *n.* any conspicuous and isolated hill or peak, esp. in the Rocky Mountain region.

butter, but'ẽr, *n.* an oily substance obtained from cream by churning.—*v. t.* to spread over with butter.

buttery, but'ẽr-i, *n.* a storeroom in a house for provisions, esp. liquors.

buttock, but'ok, *n.* the rump or protuberant part of the body behind.

button, but'n, *n.* a knob of metal, bone, etc., used to fasten the dress: the knob at the end of a foil: the knob of an electric bell, etc.: anything of small value.—*v. t.* to fasten by means of buttons: to close up tightly.—*v. i.* to be fastened with buttons.

Buttress.

buttress, but'res, *n.* a projecting support built on to the outside of a wall: any support or

prop.—*v. t.* to prop or support, as by a buttress. [Ety. dub.]

butyric, bū-tir'ik, *a.* pertaining to or derived from butter.—*n.* **bū'tyl,** an alcohol radical. [L. *butyrum.*]

buxom, buks'um, *a.* yielding, elastic: gay, lively, jolly.

buy, bī, *v. t.* to purchase for money: to bribe: to obtain in exchange for something.

buzz, buz, *v. i.* to make a humming noise like bees.—*v. t.* to whisper or spread secretly.—*n.* the noise of bees and flies: a humming sound.

buzzard, buz'ērd, *n.* a bird of prey of the falcon family.

by, bī, *prep.* at the side of: near to: through, denoting the agent, cause, means, etc.—*adv.* near: passing near: in presence of: aside, away.—*adv.* **by'-and-by,** soon, presently.

by, bye, bī, *n.* anything of minor importance, a side issue, a thing not directly aimed at.

byssus, bis'us, *n.* a fine yellowish flax, and the linen made from it: the bundle of fine silky filaments by which many shellfish attach themselves to rocks, etc.

Byzantine, biz-an'tīn, *a.* relating to *Byzantium* or Constantinople.

C, sē, the third letter of our alphabet, originally having the sound of *g,* then of *k,* and finally, in some languages, equivalent to *s.*

caaing-whale, kä'ing-hwāl, *n.* a gregarious porpoise-like cetacean.

cab, kab, *n.* a public carriage: the inclosed working-stand of a locomotive.

cab, kab, *n.* a Hebrew dry measure.

cabal, ka-bal', *n.* a small party united for some secret design: the plot itself.

cabalistic, kab-a-lis'tic, *a.* mystic: occult.

caballine, kab'a-lin, *a.* pertaining to a horse.

cabbage, kab'āj, *n.* a well-known kitchen vegetable.

cabbage, kab'āj, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to purloin.

caber, kāb'ēr, *n.* a pole or stem of a young tree, tossed as a sport. [Gael.]

cabin, kab'in, *n.* a hut or cottage: a small room, esp. in a ship.

cabinet, kab'in-et, *n.* a small room, closet, or private apartment: a case of drawers for articles of value.

cable, kā'bl, *n.* a strong rope or chain which ties anything, esp. a ship to her anchor: a nautical measure of 100 fathoms: a conductor for submarine telegraphs: a bundle of insulated wires: a cable-message.

caboose, ka-bös', *n.* a ship's cook-room: the living car of a freight-train crew.

cacao, ka-kā'o, *n.* the chocolate-tree.

cache, kash, *n.* a hiding-place: the articles so hidden.—*v. t.* to hide.

cachinnation, kak-in-ā'shun, *n.* loud laughter.—*a.* **cachin'natory.**

cackle, kak'l, *n.* the sound made by a hen or goose.—*v. i.* to make such a sound. [M. E. *cakelen.*]

cacophony, ka-kof'ō-ni, *n.* a disagreeable sound: discord.

cactus, kak'tus, *n.* a prickly American plant.—*a.* **cactā'ceous.** [Gr., a prickly plant found in Sicily.]

Cactus.

cad, kad, *n.* a low, mean, or vulgar fellow.—*a.* **cad'dish.** [Short for *cadet.*]

cadastral, ka-das'tral, *a.* pertaining to a **cadaster** or public survey.

cadaverous, ka-dav'-ēr-us, *a.* looking like a dead body: sickly-looking.

caddie, kad'i, *n.* a lad who attends a golfer at play, carrying his clubs.

caddis, caddice, kad'dis, *n.* the larva of the May-fly.—*n.* **cad'dis-fly.**

caddy, kad'i, *n.* a small box for holding tea.

cadence, kā'dens, *n.* tone, sound, modulation.

cadet, ka-det', *n.* the younger or youngest son: a member of the younger branch of a family: a student in a military or naval school.—*n.* **cadet'ship.**

cadge, caj, *v. i.* to beg or go about begging. [Prob. conn. with *catch.*]

cadi, kā'di, *n.* a judge in Mohammedan countries. [Ar. *qadi,* a judge.]

cadmia, kad'mi-a, *n.* an impure oxid of zinc.

cadmium, kad'mi-um, *n.* a white metal occurring in zinc ores.

caduceus, ka-dū'se-us, *n.* (*myth.*) the rod carried by Mercury.—*a.* **cadū'cean.** [L.]

Caduceus.

caducous, ka-dū'kus, *a.* falling early, as leaves of flowers. —*n.* **cadū'city.** [L. *caducus—cad-ere,* to fall.]

cæcum, sē'kum, *n.* a blind sac: a dilated intestinal pouch. —*a.* **cæ'cal.** [L. *cæcus,* blind.]

Cæsar, sē'zar, *n.* an absolute monarch, an autocrat.

cæsium, sēz'i-um, *n.* a silver-white alkaline metal.—*a.* **cæs'ious,** bluish gray.

café, käf'ā, *n.* a restaurant, saloon. [Fr.]

caffein, kaf-ē'in, *n.* the alkaloid principle of coffee and tea.

cage, kāj, *n.* a place of confinement: a case for holding birds or animals: (*mining*) a frame used in hoisting.

cahoot, ka-höt', *n.* company or partnership—used also in pl. **cahoots'.**

caique, kä-ēk', *n.* a light skiff used on the Bosporus.

cairn, kārn, *n.* a heap of stones, a monument or landmark.

caisson, kās'on, *n.* an ammunition wagon: a chest filled with explosive materials: a strong case for keeping out the water while the foundations of a bridge, etc., are being built.

caitiff, kā'tif, *n.* a mean despicable fellow.—*a.* mean, base.

cajole, ka-jōl', *v. t.* to coax: to cheat by flattery.—*ns.* **cajol'er; cajol'ery.**

cake, kāk, *n.* a piece of dough that is baked: a small loaf of fine bread: any flattened mass baked or fried, as *pancake,* etc., or as soap, tobacco, etc.

calabash, kal'a-bash, *n.* a tropical fruit-shell used as a domestic vessel.

calaboose, kal'a-bös, *n.* a lock-up.

calamine, kal'a-mīn, *n.* an ore consisting essentially of carbonate of zinc.

calamint, kal'a-mint, *n.* a plant closely allied to thyme.

calamity, kal-am'i-ti, *n.* a great misfortune: affliction.

calamus, kal'a-mus, *n.* the traditional name of the sweet flag.

calash, ka-lash', *n.* a light low-wheeled carriage with a folding top.

calcar, kal'kar, *n.* (*bot.*) a spur or spur-like projection: (*anat.*) an eminence in the lateral ventricles of the brain.

calcareous, kal-kā're-us, *a.* like or containing chalk or lime.

Calceolaria, kal-se-o-lā'ri-a, *n.* a South American genus of plants.

calcium, kal'si-um, *n.* the metal present in chalk and other compounds of lime.—*a.* **cal'cic,** containing calcium. —*n.* **calcificā'tion,** a changing into lime.—*a.* **cal'ciform,** like chalk, pebbly. —*v. t.* and *v. i.* **cal'cify,** to make calcic: to turn into bony tissue.—*n.* **cal'cimine,** a white or tinted wash for ceilings, walls, etc.—*v. t.* to wash with such.

calculate, kal'kū-lāt, *v. t.* to count or reckon: to think out: to adapt, fit (only passive, with *for*): (*coll.*) to think, purpose.—*v. i.* to make a calculation: to estimate.

calculus, kal'kū-lus, *n.* a stony concretion: one of the higher branches of mathematics:—*pl.* **calculi** (kal'kū-li).

calefaction, kal-e-fak'shun, *a.* act of heating: state of being heated.

calendar, kal'en-dar, *n.* an almanac or table of months, days, and seasons, or of special facts, etc.

calends, kal'endz, *n.* among the Romans, the first day of each month.

calf, käf, *n.* the young of the cow and of some other animals, as marine mammals: calf-skin leather, bookbinding in such: a stupid or a cowardly person.

calf, käf, *n.* the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.

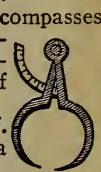
caliber, calibre, kal'i-bĕr, *n.* the size of the bore of a gun: diameter: intellectual capacity.

calico, kal'i-kō, *n.* a cotton cloth, printed on one side.—*a.* made of calico.

calid, kal'id, *a.* warm.—*n.* **calid'ity.**

calif, caliph, kā'lif, *n.* the name assumed by the successors of Mohammed.—*ns.* **cal'ifate; cal'iphate.**

calipers, kal'i-pĕrz, *n. pl.* compasses with legs suitable for measuring the inside or outside diameter of bodies. [Corr. of *caliber.*]


Calipers.

caliph, caliphate. See **calif.**

calisaya, kal-i-sā'ya, *n.* a variety of Peruvian bark.

calix. See **calyx.**

calk, caulk, kawk, *v. t.* to drive tarred oakum into (a seam): to make watertight.

calk, kawk, *n.* a pointed piece of iron on a horseshoe to prevent slipping.

call, kawl, *v. i.* to cry aloud: to make a short visit.—*v. t.* to name: to summon: to appoint or proclaim: to designate or reckon: to select for a special office.—*n.* a summons or invitation: an impulse: a demand: a short visit: the cry of a bird: an invitation to a pastorate: (*coll.*) occasion, cause.

calligraphy, caligraphy, kal-lig'ra-fi, *n.* fine penmanship.

Calliope, kal-ī'o-pe, *n.* the muse of epic poetry: (*l. c.*) an instrument producing musical notes by means of steam-whistles, played by a keyboard. [Gr.]

callisthenics, kal-is-then'iks, *n. pl.* exercises for the purpose of promoting health.—*a.* **callisthen'ic.**

callous, kal'us, *a.* hardened: unfeeling or insensible.

callow, kal'ō, *a.* not covered with feathers: unbearded: inexperienced.

calm, käm, *a.* still or quiet: serene, tranquil.—*n.* absence of wind: repose: serenity of feelings or actions.

Calmuck. See **Kalmuck.**

calomel, kal'ō-mel, *n.* a compound of mercury and chlorin.

caloric, ka-lor'ik, *n.* heat: the supposed principle or cause of heat.

calumny, kal'um-ni, *n.* false accusation: slander.—*v. t.* **calum'niāte,** to accuse falsely: to slander.

Calvary, kal'va-ri, *n.* the place where Jesus was crucified: any representation of the same.

calve, käv, *v. i.* to bring forth a calf.

Calvinism, kal'vin-izm, *n.* the doctrines of the religious reformer, John *Calvin.*

calx, kalks, *n.* chalk or lime: the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after calcination.

calyptra, ka-lip'tra, *n.* a hood, covering, esp. that of the theca or capsule of mosses.

calyx, calix, kā'liks, *n.* the outer covering or cup of a flower: —*pl.* **calyces,** or **calyxes.**—*a.* **cal'ycate,** having a calyx.—*n.* **cal'ycle,** an accessory calyx outside the true one. [L.,—Gr. *kalyx—kalyptein,* to cover.]

Calyx.

cam, kam, *n.* (*mech.*) a device for changing a regular rotary motion into a reciprocating motion. [Dut. *kam.*]

camaraderie, kam-a-rad-rē', *n.* comradeship: goodfellowship. [Fr.]

camass, ka-mas', *n.* a small lily, also its nutritious bulb. [Indian name.]

camber, kam'bēr, *n.* (*archit.*) a convexity upon an upper surface.

cambric, kām'brik, *n.* a kind of fine white linen.

came, kām, did come, *pa. t.* of **come.**

camel, kam'el, *n.* an animal of Asia and Africa with one or two humps on its back.

Camellia, ka-mel'ya, *n.* a genus of evergreen shrubs, noted for the singular beauty of their flowers.

camelopard, kam-el'ō-pärd, *n.* the giraffe.

cameo, kam'ē-ō, *n.* a stone engraved in relief.

camera, kam'ĕr-a, *n.* a combined box, lens, and screen used in taking photographs. [L.]

camisade, kam-i-sād', *n.* a night attack.

camlet, kam'let, *n.* a cloth of wool and goat's hair.

camomile, chamomile, kam'o-mīl, *n.* a plant, or its dried flowers, used in medicine.

camp, kamp, *n.* the ground on which troops pitch their tents: the tents of an army: a permanent military station: any temporary quarters for travelers, etc.—*v. i.* to encamp or pitch tents.

campaign, kam-pān', *n.* a large open field or plain: the time during which an army keeps the field: an organized series of operations.

campanology, kam-pan-ol'o-ji, *n.* the subject or science of bells or bell-ringing.

Campanula, kam-pan'ū-la, *n.* a genus of plants bearing bell-shaped flowers.

camphene, kam'fēn, *n.* rectified oil of turpentine.

camphor, kam'for, *n.* a solid essential oil, mostly obtained from the camphor laurel of India, China, and Japan.

can, kan, *v. i.* to be able: to have sufficient power:—*pa. t.* **could.**

can, kan, *n.* a vessel for holding or carrying liquids: a vessel of tinplate in which meat, fruit, etc., are hermetically sealed: a drinking-mug.—*v. t.* to put up for preservation in cans.

Canadian, ka-nā'di-an, *a.* and *n.* pertaining to *Canada*: a native of Canada.

canaille, ka-nāl', *n.* the mob, the vulgar rabble. [Fr., a dog—L. *canis.*]

canal, kan-al', *n.* an artificial water-

course for navigation: a duct in the body for any of its fluids.

canard, ka-närd', or ka-närd', *n.* an extravagant or lying story.

canary, ka-nā'ri, *n.* a light sweet wine from the *Canary* Islands: a bird originally from the Canary Islands.

canaster, ka-nas'tēr, *n.* a kind of tobacco. [Sp. *canastra.*]

cancel, kan'sel, *v. t.* to erase or blot out by crossing with lines: to annul or suppress, as a printed page, etc.: to obliterate: to frustrate: to counterbalance or compensate for.

cancer, kan'sēr, *n.* the name for an important group of malignant tumors: (**C-**) a constellation and sign of the zodiac.

candelabrum, kan-de-lā'brum, *n.* a branched and ornamented candlestick.

candent, kan'dent, *a.* glowing with heat.

candid, kan'did, *a.* frank, ingenuous: fair, impartial.—*adv.* **can'didly.**

candidate, kan'di-dāt, *n.* one who offers himself or is named for any office or honor.

candle, kan'dl, *n.* wax, tallow, or other like substance surrounding a wick.

candor, kan'dur, *n.* freedom from prejudice or disguise: sincerity: justice.

candy, kan'di, *n.* a sweetmeat made of sugar: anything preserved in sugar.—*v. t.* to preserve or dress with sugar: to congeal or crystallize as sugar.

cane, kān, *n.* the stem of one of the smaller palms—as the rattan, or the larger grasses—bamboo and sugar-cane: a walking-stick.—*v. t.* to beat with a cane.

canine, ka-nīn', *a.* like or pertaining to the dog.

canister, kan'is-tēr, *n.* a box or case for holding tea, shot, etc.

canker, kang'kēr, *n.* an eating sore: a gangrene: anything that corrupts, consumes, irritates, or decays.—*v. t.* to eat into, corrupt, or destroy.—*v. i.* to grow corrupt: to decay.

cannabic, kan'a-bik, *a.* pertaining to hemp.

cannel, kan'el, *n.* a bituminous coal that burns with a bright flame.

cannibal, kan'i-bal, *n.* one who eats human flesh.—*a.* relating to cannibalism.

cannon, kan'un, *n.* a great gun used in war: (*Eng.*) a carom in billiards.

cannot, kan'ot, *v. i.* to be unable.

canny, kan'i, *a.* (*Scot.*) knowing: shrewd: having supernatural power.

canoe, ka-nō', *n.* a boat made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, or of bark.

cañon, kan-yon', *n.* a deep gorge or ravine between high and steep banks.

canon, kan'un, *n.* a law or rule, esp. in ecclesiastical matters: a general rule: standard: a clerical dignitary belonging to a cathedral.

canopy, kan'o-pi, *n.* a covering over a throne or bed: a covering of state stretched over the head: any covering, as the sky.—*v. t.* to cover with a canopy.

cant, kant, *v. i.* to speak in a conventional manner: to talk in an affected or hypocritical way.

cant, kant, *n.* an inclination from the level: a toss or jerk: a sloping or tilted position: one of the segments forming a side-piece in the head of a cask.—*v. t.* to turn on the edge or corner.

can't, kant, *coll. contr.* for **cannot.**

cantaliver, kan'ta-liv-ēr, *n.* (*archit.*) a large bracket: the same principle applied to a bridge.—Also **cantilever,** etc.

cantaloup, kan'ta-loop, *n.* a small, ribbed variety of musk-melon.

cantankerous, kan-tang'kēr-us, *a.* cross-grained: perverse in temper.

cantata, kan-tä'ta, *n.* a choral work, similar to, but shorter than the oratorio.

canteen, kan-tēn', *n.* a vessel used by soldiers for carrying water, etc.: a barrack, refreshment-house or sutler's store.

canter, kan'tēr, *n.* an easy gallop.—*v. i.* to move at an easy gallop.

cantharides, kan-thar'i-dēz, *n. pl.* Spanish flies, used for blistering.

canticle, kan'ti-kl, *n.* a song: a non-metrical hymn.

cantilever. See **cantaliver.**

canto, kan'tō, *n.* division of a song or poem: the treble or leading melody.

canton, kan'tun, *n.* a division of territory, in Switzerland and France: in a flag, the section occupied in the case of the Stars and Stripes by the blue field with white stars.

cantrip, kan'trip, *n.* a freak or wilful piece of trickery: a witch's spell.

canvas, kan'vas, *n.* a coarse cloth made of hemp, used for sails, tents, etc., and for painting on: the sails of a ship.

canvass, kan'vas, *v. t.* to sift, examine: to discuss: to solicit votes, contributions, etc.—*v. i.* to solicit votes, etc. (with *for*).

canyon. Same as **cañon.**

caoutchouc, kow'chuk, *n.* the highly elastic juice or gum of a plant which grows in South America and Asia.

cap, kap, *n.* a woman's headdress of muslin, or the like: a boy's headdress, any kind of unbrimmed covering for the head.

capable, kāp'a-bl, *a.* having ability, power, or skill to do: qualified, competent.

capacity, kap-as'i-ti, *n.* power of holding or grasping a thing: room: volume: power of mind: character.—*a.* **capā'cious,** including much: roomy: wide.

cap-à-pie, kap-a-pē', *adv.* from head to foot, referring to arming, as a knight.

caparison, ka-par'is-un, *n.* the covering of a horse: a rich cloth laid over a war-horse: dress and ornaments generally.—*a.* **capar'isoned.**

cape, kāp, *n.* a covering for the shoulders. [O. Fr. *cape*—Low L. *cappa.*]

cape, kāp, *n.* a head or point of land running into the sea: a headland.

caper, kā'pēr, *n.* the pickled flower-bud of the caper-shrub.

caper, kā'pēr, *v. i.* to leap or skip like a goat: to dance in a frolicsome manner.—*n.* a leap: a prank.

capias, kā'pi-as, *n.* a judicial writ, commanding the sheriff to arrest the person named in it.

capibara, kap-i-bār'a, *n.* the largest of rodent quadrupeds.

capillary, kap'il-a-ri, or kā-pil'a-ri, *a.* as fine or minute as a hair: having a very small bore, as a tube.

capital, kap'it-al, *a.* relating to the head: involving the loss of the head: chief: principal: excellent.—*n.* the top part of a column: the chief city of a country: a large or upper-case letter: the stock or money for carrying on any business.

Capitol, kap'it-ol, *n.* the temple of Jupiter at Rome: the house where Congress meets: a state-house.

capitulate, kap-it'ūl-āt, *v. i.* to yield or surrender on certain conditions.

caplin, kap'lin, *n.* a small fish of the smelt family.—Also **capelin.**

capon, kā'pn, *n.* a castrated cock.

capote, ka-pōt', *n.* a kind of cloak.

capric, kap'rik, *a.* in **capric acid,** a fatty acid obtained from butter, etc.

caprice, ka-prēs', *n.* a change of humor or opinion without reason: a freak: changeableness.—*a.* **capri'cious,** full of caprice: changeable.

Capricorn, kap'ri-korn, *n.* one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, like a horned goat.

capsicum, kap'si-kum, *n.* a tropical plant or shrub, from which cayenne pepper is made.

capsize, kap-sīz', *v. t.* to upset.—*v. i.* to be upset.

capstan, kap'stan, *n.* an upright machine turned by spokes, to wind up a cable. [Fr. *cabestan, capestan,* from L. *capere,* to take, hold.]

Capstan.

capsule, kap'sūl, *n.* the seed-vessel of a plant: a small dish: a gelatinous envelope.

captain, kap'tān, or kap'tin, *n.* a head or chief officer: the commander of a troop of horse, a company of infantry, or a ship: the leader of a team or club.

caption, kap'shun, *n.* the act of taking: an arrest: a formal title.—*a.* **cap'tious,** ready to catch at faults or take offense.

captivate, kap'tiv-āt, *v. t.* to charm: to engage the affections.—*a.* **cap'tivāting.** [See *captive.*]

captive, kap'tiv, *n.* one taken: a prisoner of war: one kept in bondage.—*a.* taken or kept prisoner in war: charmed or subdued by anything.

caput, käp'ut, *n.* a head.

car, kär, *n.* a vehicle moved on wheels: applied to all vehicles for railway transportation.

caracole, kar'a-kōl, *n.* the half-turn or wheel made by a horseman.—*v. i.* to prance about.

carafe, ka-raf', *n.* a water-bottle for the table. [Fr.]

carambola, ka-ram'bō-la, *n.* the acrid pulpy fruit of a small East Indian tree.

caramel, kar'a-mel, *n.* anhydrous or burnt sugar: a kind of confection.

carapace, kar'a-pās, *n.* the shell of crustaceans. [Fr.—Sp. *carapacho.*]

carat, kar'at, *n.* a weight of 4 grains: a proportional measure of $\frac{1}{24}$ in stating the fineness of gold. [Fr.]

caravan, kar'a-van, *n.* a company of travelers associated together for security: a kind of house on wheels.

caravel, kar'av-el, *n.* a kind of light sailing-vessel.

caraway, kar'a-wā, *n.* a plant with aromatic seeds.

carbazotic, kär-bā-zot'ik, *a.* consisting of carbon and azote.

carbide. See **carbon.**

carbine, kär'bīn, *n.* a short light musket.—*n.* **carbineer',** a soldier armed with a carbine.

carbolic acid, kär-bol'ik as'id, *n.* an acid produced from coal-tar, used as a disinfectant. [L. *carbo,* coal.]

carbon, kar'bon, *n.* an elementary substance, widely diffused—charcoal is an example: the pencil of carbon in an arc light.—*n.* **car'bide,** a compound of carbon with a metal, formerly called **car'buret.**

carboy, kär'boi, *n.* a large bottle protected with basket-work or wood.

carbuncle, kär'bung-kl, *n.* a fiery-red precious stone: an inflamed ulcer: a pimple on the nose.

carburet, same as **carbide.**—*a.* **car'bureted.**

carcajou, kär'ka-jö, *n.* the wolverene.

carcass, carcase, kär'kas, *n.* the dead body of an animal.

carcinoma, kar-si-nō'ma, *n.* a cancer.

card, kärd, *n.* a piece of pasteboard marked with figures for playing a game, or with a person's name, etc.

card, kärd, *n.* an instrument for combing wool or flax.—*v. t.* to comb wool.

cardamom, kär'da-mom, *n.* the capsule of certain tropical plants, a spice.

cardiac, kär'di-ak, *a.* belonging to the heart: cordial, reviving—also **cardiac'al.**

cardigan, kär'de-gan, *n.* a knitted woolen jacket.

cardinal, kär'din-al, *a.* principal: of a deep scarlet color.—*n.* one of the princes of the church of Rome.

care, kār, *n.* anxiety, heedfulness: charge, oversight: the object of anxiety. —*v. i.* to be anxious: to be inclined: to have regard.—*a.* **care'ful,** full of care: heedful: (*B.*) anxious.—*adv.* **care'fully.**

careen, ka-rēn', *v. t.* to lay (a ship) on her side for repairs.—*v. i.* of a ship, to move with an inclination to one side.

career, ka-rēr', *n.* a race: course of action: manner of life.—*v. i.* to gallop: to move or run rapidly.

caress, ka-res', *v. t.* to treat with affection: to fondle: to embrace.

caret, kā'ret, *n.* a mark, ʌ, used in writing when a word is left out.

cargo, kär'go, *n.* the load of a ship.

caribou, kar-i-bö', *n.* the American reindeer. [Can. Fr.]

caricature, kar'i-ka-tūr, *n.* an exaggerated or distorted likeness of anything.—*v. t.* to turn into ridicule by overdoing a likeness: to burlesque.

carinate, kar'i-nāt, *p. a.* keel-shaped. [L. *carinatus—carina,* a keel.]

Carinate leaf.

cariole, kar'i-ōl, *n.* a small open carriage. [Fr. *carriole*—root of *car.*]

cark, kärk, *n.* (*arch.*) care, anxiety, or solicitude.—*v. t.* to burden, harass.—*v. i.* to be anxious.

Carlist, kär'list, *n.* a supporter of the claims of a Spanish pretender, Don *Carlos* de Bourbon and his descendants.

carminative, kar-min'a-tiv, *a.* a medicine to relieve flatulence.

carmine, kär'mīn, *n.* the red coloring principle obtained from the cochineal.

carnage, kär'nāj, *n.* slaughter.

carnal, kär'nal, *a.* fleshly: sensual.—*v. t.* **car'nalize,** to make carnal: to debase carnally.

carnation, kar-nā'shun, *n.* flesh-color: a variety of clove pink.

carnelian, kar-nē'li-an, *n.* a fine variety of chalcedony.—Also **cornē'lian.**

carnival, kär'ni-val, *n.* any season of revelry or indulgence: riotous feasting, merriment, or amusement.

Carnivora, kar-niv'ō-ra, *n. pl.* the order of flesh-eating animals.

carol, kar'ol, *n.* a song of joy or praise.

carotid, ka-rot'id, *a.* relating to the two great arteries of the neck.

carouse, kar-owz', *n.* a drinking-bout: a noisy revel.—*v. i.* to hold a drinking-bout: to drink freely and noisily.

carousel, kar-ö'zel, *n.* a merry-go-round. [Fr.]

carp, kärp, *v. i.* to catch at small faults or errors (with *at*).

carp, kärp, *n.* a fresh-water fish common in ponds.

carpal, kär'pal, *a.* pertaining to the wrist. [Gr. *karpos,* the wrist.]

carpel, kär'pel, *n.* a small seed-vessel of a flower.

carpenter, kär'pent-ēr, *n.* a worker in timber as used in building houses, ships,

etc.—*v. i.* to do the work of a carpenter.

carpet, kär'pet, *n.* the woven or felted covering of floors, stairs, etc.—*v. t.* to cover with a carpet.

carriage, kar'ij, *n.* act or cost of carrying: a vehicle for carrying: behavior: bearing. [See *carry.*]

carrion, kar'i-un, *n.* the dead and putrid body or flesh of any animal: anything vile.

carrot, kar'ut, *n.* a vegetable having a tapering root of a reddish or yellowish color: the root itself.

carry, kar'i, *v. t.* to convey or bear: to lead or transport: to take by force: to effect: to behave or demean: to get passed by a majority.

cart, kärt, *n.* a two-wheeled vehicle without springs: a delivery-wagon.

carte, kärt, *n.* the fourth position of the wrist in fencing.

carte, kärt, *n.* a bill of fare: short for *carte-de-visite.*

Carthusian, kar-thū'zi-an, *n.* one of an order of monks noted for their strictness.

cartilage, kär'ti-lāj, *n.* in vertebrate animals, a firm elastic tissue: gristle.

cartography, kar-tog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of preparing charts or maps.

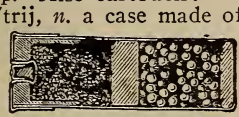
cartomancy, kär'tō-man-si, *n.* divination by playing-cards.

carton, kär'ton, *n.* a thin pasteboard: a box made from such. [Fr.]

cartoon, kär-tön', *n.* any large sketch or design on paper, esp. a representation of current events.

cartouche, kär-tösh', *n.* a case for holding cartridges: (*archit.*) an ornament resembling a scroll of paper with the ends rolled up.—Also **cartouch'.**

cartridge, kär'trij, *n.* a case made of paper, pasteboard, metal, etc., containing the charge for a gun.—*n.* **car'tridge-belt,** a belt having pockets for cartridges.



Section of central-fire shot Cartridge.

caruncle, kar-unk'l, *n.* a small fleshy excrescence, as the wattles of the turkey.

carve, kärv, *v. t.* to cut into forms, devices, etc.: to make or shape by cutting: to cut up (meat) into slices or pieces.—*v. i.* to exercise the art of a sculptor: to cut up meat.

caryatid, kar-i-at'id, *n.* a female figure used to support an entablature.

cascabel, kas'ka-bel, *n.* the whole rear part behind the base-ring of a cannon.

cascade, kas-kād', *n.* a waterfall.

cascara, kas'ka-ra, *n.* a bark used in medicine. [Sp.]

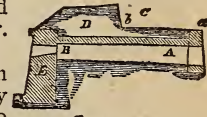
casco, kas'kō, *n.* a form of freight-boat used in the Philippines.

case, kās, *n.* a covering, box, or sheath: an outer coating: a frame for printing-types, etc.—*v. t.* to supply with a case.—*v. t.* **case'-hard'en,** to convert the surface of (iron goods) into steel.

case, kās, *n.* that which falls or happens, event: particular state or condition: subject of question or inquiry: an instance of disease: a person under medical treatment: a legal statement of facts: a cause at law: (*gram.*) the inflection of nouns, etc.

casein, caseine, kā'sē-in, *n.* an organic substance, contained in milk and cheese.

casemate, kās'māt, *n.* (*mil.*) any bomb-proof vaulted chamber. [Fr.; der. uncertain.]



Casemate.

A B, Casemate. A gun at B would fire through the *embrasure* in the wall; a gun at C would fire *en barbette,* or over the parapet. D, a parapet; E, scarp-wall, the outer face of which is the *scarp; a b,* terre-plein.

cash, kash, *n.* coin or money: ready money.—*v. t.* to turn into money: to pay money for.—*ns.* **cash'book,** a book recording receipts and disbursements; **cashier',** a cash-keeper: an officer of a bank: one who has charge of money.

cash'ew, ka-shō', *n.* a spreading tropical tree with edible nuts and stalks.

cashier, kash-ēr', *v. t.* to dismiss in disgrace: to discard: to annul.

cashmere, kash'mēr, *n.* a rich kind of shawl: a dress fabric.

casino, kas-ē'nō, *n.* a room for public dancing, gambling, etc.: a card-game.

cask, kask, *n.* a hollow round vessel for holding liquids, made of staves bound with hoops: a measure of capacity.

casket, kask'et, *n.* a small case for holding jewels, etc.: a coffin.

cassation, kas-sā'shun, *n.* the act of making null or void.—**court of cassation,** the supreme tribunal in France.

cassava, kas-sä'va, *n.* a West Indian plant and its edible starch, the tapioca of commerce. [West Indian.]

cassia, kash'ya, *n.* a coarser kind of cinnamon: the tree which yields it.

cassimere, kas-i-mēr', *n.* a twilled cloth of fine wool.—Also **kerseymere'.**

cassock, kas'ok, *n.* a long loose black robe worn by clergy and choristers.

cast, kast, *v. t.* to throw or fling: to throw off, shed, drop: to throw together or reckon: to mold or shape.—*v. i.* to warp:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* cast.—*n.* act of casting: a throw of anything: the thing thrown, esp. in angling: the distance thrown: a motion, turn, or squint, as of the eye: a chance: a mold: the form received from a mold: manner, stamp, or quality: a shade of color, a degree of guilt, etc.: the assignment of the various parts of a play to the several actors.

castanet, kas'ta-net, *n.* a musical instrument of percussion, two being struck together by the fingers.

caste, käst, *n.* a Hindoo class or section of society: high social standing.

caster, kast'ĕr, *n.* a small wheel on the base of furniture.

castigate, kas'tig-āt, *v. t.* to chastise: to correct: to punish with stripes.

Castilian, kas-til'yan, *a.* and *n.* of or belonging to *Castile,* a native of Castile, or the language thereof.

castle, kas'l, *n.* a fortified house or fortress: a stately residence: any place of security: (*chess*) a rook.

castor. See **caster.**

castor-oil, kas'tor-oil, *n.* a medicinal oil obtained from a tropical plant.

castrametation, kas-tra-mē-tā'shun, *n.* the act or art of encamping.

castrate, kas'trāt, *v. t.* to deprive of the power of generation, to geld.

casual, kazh'ū-al, *a.* accidental: unforeseen: occasional.

casuist, kaz'ū-ist, *n.* one who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

cat, kat, *n.* a common domestic animal: any species of the genus *Felis:* a spiteful woman: a double tripod with six legs: a piece of wood tapering at each end, struck in the game of *tipcat.*

catachresis, kat-a-krē'sis, *n.* a harsh or far-fetched metaphor.

cataclysm, kat'a-klizm, *n.* a flood of water: a deluge: great revolution.

catacomb, kat'a-kōm, *n.* a subterranean excavation, used as a burial-place, etc.

catacoustics, kat-a-kows'tiks, *n.* the part of acoustics which treats of echoes.

catafalque, kat-a-falk', *n.* a temporary resting-place for the coffin during a lying-in-state.

catalectic, kat-a-lek'tik, *a.* incomplete: applied to a defective verse.

catalepsy, kat'a-lep-si, *n.* suspension of animation, with fixedness of the body and limbs.—*a.* **catalep'tic.**

catalog. Variant spelling of **catalogue.**

catalogue, kat'a-log, *n.* a list of names, books, etc.: any list.—*v. t.* to put in a catalogue.

Catalpa, kat-al'pa, *n.* a genus of hardy trees, native to the U. S. and Japan.

catalysis, ka-tal'i-sis, *n.* (*chem.*) the decomposition of a compound and the recomposition of its elements, as in fermentation.—*a.* **catalyt'ic.**

catamaran, kat'a-mar-an', or kat-am'-ar-an, *n.* a raft of three pieces of wood lashed together: an ill-natured woman.

cataplexy, kat'a-plex-i, *n.* paralysis from terror.—*n.* **cataplec'tic.**

catapult, kat'a-pult, *n.* an ancient engine of war, for throwing stones, etc.: a boy's slingshot.

cataract, kat'a-rakt, *n.* a waterfall or cascade: an opaque condition of the lens of the eye, occasioning blindness.

catarrh, kat-ăr', *n.* a discharge of fluid from the inflammation of a mucous membrane, esp. of the nose, caused by cold in the head: the cold itself.

catastasis, kat-as'tas-is, *n.* (*rhet.*) that part of a speech which states the subject to be discussed. [Gr.]

catastrophe, kat-as'trō-fē, *n.* an overturning: a final event: an unfortunate conclusion: a calamity.

Catawba, ka-taw'ba, *n.* a light wine produced from a grape of the same name.

catch, kach, *v. t.* to take hold of: to apprehend or understand: to seize after pursuit: to trap or ensnare: to take by infection: to take up by sympathy or imitation.—*v. i.* to be contagious: to be entangled or fastened in anything:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* caught (kawt).—*n.* seizure: anything that seizes or holds: that which is caught: anything worth catching: a sudden advantage taken.

catechize, kat'e-kīz, *v. t.* to instruct

by question and answer: to question as to belief: to examine systematically.

category, kat'e-gor-i, *n.* what may be affirmed of a class: a class or order.—*a.* **categor'ical,** positive: absolute: without exception.—*adv.* **categor'ically,** absolutely: expressly.

catelectrode, kat-ē-lek'trōd, *n.* a negative electrode: a cathode.

cater, kā'tĕr, *v. i.* to provide food, entertainment, etc. (with *to, for*).

caterpillar, kat'ĕr-pil-ar, *n.* a grub that lives upon the leaves of plants.

caterwaul, kat'ĕr-wawl, *n.* the shriek or cry emitted by the cat when in heat.

cathartic, -al, kath-ärt'ik, -al, *a.* having the power of cleansing the stomach and bowels: purgative.

cathedral, kath-ēd'ral, *n.* the principal church of a diocese.—*a.* belonging to a cathedral.

catheter, kath'e-tĕr, *n.* a tube to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder.

cathode, kath-ōd', *n.* the negative pole or electrode of a galvanic battery, as opposed to *anode:* the surface in contact with the negative pole: the object to be coated in electroplating.

catholic, kath'ol-ik, *a.* universal: general, embracing the whole body of Christians: orthodox: liberal, the opposite of exclusive: relating to the name claimed by its adherents for the Church of Rome: relating to Roman Catholics.—*n.* an adherent of the R. C. Church.

Catonian, ka-tō'ni-an, *a.* resembling *Cato,* a Roman remarkable for gravity of manners—hence grave, severe.

catoptric, kat-op'trik, *a.* relating to catoptrics or vision by reflection.—*n. pl.* **catop'trics,** the part of optics which treats of reflected light.

cattle, kat'l, *n. pl.* beasts of pasture, esp. oxen, bulls, and cows: sometimes also horses, sheep, etc.

Caucasian, kaw-kā'zhi-an, *a.* pertaining to Mount *Caucasus* or the country around it.—*n.* the fair type of man as opposed to the Mongolic or yellow type.

caucus, kaw'kus, *n.* a private meeting of representatives of a party: a meeting of voters to select delegates or candidates: a secret meeting of any kind.

caudal, kaw'dal, *a.* pertaining to the tail.—*a.* **cau'dāte,** tailed. [L. *cauda.*]

caudex, kaw'deks, *n.* (*bot.*) the stem of a tree, esp. of palm or tree-fern. [L.]

caught, kawt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **catch.**

caul, kawl, *n.* a net or covering for the head: the membrane covering the head of some infants at birth.

cauliflower, kaw'li-flow'ĕr, *n.* a variety of cabbage—the eatable part is the deformed inflorescence or head.

cause, kawz, *n.* that which produces an effect: that by or through which anything happens: motive: inducement: a legal action, case, suit: sake, advantage: that side of a question which is taken up by an individual or party.—*v. t.* to produce: to make to exist: to bring about.—*a.* **caus'al,** relating to a cause.

causerie, kōz'ri, *n.* small talk or gossip.

causeway, kawz'wā, **causey,** kawz'e, *n.* a raised way through a marsh: a pathway raised and paved with stone: a paved street.

caustic, kaws'tik, *a.* burning: (*fig.*) bitter, severe, cutting: (*math.*) noting an envelope of rays of light proceeding from a fixed point and reflected (*catacaustic*) or refracted (*diacaustic*) by a surface or a curve.—*n.* a substance that exerts a corroding action on the skin.

cauterize, kaw'tĕr-īz, *v. t.* to burn with caustic or a hot iron: (*fig.*) to sear.

caution, kaw'shun, *n.* heedfulness: security: warning.—*v. t.* to warn to take care.

cavalcade, kav-al-kād', *n.* a procession on horseback.

cavalier, kav-al-ēr', *n.* a knight: a gallant.—*a.* like a cavalier: gay: warlike: haughty, supercilious, free-and-easy.

cavalry, kav'al-ri, *n.* horse-soldiers: a troop of horse or horsemen.

cave, kāv, *n.* a hollow place in the earth: a den.—*v. t.* to hollow out.

caveat, kā've-at, *n.* a notice or warning: a formal warning description of a patent, etc.

cavern, kav'ĕrn, *n.* a deep hollow place in the earth.

caviar, caviare, kav-i-är', *n.* an article of food made from the salted roes of the sturgeon, etc.

cavicorn, kav'i-korn, *a.* hollow-horned, as a ruminant.

cavil, kav'il, *v. t.* to make empty,

trifling objections: to use false arguments.

cavity, kav'it-i, *n.* a hollow place: an opening.

cavort, kav-ort', *v. i.* to curvet: (*slang*) to bustle around ostentatiously.

cavy, kāv'i, *n.* a genus of rodents, typified by the common guinea-pig.

caw, kaw, *v. i.* to cry as a crow.—*n.* the cry of a crow.—*n.* **caw'ing.**

cayenne, kā-en', **cayenne-pepper**, kā-en'-pep'ĕr, *n.* a very pungent red pepper.

cease, sēs, *v. i.* to give over: to stop: to be at an end.—*v. t.* to put an end to.—*a.* **cease'less**, without ceasing: incessant.—*adv.* **cease'lessly.**—*n.* **ceas'ing.**

Cebus, sē'bus, *n.* a genus of South American monkeys. [Gr. *kebos.*]

cedar, sē'dar, *n.* a large evergreen tree remarkable for the durability and fragrance of its wood.—*a.* made of cedar.

cede, sēd, *v. t.* to yield or give up to another.—*v. i.* to give way.

cedilla, se-dil'la, *n.* a mark placed under the letter *c* (thus ç), esp. in French, to show that it is to have its soft sound of *s.*

ceil, sēl, *v. t.* to overlay the inner roof of (a room): to wainscot.—*n.* **ceil'ing**, the inner roof of a room.

celandine, sel'an-dīn, *n.* swallow-wort, a perennial herb.

celebrate, sel'e-brāt, *v. t.* to make famous: to distinguish by solemn ceremonies, as a festival or an event: to perform with proper rites and ceremonies, as mass, marriage, etc.—*n.* **cel'ebrant**, one who celebrates.—*a.* **cel'ebrated**, distinguished: famous.

celerity, sel-er'it-i, *n.* quickness: rapidity of motion.

celery, sel'er-i, *n.* a vegetable cultivated for its long succulent stalks.

celestial, sel-est'yal, *a.* heavenly: dwelling in heaven: in the visible heaven.—*n.* an inhabitant of heaven.

celibacy, sel'i-bas-i, or se-lib'as-i, *n.* single life: an unmarried state.

cell, sel, *n.* a small room in a prison, monastery, etc.: a cave: a small shut cavity: the grave: a unit-mass of living matter: in electricity, the means of producing a voltaic current.—*adjs.* **celled**, having cells, cellular; **cell'ular**; **cell'ulated**, consisting of or containing cells.

cellar, sel'ar, *n.* any underground room or vault: a store of wine, etc.—*v. t.* to store in a cellar.

Celt, selt, *n.* one of the Celts, an Aryan race, now represented by the Bretons, the Welsh, the Irish, and the Scottish Highlanders.

cement, se-ment', *n.* anything that makes two bodies stick together: mortar: a bond of union.—*v. t.* to unite with cement: to join firmly.

cemetery, sem'e-tĕr-i, *n.* a burying-ground.

cenobite, sen'o-bīt, *n.* a monk living in community.—Also **cœnobite.**

cenotaph, sen'ō-taf, *n.* a sepulchral monument to one buried elsewhere.

censer, sens'ĕr, *n.* a pan in which incense is burned.

censor, sen'sor, *n.* an officer who examines press despatches before they are sent, or books, newspapers, etc., before they are printed: one who censures or blames.

censure, sen'shūr, *n.* an unfavorable judgment: blame: reproof.—*v. t.* to blame: to condemn as wrong.

census, sen'sus, *n.* an official enumeration of inhabitants.

cent, sent, *n.* a hundred: a coin=the hundredth part of a dollar.

centaur, sen'tawr, *n.* a fabulous monster, half-man, half-horse. [L.,—Gr.]

centenary, sen'tin-ar-i, *n.* a hundred: a century or hundred years.—*a.* pertaining to a hundred.

centennial, sen-ten'i-al, *a.* happening once in a hundred years.—*n.* a hundredth anniversary.

center, centre, sen'tĕr, *n.* the middle point of anything, esp. a circle or sphere: the middle: the point toward which all things move or are drawn: a leader.—*v. t.* to place on or collect to a center.—*v. i.* to be placed in the middle.—*a.* **cen'tral**, belonging to the center, principal, dominant.

centering, sen'tĕr-ing, *n.* (*archit.*) the framework upon which an arch or vault of stone, brick, or iron is built.

centigrade, sen'ti-grād, *a.* divided into a hundred degrees, as the thermometer of Celsius in which freezing-point is zero and boiling-point is 100°.

centime, son-tēm', *n.* the hundredth part of a franc.

centimeter, sen'ti-mē-tr, *n.* a lineal

measure, the hundredth part of a meter = 0.3937 inches.

centiped, sen'ti-ped, *n.* a general name for members of an order of the class *Myriapoda.*—Also **centipede.**

centre. See **center.**

centrifugal, sen-trif'ū-gal, *a.* tending away from the center.

centripetal, sen-trip'et-al, *a.* tending toward a center.

centrobaric, sen-tro-bar'ik, *a.* relating to the center of gravity.

centuple, sen'tū-pl, *a.* hundredfold.—*v. t.* **centū'plicate,** to multiply a hundred times.

century, sen'tū-ri, *n.* a hundred, or something consisting of a hundred in number: a hundred years.—*a.* **centū'rial.**

Cephalopoda, sef-al-op'od-a, *n. pl.* the highest class of mollusks, with arms bearing suckers—more commonly *cuttle-fish.*

ceramic, se-ram'ik, *a.* pertaining to pottery. [Gr. *keramos,* potter's earth.]

cerasin, ser'a-sin, *n.* the insoluble portion of the gum which exudes from the cherry, etc.

Cerastes, se-ras'tēz, *n.* a genus of poisonous snakes.

cerate, sē'rāt, *n.* a compound of wax with other substances.—*a.* **cē'rated.**

ceratode, ser'a-tōd, *n.* the horny skeletal substance of sponges.

ceraunic, se-raw'nik, *a.* pertaining to, or produced by, thunder.

cere, sēr, *v. t.* to cover with wax.—*a.* **cerā'ceous,** of or like wax.

cereal. See **Ceres.**

cerebrum, ser'e-brum, *n.* the front and larger part of the brain.

ceremony, ser'e-mo-ni, *n.* a sacred rite: the outward form, religious or otherwise: pomp or state.—*a.* **ceremō'nial,** relating to ceremony.—*n.* outward form: a system of ceremonies.

Ceres, sē'rēz, *n.* the goddess of tillage and corn.—*a.* **cē'real,** relating to corn or edible grain.

Cereus, sē'ri-us, *n.* a large genus of cactuses. [L., waxen.]

cerise, ser-ēz', *n.* and *a.* a light and clear red color. [Fr., cherry.]

certain, sēr'tin, *a.* sure: not to be doubted: resolved: fixed: regular: inevitable: some: one.—*adv.* **cer'tainly.**

certes, sēr'tēz, *adv.* certainly: in sooth.

certificate, sēr-tif'i-kāt, *n.* a written declaration of some fact.—*ns.* **certificā'tion; cer'tifier,** one who certifies.—*v. t.* **cer'tify,** to make known as certain.

certiorari, sēr-shi-o-rā'ri, *n.* the writ by which causes are removed from inferior courts to the higher courts.

cerulean, se-rö'le-an, *a.* sky-blue.

cerulein, se-rö'lē-in, *n.* a coal-tar color used in dyeing olive-green shades.

cerumen, se-rö'men, *n.* the yellow waxy matter secreted in the ear.

ceruse, sē'rös, *n.* white-lead.

cervical, sēr'vi-kal, *a.* belonging to the neck.

cervine, sēr'vīn, *a.* relating to deer.

cessation, ses-ā'shun, *n.* a ceasing or stopping: a rest: a pause.

cession, sesh'un, *n.* a yielding up.

cesspool, ses'pöl, *n.* a pool or hollow in which filthy water collects.

cestus, ses'tus, *n.* the girdle of Venus, which had power to awaken love: an ancient boxing-glove loaded with lead or iron.

cesura, cæsura, sē-zū'ra, *n.* a metrical pause in verse.

Cetacea, se-tā'shi-a, *n. pl.* an order of mammals, including the toothed whales and the baleen whales.

Ceylonese, sē-lon-ēz', *a.* of or belonging to *Ceylon.*—*n.* a native of Ceylon.

chafe, chāf, *v. t.* to make hot by rubbing: to fret or wear by rubbing: to cause to fret or rage.—*v. i.* to fret or rage.—*n.* heat caused by rubbing: rage.

chafer, chāf'ēr, *n.* a kind of beetle, the cockchafer. [A. S. *cefer.*]

chaff, chaf, *n.* a general name for the husks of corn or other grain: refuse, or worthless matter: light banter, badinage.

chaffer, chaf'ēr, *v. t.* to buy.—*v. i.* to bargain: to haggle about price.

chagrin, sha-grin', *n.* that which wears or gnaws the mind: vexation: annoyance.—*v. t.* to vex or annoy.

chain, chān, *n.* a series of links or rings passing through one another: a number of things coming after each other: anything that binds: in surveying, a measure of 100 links.—*v. t.* to fasten: to fetter: to restrain.

chair, chār, *n.* a movable seat for one, with a back to it: the seat or office of one in authority, as a presiding officer: the office or function of a professor: a cast-iron support for rails.—*v. t.* to place in a seat of authority: to carry publicly in triumph.

chaise, shāz, *n.* a light open carriage for one or more persons. [Fr., a chair.]

chalcedony, kal-sed'ō-ni, or kal'-, *n.* a beautiful mineral of the quartz family.

chalcography, kal-kog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of engraving on copper or brass.

Chaldaic, kal-dā'ik, **Chaldee,** kal'dē, *a.* relating to *Chaldea.*—*n.* the language of the Chaldeans.

chaldron, chawl'drun, *n.* a coal-measure, holding 36 heaped bushels.

chalet, sha-lā', *n.* a Swiss cottage.

chalice, chal'is, *n.* a cup or bowl: a communion-cup.

chalk, chawk, *n.* a well-known white substance, a carbonate of lime.—*v. t.* to rub or manure with chalk.

challenge, chal'enj, *v. t.* to call on to settle a matter by fighting or other contest: to accuse: to object to.—*n.* a summons to a contest of any kind, but esp. a duel: a calling of any one or anything in question: exception to a juror: the demand of a sentry.—*n.* **chall'enger.**

challis, shal'i, *n.* a light all-wool fabric.

chalybeate, kal-ib'e-āt, *a.* containing iron.—*n.* a water or other liquor containing iron.

chamade, sham'ad, *n.* a signal inviting a parley. [Fr.]

chamber, chām'bĕr, *n.* an apartment: the place where an assembly meets: a body of men met for some purpose: a compartment: a cavity: the back end of the bore of a gun.—*v. t.* to put in a chamber: to confine.—*v. i.* to be wanton.

chamberlain, chām'bĕr-lin, *n.* an officer appointed to perform domestic and ceremonial duties about a court, etc.

chameleon, ka-mēl'yun, *n.* a small lizard famous for changing its color.

chamfer, cham'fĕr, *n.* a bevel or slope in wood or stone work: a groove, channel, or furrow.

chamois, sha'moi, sham'i, *n.* a goat-like species of antelope: a soft kind of leather originally made from its skin.

champ, champ, *v. i.* to make a snapping noise with the jaws in chewing.—*v. t.* to bite or chew: to crush: to mash.

champagne, sham-pān', *n.* a light sparkling wine, produced by fermentation in the bottle.

champaign, sham-pān', *a.* level, open.—*n.* an open, level country.

champerty, sham'pĕr-ti, *n.* a bargain whereby one party is to assist another in recovering property for a share in the proceeds.

champion, cham'pi-un, *n.* one who defends a cause or a weaker person: a successful combatant: in boxing, running, etc., one who has excelled all others.—*a.* acting as champion, first.

chance, chans, *n.* that which falls out or happens: an unexpected event: risk: opportunity: possibility of something happening: probability.—*v. t.* to risk.—*v. i.* to happen.—*a.* happening by chance.

chancel, chan'sel, *n.* the eastern part of a church: the choir.

chancellor, chan'sel-or, *n.* the president of a court of chancery: a high official of state: the titular head of a university.

chancery, chan'sĕr-i, *n.* a court of equity: a division of the English High Court of Justice: a court of record generally.

chancre, shan'kĕr, *n.* an ulcer arising from the direct application of syphilitic poisoning.—*adjs.* **chan'croid; chan'crous.** [Fr.; a form of *canker.*]

chandelier, shan-de-lēr', *n.* a frame with branches for holding lights.—*n.* **chand'ler,** a dealer.—*ns.* **chand'lery,** goods sold by a chandler; **ship'-chand'ler,** dealer in general stores for ships. [Fr.,—Low L. *can elaria,* a candlestick —L. *candela,* a candle.]

change, chānj, *v. t.* to alter or make different: to put or give for another: to make to pass from one state to another: to exchange.—*v. i.* to suffer change: to change one's clothes.—*n.* the act of changing: alteration or variation of any kind: a shift: variety: small coin.

channel, chan'el, *n.* the bed of a stream: the deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor: a narrow sea: a groove or furrow: means of passing or conveying.

channel, chan'el, *n.* a flat piece of wood or iron projecting horizontally from a ship's side.

chant, chant, *v. t.* to sing: to celebrate in song: to recite in a singing manner.—*n.* song: melody: a kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung.

chanticleer, chant'i-klēr, *n.* a cock.

chaos, kā'os, *n.* shapeless mass: disorder.—*a.* **chaot'ic,** confused.

chap, chap, *n.* the jaw:—commonly in the *pl.*—Also **chop.**—*a.* **chap'fallen,** having the lower chap depressed: dejected: dispirited.

chap, chap, *v. i.* to crack.—*v. t.* to fissure.—*n.* crack: an open fissure in the skin, caused by exposure to frost: a knock.

chap, chap, *n.* a fellow, originally a customer, from **chapman.**

chaparral, chap-a-ral', *n.* dense tangled brushwood.

chapel, chap'el, *n.* a place of worship inferior or subordinate to a regular church, or attached to a palace, garrison, prison, school, college, etc.

chaperon, shap'e-rōn, *n.* one who attends a lady in public places as a protector.—*v. t.* to attend a lady to public places.—*n.* **chap'eronage.**

chaplain, chap'lin, *n.* a clergyman attached to a ship of war, a regiment, a public institution, or private family.

chaplet, chap'let, *n.* a garland or wreath for the head: a circlet of gold, etc.: a string of beads used in counting prayers, one-third of a rosary in length.

chapter, chap'tēr, *n.* a main division of a book, or of anything: a subject or category generally: an assembly of the canons of a cathedral or collegiate church, or the members of a religious or military order: an organized branch of some society or fraternity.

char, chär, *v. t.* to roast or burn until reduced to carbon or coal, to scorch:—*pa. p.* charred.

character, kar'ak-tēr, *n.* a letter, sign, figure, stamp, or distinctive mark: a mark of any kind, a symbol in writing, etc.: writing generally, handwriting: a secret cipher: any essential feature or peculiarity: nature: the aggregate of peculiar qualities which constitutes individuality: moral qualities, especially the reputation of possessing such.

charade, shar-äd', *n.* a species of riddle, often acted.

charcoal, chär'kōl, *n.* charred wood or coal made by charring wood.

charge, chärj, *v. t.* to load, to put into, to fill (*with*): to load heavily, burden: to fill completely: to cause to receive electricity: to lay a task upon, to enjoin, command: to deliver officially an injunction to: to bring an accusation against: to exact a sum of money from, to ask as the price, to set down to one's account.

charily, chariness. See **chary.**

chariot, char'i-ot, *n.* a four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage.

charity, char'i-ti, *n.* (*N. T.*) universal love: the disposition to think favorably of others, and do them good.

charivari, shär'i-vär'i, *n.* a noisy mock serenade.

charlatan, shär la-tan, *n.* a mere talking pretender: a quack.

charlotte, shär-lot', *n.* a light baked pudding.

charm, chärm, *n.* a spell: something thought to possess occult power, a metrical form of words: attractiveness: a trinket worn on a watch-chain or fob: (*pl.*) female beauty or other personal attractions: that which can please irresistibly.

charnel, chär'nel, *a.* of or pertaining to a burial-place: sepulchral, death-like.

chart, chärt, *n.* a marine or hydrographical map, exhibiting a portion of a sea or other water, with the contiguous land, surroundings, currents, etc.

charter, chärt'ēr, *n.* any formal writing in evidence of a grant, contract, or other transaction, conferring or confirming titles, rights, powers, or privileges, or the like.

chary, chār'i, *a.* sparing: cautious.

chase, chās, *v. t.* to pursue: to hunt: to drive away, put to flight.—*n.* pursuit: a hunting: that which is hunted: ground abounding in game.

chase, chās, *v. t.* to decorate metalwork, by engraving the exterior.

chase, chās, *n.* a case or frame for holding printing-types: a groove.

chasm, kazm, *n.* a yawning or gaping hollow: a gap or opening: a void space.

chassé, shās'ā, *n.* a kind of gliding step in dancing.

chassis, shās'ē, *n.* the framework of an automobile supporting the motor, etc.: a gun-carriage. [Fr.]

chaste, chāst, *a.* modest: refined: virtuous: pure in taste and style.

chasten, chās'n, *v. t.* to free from faults by punishing—hence to punish, to purify or refine: to restrain or moderate.

chastise, chas-tīz', *v. t.* to inflict punishment upon for the purpose of correction.

chasuble, chaz'ū-bl, *n.* a sleeveless

ecclesiastical vestment. [O. Fr. *chesible* —Low L. *casubula* — L. *casula*, a mantle.]

Chasuble.

chat, chat, *v. i.* to talk idly or familiarly.—*n.* familiar, idle talk.—*n.* **chat'tiness.**—*a.* **chat'ty**, given to chat, talkative. [Short for *chatter*.]

chateau, sha-tō', *n.* a castle, a great country-seat, esp. in France.—*ns.* **chatelain** (shat'e-lān), a castellan; **chat'elaine**, a female castellan: an ornamental appendage, a bag, etc., attached to a lady's waist-belt. [O. Fr. *chastel* —L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fort.]

chattel, chat'l, *n.* any kind of property which is not freehold.

chatter, chat'er, *v. i.* to talk idly or rapidly: to sound as the teeth when one shivers.

Chaucerian, chä-sē'ri-an, *a.* pertaining to *Chaucer*.—*n.* a student of Chaucer.

chauffer, shaw'fĕr, *n.* a metal box for holding fire, a portable furnace or stove.

chauffeur, shō-fĕr', *n.* a driver of an automobile, esp. a professional driver.

chauffeuse, shō-fös', *n.* feminine of *chauffeur*. [Fr.]

chauvinism, shō'vin-izm, *n.* an absurdly extravagant pride in one's country.

cheap, chēp, *a.* low in price: noting a place where prices are low, as a cheap market: of a low price in relation to the value: easily obtained: of small value, or reckoned as such.

cheat, chēt, *v. t.* to deceive, defraud, impose upon.—*v. i.* to practice deceit.—*n.* fraud: one who cheats.—*n.* **cheat'er.**

check, chek, *v. t.* to bring to a stand: to restrain or hinder: to rebuke: to control an account, etc., by comparison with certified data, vouchers, etc.: to place in check at chess.—*n.* a term in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king: anything that checks: a repulse, or rebuff: a mark put against items in a list: an order for money (also written **cheque**): a token, of printed paper or metal, given to a railroad passenger for the identification of his baggage, etc.: a counter used in games at cards: a pattern of cross lines forming small squares, as in a chess-board: any fabric woven with such a pattern.

checker, chek'ĕr, *n.* alternation of colors as on a chess-board.—*v. t.* to mark in squares of different colors.

checkerberry, chek'ĕr-beri, *n.* the wintergreen.

cheek, chēk, *n.* the side of the face below the eye, the fleshy lateral wall of the mouth: effrontery, impudence: anything arranged in lateral pairs.—*v. t.* to address insolently.—*a.* **cheek'y**, insolent.

cheep, chēp, *v. i.* to chirp, as a young bird.—*n.* any similar sound.

cheer, chēr, *n.* disposition, frame of mind (with *good*, etc.): joy: a shout of approval or welcome: kind treatment: entertainment: fare, food.—*v. t.* to comfort: to encourage: to applaud: to inspirit.—*a.* **cheer'ful**, joyful: lively.

cheese, chēz, *n.* a wholesome article of food, made from the curd of milk, coagulated, separated from the whey, and pressed into a hard mass.

chef, shef, *n.* a master-cook.—*a.* **chief**, as in **chef d'œuvre**, masterpiece.

chemise, she-mēz', *n.* a woman's shirt, a shift.

chemistry, kem'is-tri, *n.* the science which treats of the properties of substances both elementary and compound, and of the laws of their combination and action one upon another.—*adjs.* **chem'ic, -al** (**chem'ico-**, in many compound words).—*adv.* **chem'ically.**—*n. pl.* **chem'icals**, substances which form the subject of chemical effects.

chemotherapy, kem-ō-ther'ă-pi, *n.* that science devoted to the discovery of organisms producing a disease.

chenille, she-nēl', *n.* a thick, velvety cord of silk or wool.

cherish, cher'ish, *v. t.* to protect and treat with affection: to nurture, nurse.

cheroot, she-röt', *n.* a cigar not pointed at either end.

cherry, cher'i, *n.* a small red stone-fruit: the tree that bears it.—*a.* like a cherry in color: ruddy.

cherub, cher'ub, *n.* a celestial spirit: a beautiful child.

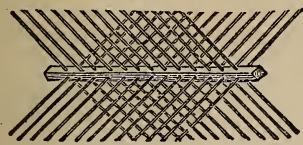
chervil, chĕr'vil, *n.* an umbelliferous plant, used in soups and for a garnish.

chess, ches, *n.* a game of skill for two persons or parties, played with figures or 'pieces', which are moved on a checkered board.

chest, chest, *n.* a large strong box: the part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, the thorax. [A. S. *cyst.*]

chestnut, ches'nut, *n.* a nut or fruit inclosed in a prickly case: the tree that bears it.

cheval-de-frise, she-val'-de-frēz, *n.* a piece of timber armed with spikes, used to defend a passage or to stop cavalry.



Cheval-de-frise.

chevalier, shev-a-lēr', *n.* a cavalier: a knight: a gallant.

cheviot, chē'vi-ot, or chev'i-ot, *n.* a loosely-woven woolen cloth.

chevron, shev'ron, *n.* a rafter: the V-shaped band of worsted braid or gold lace worn on the sleeve of a non-commissioned officer's coat.

chew, chö, *v. t.* to cut and bruise with the teeth: to masticate.

Chianti, kē-an'ti, *n.* a red Italian wine.

chairoscuro, kyär'o-skū-ro, *n.* distribution or blending of light and shade.

chic, shēk, *n.* style, fashion: adroitness.—*a.* stylish. [Fr.]

chicane, shi-kān', *v. i.* to use shifts and tricks.—*v. t.* to deceive—(*bridge*), when the maker's partner has no trump.

chick, chik, *n.* the young of fowls, esp. of the hen: a child, as a term of endearment.—*ns.* **chick'en,** the young of birds, esp. of the hen: its flesh: a child.

chicory, chik'o-ri, *n.* a plant whose long carrot-like root is ground to adulterate coffee.

chide, chīd, *v. t.* to scold, rebuke, reprove by words: to fret at or chafe.—*v. i.* to make a snarling, murmuring sound:—*pa. t.* chid; *pa. p.* chid, chidd'en.

chief, chēf, *a.* head: principal, highest, first.—*adv.* chiefly.—*n.* a head or principal person: a leader: the principal part or top of anything.—*adv.* **chief'ly,** in the first place: principally: for the most part.

chignon, shē'non, *n.* a general term for the long back-hair of women, when rolled up on the back of the head and neck. [Fr.]

chilblain, chil'blān, *n.* a localized inflammation of the skin which occurs in cold weather on hands and feet.

child, chīld, *n.* an infant or very young person: one intimately related to one older: expressing origin or relation, e. g. child of the East, child of shame, etc.: a disciple: a youth of gentle birth.

chill, chil, *n.* coldness: a cold that causes shivering: anything that dampens or disheartens.—*a.* shivering with cold: slightly cold.—*v. i.* to grow cold.—*v. t.* to make chill or cold: to blast with cold.

chime, chīm, *n.* the harmonious sound of bells: agreement of sound or of relation: harmony: (*pl.*) a set of bells.—*v. i.* to sound in harmony: to jingle: to accord or agree: to rhyme.—*v. t.* to strike, or cause to sound in harmony.

chime, chimb, chīm, *n.* the rim formed by the ends of the staves of a cask.

chimera, chimæra, ki-mē'ra, *n.* a fabulous, fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body: any idle or wild fancy.

chimney, chim'ni, *n.* a passage for the escape of smoke or heated air from a furnace: a smokestack.

chimpanzee, chim-pan'zē, *n.* an African ape, the highest of the anthropoid or more man-like apes.

chin, chin, *n.* the jutting part of the face below the mouth.

china, chīn'a, *n.* fine kind of earthenware, originally made in *China:* porcelain.—*ns.* **Chin'aman,** a native of China; **chin'a-ware,** porcelain-ware.—*a.* **Chinese',** of or belonging to China.

chinchilla, chin-chil'la, *n.* a small rodent quadruped of South America, valued for its soft gray fur.

chine, chīn, *n.* the spine or backbone: a piece of the backbone of a beast and adjoining parts for cooking.

chink, chingk, *n.* a cleft, a narrow opening.—*v. i.* to crack.

chink, chingk, *n.* a metallic sound, as of coins.

Chinook, chin-ök', *n.* a trader's jargon, consisting of words from French and English, as well as Chinook and other Indian tongues: (**c-**) in Montana, etc., a warm dry wind from the west or north. [Am. Ind.]

chintz, chints, *n.* a highly glazed printed calico.

chip, chip, *v. t.* to chop or cut into small pieces: to hew: of chickens, to

break the shell of the egg in hatching: to pare away: to bet.—*n.* a small piece of wood or other substance chopped off.

chipmunk, chip'mungk, *n.* the ground-squirrel.

chirognomy, kī-rog'nō-mi, *n.* palmistry.—*a.* **chirognom'ic.**

chirograph, kī-rog-raf', *n.* any written or signed document.

chiromancy, kī'ro-man-si, *n.* divination by the hand: palmistry.

chiropodist, kī-rop'o-dist, *n.* a hand and foot doctor: one who removes corns, bunions, warts, etc.

chirp, chĕrp, *n.* the sharp, shrill sound of certain birds and insects.—*v. i.* to make such a sound.

chisel, chiz'el, *n.* an iron or steel tool to cut or hollow out wood, stone, etc., esp. the tool of the sculptor.—*v. t.* to cut, carve, etc. with a chisel: (*slang*) to cheat.—*a.* **chis'eled,** cut with a chisel.

chit, chit, *n.* a baby: a lively or pert young child. [A. S. *cith.*]

chivalry, shiv'al-ri, *n.* the usages and qualifications of chevaliers or knights: bravery and courtesy: the system of knighthood in feudal times.

chive, chīv, *n.* a herb like the onion: a small bulb.—Also **cive.**

chlorin, chlorine, klō'rin, *n.* a yellowish-green gas with a peculiar and suffocating odor.—*ns.* **chlō'ral,** a limpid, colorless, oily liquid, with a peculiar penetrating odor, formed when anhydrous alcohol is acted on by dry chlorin gas.

chock, chok, *v. t.* to fasten as with a block or wedge.—*n.* a wedge to keep a cask, etc., from rolling.

chocolate, chok'ō-lāt, *n.* a preparation of the seeds of *Theobroma cacao,* made by grinding them with water to a very fine paste.

choice, chois, *n.* act or power of choosing: the thing chosen: alternative: preference: the preferable or best part.—*a.* worthy of being chosen: select.

choir, kwīr, *n.* a chorus or band of singers, esp. those belonging to a church: the part of a church appropriated to the singers.

choke, chōk, *v. t.* to throttle: to suffocate: to stop or obstruct: to suppress.—*v. i.* to be choked or suffocated.—*n.* the action of choking.

choler, kol'ĕr, *n.* the bile: anger, irascibility.—*a.* **chol'eric,** full of choler.

cholera, kol'ĕr-a, *n.* a highly infectious and deadly disease characterized by bilious vomiting and purging.

chondroid, kon'droid, *a.* cartilaginous.

choose, chöz, *v. t.* to take in preference to another: to select.—*v. i.* to will or determine: to think fit:—*pa. t.* chōse; *pa. p.* chōs'en.

chop, chop, *v. t.* to cut with a sudden blow: to cut into small pieces: to exchange or barter.—*v. i.* to change about: to shift suddenly, as the wind.—*n.* a blow: a piece cut off: a slice of mutton or pork, containing a rib.

chop, chop, *n.* the chap or jaw, generally used in *pl.*—*a.* **chop'fall'en.**

chop-sticks, chop'-stiks, *n. pl.* two small sticks of wood, ivory, etc., used by the Chinese to convey food to the mouth.

chord, kord, *n.* (*mus.*) the simultaneous and harmonious union of sounds of a different pitch.

chord, kord, *n.* the string of a musical instrument—used figuratively of the emotions: (*geom.*) a straight line joining the extremities of an arc.

chore, chōr, *n.* a job of domestic work: a petty task.

chorus, kō'rus, *n.* a band of singers and dancers, aiding the principals in a musical play: a company of singers: that which is sung by a chorus.

chose, chosen. See **choose.**

chow-chow, chow'-chow, *n.* mixed pickles. [Pidgin-English.]

chowder, chow'dĕr, *n.* a stew of fish, clams, etc. [Fr. *chaudière,* a pot.]

Christ, krīst, *n.* the Anointed, the Messiah.—*v. t.* **christen** (kris'n), to baptize in the name of Christ: to give a name to.

Christmas, kris'mas, *n.* an annual festival in memory of the birth of Christ, held on the 25th of December.

chromatic, krō-mat'ik, *a.* relating to colors: colored: (*mus.*) relating to notes in a melodic progression, and also to chords in which such notes occur.

chronic, -al, kron'ik, -al, *a.* lasting a long time: of a disease, deep seated or long continued, as opposed to *acute.*

chronicle, kron'i-kl, *n.* a bare record of events in order of time: a history: a story, account.—*v. t.* to record.

chronograph, kron'o-graf, *n.* an instrument for taking exact measurements of time.

chronology, kron-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of time.

chronometer, kron-om'e-tẽr, *n.* a perfected instrument for measuring time: a watch.—*adjs.* **chronomet'ric, -al.**

chronoscope, kron'ō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for measuring very short intervals of time, esp. with projectiles.

chrysalis, kris'a-lis, **chrysalid,** kris'a-lid, *n.* the resting stage in the life-history of many butterflies, sometimes extended to all forms of pupæ or nymphs.

Chrysanthemum, kris-an'the-mum, *n.* a genus of composite plants with single large-stalked flowers or many small ones.

chrysolite, kris'ō-līt, *n.* a yellow or green precious stone.

chrysoprase, kris'o-prāz, *n.* a variety of chalcedony.

chub, chub, *n.* a small fat river-fish.—*a.* **chub'by,** short and thick, plump.

chuck, chuk, *n.* the call of a hen: a word of endearment.

chuck, chuk, *n.* a gentle blow, as under the chin: (*coll.*) a toss or throw.—*v. t.* to pat gently, as under the chin: to toss.

chuck, chuk, *n.* an instrument for holding an object so that it can be rotated, as upon the mandrel of a lathe.

chuckle, chuk'l, *n.* a kind of laugh.—*v. i.* to laugh in a quiet, suppressed manner, indicating derision or enjoyment.

chum, chum, *n.* a room-mate: a close friend or associate.

chump, chump, *n.* an end lump of wood: a blockhead: the head.

chunk, chungk, *n.* a thick piece of anything, as wood, bread, etc.

church, chẽrch, *n.* a house set apart for Christian worship: the whole body of Christians: the clergy.

churl, chẽrl, *n.* an ill-bred, surly fellow.—*a.* **churl'ish,** rude: surly.

churn, chẽrn, *n.* a machine for the production of butter from cream or from whole milk.—*v. t.* to agitate (cream) so as to obtain butter.

chute, shöt, *n.* a waterfall, rapid: a channel down which to pass water, logs, rubbish, etc.: a shoot. [Fr. *chute,* a fall.]

chutnee, chut'nē, *n.* an East Indian condiment. [Hind. *chatni.*]

chyle, kīl, *n.* a white fluid drawn from the food while in the intestines.

chyme, kīm, *n.* the pulp to which the food is reduced in the stomach.

cicatrix, sik-ā'triks, or sik'a-triks, *n.* the scar over a wound after it is healed.

cicerone, sis-e-rō'ne, *n.* one who shows strangers the curiosities of a place: a guide.

Cid, sid, *n.* a chief, captain: a hero.

cider, sī'dẽr, *n.* a drink made from apples.

ci-devant, sē-de-von', *a.* former. [Fr.]

cigar, si-gär', *n.* a roll of tobacco-leaves for smoking.

Cimmerian, sim-ē'ri-an, *a.* relating to the *Cimmerii,* a tribe fabled to have lived in perpetual darkness: extremely dark.

cinch, sinch, *n.* a saddle-girth: a game of cards, *pedro* or *high-five:* (*slang*) a certainty or sure thing: a strong grip or hold.—*v. i.* to tighten the cinch.

Cinchona, sin-kō'na, *n.* a genus of trees, yielding a bark valued in medicine, from which the most important alkaloids, quinine and its congeners, are obtained—also called *Peruvian bark.*

cincture, singk'tūr, *n.* a girdle or belt: a molding round a column.

cinder, sin'dẽr, *n.* the refuse of burned coals: anything charred by fire.

cinematograph. See **kinematograph.**

cinenchyma, si-neng'ki-ma, *n.* laticiferous tissue, consisting of irregularly branching and anastomosing vessels.

Cineraria, sin-e-rā'ri-a, *n.* a genus of plants, with flowers of various colors.

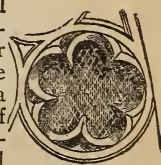
cinerary, sin'e-ra-ri, *a.* pertaining to ashes.—*ns.* **cinerā'tion; cinerāt'or.**

Cingalese, sing'ga-lēz, *n.* a native of Ceylon.—*a.* belonging to Ceylon.

cinnabar, sin'a-bar, *n.* sulphuret of mercury, called vermilion when used as a pigment.—*a.* vermilion-colored.

cinnamon, sin'a-mon, *n.* the spicy bark of a laurel in Ceylon: the tree.

cinque, singk, *n.* the number five, as on d i c e.—**cinque'foil** (*her.*), a common bearing representing a flower with five petals borne full-faced and without a stalk: (*bot.*) species of plants of the genus *Potentilla:* the five-bladed clover.—*n. pl.* **cinque'ports,** five ancient ports on the south of England lying opposite to France. [Fr.]



Cinquefoil (Archit.).

cipher, sī'fēr, *n.* (*arith.*) the character 0: any of the nine figures: anything of little value, whether persons or things: a nonentity: an interweaving of the initials of a name: a secret kind of writing.—*v. i.* to work at arithmetic.

cippus, sip'us, *n.* the stocks: a monumental pillar. [L. *cippus,* a post.]

Circassian, sēr-kash'yan, *a.* belonging to *Circassia,* a district of Russia, on the north of Mount Caucasus.

Circean, sēr-sē'an, *a.* relating to the beautiful sorceress *Circe:* infatuating.

circensian, sir-sen'shi-an, *a.* relating to the Circus Maximus in Rome, where the games and contests were held.

circle, sēr'kl, *n.* a plane figure bounded by one line every point of which is equally distant from a certain point called the center: the line which bounds the figure: a ring: a planet's orbit: a series ending where it began: a figure in magic: a company surrounding the principal person: those of a certain class or society.—*v. t.* to move round: to encompass.—*v. i.* to move in a circle.

circuit, sēr'kit, *n.* the act of moving round: area, extent: a round made in the exercise of a calling, esp. the round made by judges holding courts of law.

circular, sēr'kū-lar, *a.* round: ending in itself: addressed to a circle of persons.—*n.* a note or advertisement sent round to a circle or number of persons.

circulate, sēr'kū-lāt, *v. t.* to make to go round as in a circle: to spread: to repeat (of decimals).—*v. i.* to move round: to be spread about.—*a.* **cir'culable,** capable of being circulated.

circumcise, sēr'kum-sīz, *v. t.* to cut off the foreskin of, according to Jewish law: (*fig.*) to purify.

circumference, sēr-kum'fēr-ens, *n.* the boundary-line of any round body, esp. of a circle: the line surrounding anything: area: compass: distance round.

circumflect, sēr'kum-flekt, *v. t.* to mark with a circumflex.—*ns.* **cir'cumflex,** an accent (^) denoting a rising and falling of the voice on a vowel or syllable.

circumjacent, sēr-kum-jā'sent, *a.* lying round: bordering on every side.

circumlocution, sēr-kum-lō-kū'shun, *n.* roundabout speaking: a manner of expression in which many unnecessary words are used.

circumnavigate, sēr-kum-nav'i-gāt, *v. t.* to sail round.

circumnutation, sēr-kum-nū-tā'shun, *n.* a nodding or turning successively towards all points of the compass, as in the tendrils of plants.

circumpose, sēr'kum-pōz, *v. t.* to place round.

circumscribe, sēr-kum-skrīb', *v. t.* to draw a line round: to inclose within certain limits, to curtail, abridge.—*a.* **circumscrib'able,** able to be circumscribed.

circumspect, sēr'kum-spekt, *a.* looking round on all sides watchfully: cautious: prudent: examining.—*n.* **circumspec'tion,** watchfulness: caution.

circumstance, sēr'kum-stans, *n.* the logical accompaniment of an action: an accident or event: ceremony: detail: (*pl.*) the state of one's affairs.—*v. t.* to place in particular circumstances:—*pa. p.* cir'cumstanced.—*a.* **circumstan'tial,** consisting of details: minute.

circumvallate, sēr-kum'val-āt, *v. t.* to surround with a rampart.

circumvent, sēr-kum-vent', *v. t.* to come round or outwit a person: to deceive or cheat.

circumvolve, sēr-kum-volv', *v. t.* to roll round.—*v. i.* to revolve:—*pr. p.* circumvolv'ing; *pa. p.* circumvolved'.

circus, sēr'kus, *n.* a circular building for the exhibition of games: a place for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship.

cirrus, sir'us, *n.* the highest form of clouds, consisting of curling fibers: (*bot.*) a tendril: (*zool.*) any curled filament:—*pl.* **cirri** (sir'ī).

cissoid, sis'soid, *n.* a plane curve of the second order in geometry.

cist, sist, *n.* a tomb consisting of a stone chest covered with stone slabs.

cistern, sis'tērn, *n.* any receptacle for holding water or other liquid: a reservoir.

Cistus, sis'tus, *n.* rock-rose, a genus of exogenous shrubby plants, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

citadel, sit'a-del, *n.* a fortress in or near a city.

cite, sīt, *v. t.* to call or summon: to summon to answer in court: to quote: to name: to adduce as proof.—*a.* **cit'able,** that can be cited.

cithara, sith'a-ra, *n.* an ancient musi-

cal instrument closely resembling the guitar.

citizen, sit'i-zen, *n.* an inhabitant of a city: a member of a state: a townsman: a freeman.

citron, sit'run, *n.* the fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon.—*n.* **cit'rate,** a salt of citric acid.

city, sit'i, *n.* a large town: an incorporated town.—*a.* **civ'ic,** pertaining to a city or citizen.

civet, siv'et, *n.* a perfume obtained from the civet or **civ'et-cat,** a small carnivorous animal of Africa, India, etc.

civic. See **city.**

civil, siv'il, *a.* pertaining to the community: having the refinement of city-bred people: polite: commercial, not military: lay, secular, or temporal, not ecclesiastical: pertaining to the individual citizen: (*law*) relating to private relations amongst citizens, and such suits as arise out of these, as opposed to *criminal:* (*theol.*) naturally good, as opposed to good through regeneration.

civilize, siv'il-īz, *v. t.* to reclaim from barbarism: to instruct in arts and refinements.

clack, klak, *v. i.* to make a sudden sharp noise as by striking: to chatter: to cackle.—*n.* a sharp, sudden sound: sound of voices.

claim, klām, *v. t.* to call for: to demand as a right: to assert.—*n.* a demand for something supposed due: right or ground for demanding: the thing claimed.

clairvoyance, klār-voi'ans, *n.* the alleged power of seeing things not present to the senses.

clam, klam, *n.* a species of bivalve shellfish much esteemed for food: an instrument for holding.

clam, klam, *v. t.* to clog: to smear: *pr. p.* clam'ming; *pa. p.* clammed.—*n.* dampness.—*adv.* **clam'mily.**

clamant, klam'ant, *a.* calling aloud or earnestly.—*n.* **clam'ancy,** urgency.

clamber, klam'bēr, *v. i.* to climb with difficulty, grasping with the hands and feet.—*n.* the act of clambering.

clamor, klam'or, *n.* a loud continuous outcry: uproar: any loud noise.—*v. i.* to cry aloud in demand: to make a loud continuous outcry.—*a.* **clam'orous,** noisy, boisterous.—*adv.* **clam'orously.**

clamp, klamp, *n.* a piece of timber, iron, etc., used to fasten things together or to strengthen any framework: any instrument for holding.

clamp, klamp, *n.* a heavy tread.—*v. i.* to tread heavily. [Prob. from the sound.]

clan, klan, *n.* a tribe or collection of families subject to a single chieftain, bearing the same surname, and supposed to have a common ancestor: a clique, sect: a collective name for a number of persons or things.—*a.* **clan'nish,** closely united, like the members of a clan.—*adv.* **clan'nishly.**

clandestine, klan-des'tin, *a.* concealed or hidden: private: sly.

clang, klang, *v. i.* to produce a sharp, ringing sound.—*v. t.* to cause to clang.—*n.* a sharp, ringing sound.

clank, klangk, *n.* a sharp sound, less prolonged than a clang, such as is made by a chain.

clap, klap, *n.* the noise made by the sudden striking together of two things, as the hands: a burst of sound: a slap.—*v. t.* to strike together so as to make a noise: to thrust or drive together suddenly: to fasten promptly: to pat with the hand in a friendly manner: to applaud with the hands: to bang: to imprison—e. g. 'to clap one in prison'.—*v. i.* to strike the hands together: to strike together with noise: to applaud: —*pr. p.* clap'ping; *pa. p.* clapped.

claque, klak, *n.* an institution for securing the success of a public performance, by bestowing upon it preconcerted applause. [Fr. *claquer,* to clap.]

claret, klar'et, *n.* originally applied to wines of a light-red color, but now used also for the dark-red wines of Bordeaux, etc.: (*slang*) blood.

clarify, klar'i-fī, *v. t.* to make clear or pure.—*v. i.* to become clear:—*pr. p.* clar'ifying; *pa. p.* clar'ified.

clarion, klar'i-on, *n.* a kind of trumpet whose note is clear and shrill.

clarity, klar'i-ti, *n.* clearness.

clash, klash, *n.* a loud noise, such as is caused by the striking together of weapons: opposition: contradiction.—*v. i.* to dash noisily together: to meet in opposition: to act in a contrary direction: to disagree.

clasp, klasp, *n.* a hook for fastening: an embrace.—*v. t.* to fasten with a clasp: to inclose and hold in the hand or arms: to embrace.

class, klas, *n.* a rank or order of persons or things: high rank or social standing: a number of students or scholars who are taught together: a scientific division or arrangement: the position in order of merit of students after examination.—*v. t.* to form into a class or classes: to arrange methodically.

classify, klas'i-fī, *v. t.* to make or form into classes: to arrange:—*pr. p.* class'ifying; *pa. p.* class'ified.

clastic, klas'tik, *a.* breaking into fragments, fragmental.

clatter, klat'ēr, *n.* a repeated rattling noise: a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds: noisy talk.

clause, klawz, *n.* a sentence or part of a sentence: an article or part of a contract, will, etc.

clavate, -d, klā'vāt, -ed, *a.* (*bot.*) club-shaped: gradually thickening to the top.

clavicle, klav'i-kl, *n.* an important part of the pectoral girdle of vertebrates, best known in the collar-bone of man and in the merry-thought of birds.

clavicorn, klav'i-korn, *a.* having clavate antennæ.

clavis, klā'vis, *n.* a key, hence a clue or aid for solving problems, interpreting a cipher, etc.

claw, klaw, *n.* the hooked nail of a beast or bird: the whole foot of an animal with hooked nails: anything like a claw: an instrument shaped like a claw.—*v. t.* to scratch or tear as with the claws or nails: to scrape: to seize.

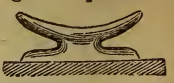
clay, klā, *n.* a tenacious ductile earth: earth in general: the human body.

clean, klēn, *a.* free from dirt, stain, or whatever defiles: pure: guiltless: neat: complete.—*adv.* quite: entirely: cleverly.—*v. t.* to make clean, or free from dirt.

cleanse, klenz, *v. t.* to make clean or pure.—*a.* **cleans'able.**—*ns.* **cleans'er,** one who or that which cleanses.

clear, klēr, *a.* pure, bright, undimmed: free from obstruction or difficulty: plain, distinct: without blemish, defect, drawback, or diminution: conspicuous: transparent.—*adv.* in a clear manner: plainly: wholly: quite.—*v. t.* to make clear: to empty: to free from obscurity, obstruction, or guilt: to free, acquit, or vindicate: to leap, or pass by or over: to make as profit: to settle for.—*v. i.* to become clear: to grow free, bright, or transparent.

cleat, klēt, *n.* a wedge: a piece of wood nailed across anything to keep it in its place or give it an additional strength: a piece of wood fastened on parts of a ship, and having holes or recesses for fastening ropes.



Cleat.

cleave, klēv, *v. t.* to divide, to split: to separate with violence: to go through: to pierce.—*v. i.* to part asunder: to crack:—*pr. p.* cleav'ing; *pa. t.* clōve or cleft; *pa. p.* clov'en or cleft.

cleave, klēv, *v. i.* to stick or adhere: to unite:—*pr. p.* cleav'ing; *pa. t.* cleaved or clāve; *pa. p.* cleaved.

cleek, klēk, *n.* a large hook for catching hold of something, used in fishing, etc.: an iron-headed golf-club: a peg.

clef, klef, *n.* a musical character placed on the staff by which the absolute pitch of the notes is fixed.

cleft, kleft, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **cleave.**

cleft, kleft, *n.* an opening made by cleaving or splitting.

cleg, kleg, *n.* the gadfly, horse-fly.

clem, klem, *v. i.* and *v. t.* to starve.

clematis, klem'a-tis, *n.* a creeping plant, called also *virgin's bower.*

clement, klem'ent, *a.* mild: gentle: kind: merciful.—*n.* **clem'ency,** the quality of being clement: mildness: readiness to forgive.—*adv.* **clem'ently.**

clerestory, clearstory, clēr-stō'ri, *n.* an upper row of windows rising above the adjoining parts of the building.

clergy, klēr'ji, *n.* the ministers of the Christian religion, as holders of an allotted office, in contradistinction to the laity.

clerk, klērk, *n.* a clergyman or priest: a scholar: one who leads the responses in the English Church service: in common use, a salesman in a retail store.

cleromancy, kler'o-man-si, *n.* divination by lots.

clever, klev'ēr, *a.* able or dexterous: ingenious: skilful: good-natured.

cliché, klē-shā', *n.* the impression made by a die in any soft metal: an electrotype or stereotype plate.

click, klik, *n.* a short, sharp clack or sound: anything that makes such a sound.

client, klī'ent, *n.* one who employs a lawyer: a dependent.

cliff, klif, *n.* a high steep rock: the steep side of a mountain.

climacteric, klim-ak-ter'ik, or **klimak'tēr-ik**, *n.* a critical period in human life: a critical time.—*a.* pertaining to such a period: critical.

climate, klī'māt, *n.* the condition of a country or place with regard to temperature, moisture, etc.—*adjs.* **clī'matal**; **climat'ic**, **-al**, relating to climate.

climax, klī'maks, *n.* (*rhet.*) the arranging of the particulars of a portion of a discourse so as to rise in strength to the last: the last term of the rhetorical arrangement: a culmination.—*v. i.* to ascend in a climax: to culminate.

climb, klīm, *v. i.* or *v. t.* to ascend or mount by clutching with the hands and feet: to ascend with difficulty: to mount.

clime, klīm, *n.* a country, region, tract.

clinanthium, klin-an'thi-um, *n.* the receptacle in a composite plant.

clinch, klinsh, **clench**, klensh, *v. t.* to fasten or rivet a nail by bending the point and beating the bent part flat against the object through which the nail was driven: to grasp tightly: to set firmly, as the teeth: to fasten on: (*fig.*) to drive home an argument: to settle or confirm.—*n.* something set firmly: the fastening of a nail by beating it back, as in the verb: a pun.—*n.* **clinch'er**, one that clinches: a decisive argument.

cling, kling, *v. i.* to adhere or stick close by winding round: to adhere in interest or affection: to remain by an opinion: of wood, to shrink.—*v. t.* to attach: to shrivel:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* clung.—*n.* adherence.

clinic, **-al**, klin'ik, **-al**, *a.* pertaining to a bed: (*med.*) applied to instruction given in hospitals at the bedside of the patient.

clink, klingk, *n.* a ringing sound made by the striking together of sounding bodies: jingle.—*v. t.* to cause to make a ringing sound.—*v. i.* to ring or jingle: to go with a clinking sound.—*n.* **clink'er**, the name given to the scales or globules of black oxid of iron, obtained from red-hot iron under the blows of a hammer: the slag of iron furnaces: the cindery-like masses which form the crust of some lava-flows.

Clio, klī'o, *n.* the muse of history and epic poetry: (*zool.*) a genus of shell-less mollusks. [Gr. *kleein*, to call.]

clip, klip, *v. t.* to cut by making the blades of shears meet: to cut off: to debase coin by cutting off the edges: to diminish.—*v. i.* to go quickly:—*pr. p.* clip'ping; *pa. p.* clipped.—*n.* the thing clipped off, as the wool that has been shorn off sheep: a smart blow.

clip, klip, *v. t.* to encircle: to hold firmly.

clique, klēk, *n.* a group of persons in union for a purpose: a party or faction: a gang—used generally in a bad sense.

clithral, klith'ral, *a.* with a roof that forms a complete covering. [Gr.]

clitoris, klī'tō-ris, *n.* a homologue of the penis, present as a rudimentary organ in the female of many higher vertebrates.—*ns.* **clī'torism**; **clitorī'tis**. [Gr.]

cloaca, klō-ā'ka, *n.* a sewer: a privy: a cavity in birds and reptiles, in which the intestinal and urinary ducts terminate. [L. *cloaca*—*cluere*, to purge.]

cloak, klōk, *n.* a loose outer garment: a covering: that which conceals: a disguise, pretext.—*v. t.* to clothe with a cloak: to cover: to conceal.

clock, klok, *n.* a machine for measuring time, marking the time by the position of its hands upon the dial-plate, or by the striking of a hammer on a bell: (*Shak.*) the striking of the hour.

clock, klok, *n.* an ornament worked on the side of a stocking.

clod, klod, *n.* a thick round mass or lump, that sticks together, esp. of earth or turf: a concreted mass: the ground: the body of man, as formed of clay: a stupid fellow.

clog, klog, *n.* a piece of wood: anything hindering motion: an obstruction: an impediment: a shoe with a wooden sole.—*v. t.* to fasten a piece of wood to: to accumulate in a mass and cause a stoppage: to obstruct: to encumber: to put clogs on.—*a.* **clogged**, encumbered.

cloister, kloi's'tēr, *n.* a covered arcade forming part of a monastic or collegiate establishment: a place of religious retirement, a monastery or nunnery.

close, klōs, *a.* shut up: with no opening: confined, unventilated: stifling: narrow: stingy: near, in time or place: intimate: compact, as opposed to *discursive:* crowded: hidden: reserved: pri-

vate: secret.—*adv.* in a close manner: tightly: nearly: densely.—*n.* an inclosed place: a small inclosed field: a narrow passage of a street: the precinct of a cathedral.

close, klōz, *v. t.* to make close: to draw together and unite: to finish.—*v. i.* to come together: to grapple: to come to an end (*with*).—*n.* the manner or time of closing: a pause or stop: the end: junction.

closet, kloz'et, *n.* a small private room: a recess off a room: a privy: the private chamber of a sovereign, an apartment for private audience or counsel, or for private or domestic devotions.

clot, klot, *n.* a mass of soft or fluid matter concreted, as blood.—*v. i.* to form into clots: to coagulate:—*pr. p.* clot'ting; *pa. p.* clot'ted.

cloth, kloth, *n.* woven material from which garments or coverings are made: clothing: the usual dress of a trade or profession, esp. the clerical:—*pl.* **cloths.**—*v. t.* **clothe** (klōth), to cover with a garment: to provide with clothes: (*fig.*) to invest as with a garment: to cover:—*pr. p.* clōth'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* clōthed or clad.—*n. pl.* **clothes** (klōthz, *coll.* klōz), garments or articles of dress: blankets, etc., for a bed.

cloud, klowd, *n.* a mass of fog, consisting of minute particles of water, often in a frozen state, floating in the atmosphere: (*fig.*) anything unsubstantial: a great number or multitude of anything: anything that obscures: a dark spot on a lighter material: a great volume of dust or smoke: anything gloomy, overhanging, or bodeful.—*v. t.* to overspread with clouds: to darken: to defame: to stain with dark spots or streaks.—*v. i.* to become clouded or darkened.

clout, klowt, *n.* a piece of cloth used for mending: a rag.

clove, klōv, *n.* the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree, a native of the Moluccas, used as a spice.

cloven, klōv'n, *p. a.* split: divided.—*adjs.* **clov'en-foot'ed; clov'en-hoofed,** having the hoof divided, as the ox or sheep.

clover, klōv'ĕr, *n.* a genus of plants containing a great number of species.

clown, klown, *n.* a rustic or country-fellow: one with the rough manners of a countryman: an ill-bred fellow: a fool or buffoon.

cloy, kloi, *v. t.* to fill to loathing: to satiate.—*adjs.* **cloyed,** clogged: cumbered; **cloy'ing,** satiating.

club, klub, *n.* a heavy tapering stick, knobby or massy at one end, used to strike with: a cudgel: a bat used in certain games: an instrument for playing golf: a bunch: one of the four suits of cards: a combination: a clique, set: an association of persons for joint study or for social ends: an association of persons who possess a building as a common resort for the members: a club-house, or the house occupied by a club.—*v. t.* to beat with a club: to gather into a bunch: to combine: to throw soldiers into confusion.—*v. i.* to join together for some common end: to combine together: to share in a common expense.

cluck, kluk, *n.* the call of a hen to her chickens: any similar sound.

clue, klō, *n.* a ball of thread, or the thread in it: a thread that guides through a labyrinth: anything that solves a mystery: the corner of a sail.

clump, klump, *n.* a thick, short, shapeless piece of anything: a cluster of trees or shrubs: a thick sole put on in addition.

clumsy, klum'zi, *a.* shapeless: ill-made: unwieldy: awkward: ungainly.

clung, klung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **cling.**

cluster, klus'tĕr, *n.* a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together: a bunch: a mass: a crowd.

clutch, kluch, *v. t.* to close the hand: to carry off: to hold firmly: to seize or grasp.—*n.* a grasp: seizure.

clutter, klut'ĕr, *n.* confusion: stir: noise.—*v. i.* to crowd together: to go about noisily.—*v. t.* to pack.

clypeus, klip'ē-us, *n.* the shield-like part of an insect's head.

co., kō, an abbreviation for **company.**

co-, kō, a common prefix, signifying jointness, accompaniment, connection.

coach, kōch, *n.* a large, close, four-wheeled carriage: a private tutor: a professional trainer in athletics.—*v. t.* to carry in a coach: to tutor, instruct, prepare others for, as an examination or a rowing contest, etc.—*v. i.* to study under a tutor.

coact, kō-akt', *v. t.* to compel.—*n.* **coac'tion,** compulsion.

coadjutant, ko-ad'joo-tant, *a.* mutually helping or assisting.—*n.* one of several who help another.—*ns.* **coadju'tor,** a helper or assistant: an associate.

coadunate, kō-ad'ū-nāt, *v. t.* to unite: to combine.—*n.* **coadunā'tion.**

co-agency, kō-ā'jen-si, *n.* agency with another.

coagulate, kō-ag'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to make to curdle or congeal.—*v. i.* to curdle or congeal.—*a.* clotted: congealed.

coal, kōl, *n.* a solid, black, combustible substance used for fuel, dug out of the earth: cinder.—*v. i.* to take in coal.—*v. t.* to supply with coal.

coalesce, kō-al-es', *v. i.* to grow together or unite into one body: to associate.—*a.* **coales'cent,** uniting.

coalition, kō-al-ish'un, *n.* act of coalescing, or uniting into one body: a union of persons, states, etc., which agree to sink their differences and act in common: alliance.

coaptation, ko-ap-tā'shun, *n.* adaptation of parts to each other. [L.]

coarse, kōrs, *a.* rough: rude: uncivil: vulgar: harsh: gross.—*adv.* **coarse'ly.**—*v. t.* **coars'en,** to make coarse.

coast, kōst, *n.* side or border of land next the sea: the seashore: limit or border of a country.—*v. i.* to sail along or near the coast: to travel downhill on a sled or on a bicycle with the feet on the foot-rests.—*v. t.* to sail by or near to.

coat, kōt, *n.* a kind of outer garment: the hair or wool of a beast: vesture or habit: any covering: a membrane or layer, such as paint, etc.: a coat of arms.—*v. t.* to clothe: to cover with a coat or layer.

coati, kō-ä'ti, or kō'a-ti, *n.* an American plantigrade carnivorous mammal allied to the raccoons.

coax, kōks, *v. t.* to persuade by fondling or flattery: to humor or soothe: to pet.—*ns.* **coax; coax'er,** one who coaxes.

coaxial, kō-ak'si-al, *a.* having the same axis.—*adv.* **coax'ially.**

cob, kob, *n.* a head of maize: a short-legged strong horse for heavy weights.

cob, kob, *n.* a kind of composition of clay and straw for building.

cobalt, kō'bawlt, *n.* a metal the ores of which are sparingly distributed: a blue pigment, prepared from the foregoing—also **cō'balt-blue.**

cobble, kob'l, *n.* a stone worn smooth by water.

cobble, kob'l, *v. t.* to patch up or mend coarsely, as shoes.

cobra, cobra da capello, kō'bra da ka-pel'o, *n.* a poisonous snake, native of the East Indies.

coburg, kō'burg, *n.* a thin fabric of worsted with cotton or silk, twilled on one side.

cobweb, kob'web, *n.* the spider's web or net: any snare or device intended to entrap: anything flimsy or easily broken: anything that obscures.—*a.* **cob'webby.**

coca, kō'ka, *n.* a shrub six or eight feet high, of which the leaves furnish an important narcotic and stimulant.—*ns.* **cocaine** (kō'kä-in), a local anæsthetic made from coca-leaves, much used in dentistry and surgical operations.

coccus, kok'us, *n.* one of the carpels or seed-vessels of a dry fruit: (*zool.*) a genus of insects.

coccyx, kok'siks, *n.* (*anat.*) the lower bone of the vertebral column.

Cochin, kō'chin, *n.* a large-sized variety of the domestic hen, with feathered legs, full breast, small tail.

cochineal, koch'i-nēl, *n.* a scarlet dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of certain insects gathered from the cactus plant in Mexico, the West Indies, etc.:

cochlea, kok'le-a, *n.* a spiral-shaped shell, esp. the snail-shell: (*anat.*) the spiral cavity of the ear.

cock, kok, *n.* the male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl: the time of cock-crowing: a weather-cock: a strutting chief or leader: anything set erect: a tap for liquor: part of the lock of a gun, held back by a spring, which, when released by the trigger, produces the discharge.—*v. t.* to set erect or upright: to set up, as the hat: to draw back the cock of a gun: to turn up to one side: to tilt up knowingly, inquiringly, or scornfully.—*v. i.* to strut: to swagger.

cock, kok, *n.* a small pile of hay.

Cockaigne, Cockayne, kok-ān', *n.* an imaginary country of luxury and delight.

cockatoo, kok-a-tö', *n.* a popular name for several genera and species of parrots.

cockatrice, kok'a-trīs, *n.* a fabulous monster like a serpent.

cockboat, kok'bōt, *n.* a small ship's boat.

cocker, kok'ẽr, *v. t.* to pamper: to fondle: to indulge. [Ety. dub.]

cockle, kok'l, *n.* a troublesome weed among grain. [A. S. *coccel.*]

cockle, kok'l, *n.* a small edible European bivalve mollusk.

cockle, kok'l, *v. i.* to pucker into wrinkles or ridges.

cockney, kok'nē, *n.* one born in London, but strictly in a particular part of London, 'within the sound of Bow bells'.

cocoa, coco, kō'kō, *n.* a palm-tree producing the cocoa-nut.

cocoa, kō'kō, *n.* the seed of the cacao or chocolate tree: a beverage made from the seeds crushed and ground.

cocoon, ko-kön', *n.* the silken sheath spun by the larvæ of many insects.

coction, kok'shun, *n.* the act of boiling or cooking.—*a.* **coc'tile,** baked.

cod, kod, **codfish,** kod'fish, *n.* a species of fish much used as food, found in the northern seas.

cod, kod, *n.* a husk or shell containing seeds: the scrotum.

coddle, kod'l, *v. t.* to pamper: to fondle. [Ety. dub.]

code, kōd, *n.* a collection or digest of laws: a system of rules and regulations: a system of signs.

codex, kō'deks, *n.* a code: a manuscript volume:—*pl.* **codices** (kod'i-sēz).

codger, koj'ẽr, *n.* a mean fellow: a peculiar person.

codicil, kod'i-sil, *n.* a short writing or note added as a supplement to a will.

coefficient, kō-ef-fish'ent, *n.* that which acts together with another thing: (*math.*) a known factor prefixed to an unknown quantity.—*n.* **coeffi'ciency.**

Cœlenterata, sē-len-ter-ā'ta, *n.* a large group of invertebrates.

cœliac, sē'li-ak, *a.* relating to the belly. [L. *cœliacus*—Gr. *koilia,* the belly.]

coemption, ko-emp'shun, *n.* the purchasing of the whole of a commodity.

coequal, ko-ē'kwal, *a.* equal with another.—*n.* one of the same rank.

coerce, kō-ẽrs', *v. t.* to restrain by force: to compel.

coetaneous, kō-ē-tān'e-us, *a.* contemporary. [*Co-,* and L. *ætas, ætatis,* age.]

coeval, kō-ē'val, *a.* of the same age.

co-exist, kō-egz-ist', *v. i.* to exist at the same time.

coffee, kof'ē, *n.* a drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, a native of Arabia: the powder made by roasting and grinding the seeds.

coffer, kof'ẽr, *n.* a chest for holding money or treasure: (*pl.*) the whole wealth of a person: a deep panel in a ceiling.—*v. t.* to hoard up.

coffin, kof'in, *n.* the coffer or chest in which a dead body is inclosed.

cog, kog, *v. t.* to cheat or deceive.

cog, kog, *n.* a catch or tooth on a wheel.—*v. t.* to stop (a wheel) by putting a block before it.

cogent, kō'jent, *a.* powerful: convincing.

cogitate, koj'i-tāt, *v. i.* to turn a thing over in one's mind: to meditate: to ponder.

cognac, kō'nyak, *n.* a fine quality of French brandy.

cognate, kog'nāt, *a.* of the same family, kind, or nature: related or allied to.—*n.* a kinsman: a person related to another through the mother.

cognition, kog-nish'un, *n.* certain knowledge: apprehension.—*a.* **cog'nizable,** that may be known or understood: that may be judicially investigated.

cognomen, kog-nō'men, *n.* a surname: a nickname: a title.

cognovit, kog-nō'vit, *n.* (*law*) an acknowledgment by a defendant that plaintiff's cause is just.

cohabit, kō-hab'it, *v. i.* to dwell together as husband and wife.

cohere, kō-hēr', *v. i.* to stick together: to remain in contact: to be consistent.

cohort, kō'hort, *n.* any band of men.

cohortative, kō-hor'ta-tiv, *a.* encouraging.

coif, koif, *n.* a covering for the head worn by women.—*ns.* **coiff'eur,** a hairdresser; **coiff'ure,** a head-dress.

coign, koin, *n.* a corner or external angle.

coil, koil, *v. t.* to wind in rings: to twist: to entangle.—*n.* a rope gathered into rings: one of the rings: a wire wound spirally to conduct electricity.

coil, koil, *n.* tumult: noise: fuss.

coin, koin, *n.* a piece of metal legally stamped and current as money.—*v. t.* to convert (metal) into money: to stamp: to make, invent, fabricate: (*fig.*) to make into.

coincide, kō-in-sīd', *v. i.* to fall in with, or agree, in opinion: to correspond.

coir, koir, *n.* the strong fiber of the husk of the cocoa-nut.

coition, kō-ish'un, *n.* sexual intercourse. [L. *coitio.*]

coke, kōk, *n.* a form of fuel obtained by heating coal in confined spaces.—*v. t.* to make into coke. [Ety. dub.]

colander, cullender, kul'end-ēr, *n.* a strainer used in cookery.

colchicum, kol'chi-kum, *n.* the meadow saffron, used in medicine.

colcothar, kol'kō-thar, *n.* a dark-red iron peroxid.

cold, kōld, *a.* the opposite to hot: shivering: indifferent: reserved.—*n.* a relative want of sensible heat: the feeling or sensation caused by the absence of heat: a disease caused by cold: catarrh: chillness.—*a.* **cold'-blood'ed,** having cold blood, as fishes: without feeling.

cole, kōl, *n.* a general name for all sorts of cabbage.

colic, kol'ik, *n.* a disease attended with severe pain and distension of the abdomen.

Coliseum. See **Colosseum.**

collaborator, kol-ab'ō-rā-tor, *n.* an associate or assistant in labor, particularly literary or scientific.

collapse, kol-aps', *n.* a falling away or breaking down: any sudden or complete breakdown or prostration.—*v. i.* to fall together: to fall or break down: to lose heart.—*a.* **collaps'ible.**

collar, kol'ar, *n.* something worn round the neck: the part of a garment at the neck: that part of a horse's harness worn round the neck: a ring: a band.—*v. t.* to seize by the collar: to capture.—*n.* **coll'ar-bone,** the clavicle.

collate, kol-āt', *v. t.* to examine and compare, as books: to place in a benefice: to place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding.—*n.* **collā'tion,** act of collating: presentation to a benefice: a light repast.

collateral, kol-at'ēr-al, *a.* side by side: corresponding: descended from the same ancestor, as the children of brothers.—*n.* a collateral relation: a pledge to secure an agreement.—*adv.* **collat'erally.**

colleague, kol'ēg, *n.* one associated with others in some employment.

colleague, kol'ēg, *v. i.* to join or unite: to conspire.

collect, kol-ekt', *v. t.* to assemble or bring together: to put in order.—*v. i.* to run together: to accumulate.—*ns.* **col'lect,** a short form of prayer.—*a.* **collect'ed,** gathered together: cool: firm.

college, kol'ej, *n.* an incorporation, company, or society of persons for literary or scientific purposes: a section of the body known as the university: used for a university: a seminary of learning.

collide, kol-īd', *v. i.* to dash together: to clash.—*p. adjs.* **collid'ed; collid'ing.**

collie, kol'i, *n.* a shepherd's dog.

collier, kol'yēr, *n.* a coal-miner: a ship that carries coal.

collimation, kol-li-mā'shun, *n.* the adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope, transit, etc.—*v. t.* **col'limāte.**

collocate, kol'ō-kāt, *v. t.* to place together: to set: to arrange.

collodion, kol-ō'di-on, *n.* a solution of gun-cotton in alcohol and ether.

collogue, ko-log', *v. i.* to converse confidentially.—*v. t.* to coax: to flatter.

colloquy, kol'o-kwi, *n.* a speaking together: mutual discourse: conversation.—*n.* **colloc'ūtor.**—*a.* **collō'quial,** pertaining to or used in common conversation.—*n.* **collō'quialism,** a form of expression used in familiar talk.

collotype, kol'o-tīp, *n.* a photographic process. [Gr. *kolla,* glue, and *type.*]

collude, kol-ūd', *v. i.* to act in concert, esp. in a fraud.—*ns.* **collud'er; collū'sion,** act of colluding: deceit.—*a.* **collū'sive,** fraudulently concerted: deceitful.

colluvies, ko-lū'vi-ēz, *n.* filth: a rabble. [L.]

colon, kō'lon, *n.* the mark (:) used to indicate a distinct clause of a sentence. [Gr. *kolon,* a limb, member.]

colon, kō'lon, *n.* that portion of the large intestine from the cæcum to the rectum.

colonel, kur'nēl, *n.* an officer who has command of a regiment.

colonnade, kol-on-ād', *n.* a range of columns placed at regular intervals.

colony, kol'on-i, *n.* a foreign dependency of a country: a body of persons who form a fixed settlement in another country: the settlement so formed: the place they inhabit.—*a.* **colōn'ial,** pertaining to a colony.—*n.* a colonist.

colophon, kol'o-fon, *n.* an inscription at the end of a book.

color, colour, kul'ur, *n.* a property of light which causes bodies to have dif-

ferent appearances to the eye: hue or appearance: show of blood in the face: pretext: tint: paint: false show: kind: (*pl.*) a flag, ensign, or standard: paints. —*v. t.* to put color on: to stain: to paint: to set in a fair light: to exaggerate: to misrepresent.—*v. i.* to show color: to blush.—*adjs.* **colorif'ic,** containing or producing colors; **col'orable,** designed to conceal.

colossus, kol-os'us, *n.* a gigantic statue.—*n.* **coloss'al,** like a colossus.

colporteur, kol'pōrt-ĕr, *n.* a peddler of Bibles and religious books.

colt, kōlt, *n.* a young horse: (*B.*) a young camel or ass: (*naut.*) a rope's end. —*a.* **colt'ish,** like a colt: frisky: wanton.

Columbian, kō-lum'bi-an, *a.* pertaining to *Columbia,* or the United States.

columbine, kol'um-bīn, *a.* of or like a dove: dove-colored.—*n.* a flowering plant: (*cap.*) in pantomimes, the sweetheart of Harlequin.

column, kol'um, *n.* a long, round body, used to support or adorn a building: any similar mass: a body of troops drawn up in deep files: a perpendicular row of lines in a book.

colure, kō-lūr', *n.* (*astron.*) one of two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the earth.

coma, kō'ma, *n.* deep sleep: stupor.—*a.* **com'atose,** affected with coma.

comb, kōm, *n.* a toothed instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, flax, etc.: the crest of a cock: an aggregation of cells for honey.—*v. t.* to separate, arrange, or clean by means of a comb: to dress with a comb.—*a.* **combed.**

combat, kom'bat, *v. i.* to contend or struggle.—*v. t.* to beat against: to act in opposition to: to contest: to oppose.—*n.* a struggle: a battle or fight.—*adjs.* **com'batable,** capable of being combated; **com'batant,** disposed or inclined to combat.—*n.* one who fights or combats; **com'bative,** inclined to quarrel or fight.

combine, kum-bīn', *v. t.* to join two together: to unite intimately.—*v. i.* to come into close union: to cooperate: (*chem.*) to unite and form a new compound.—*n.* **combinā'tion,** the act of combining: union of individual things.

combust, kum-bust', *a.* burned by the sun: in conjunction with the sun, or apparently very near it.—*a.* **combust'ible,** liable to take fire and burn: excitable.—*n.* anything that will take fire and burn.

come, kum, *v. i.* to move toward this place (the opposite of *go*): to draw near: to arrive at a certain state or condition: to issue: to happen: to become: to turn out.—*pr. p.* com'ing; *pa. t.* came; *pa. p.* come.—*n.* **com'ing.**

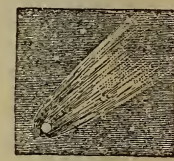
comedo, kom'e-do, *n.* a face-worm or blackhead. [L. *comedere,* to eat up.]

comedy, kom'e-di, *n.* a dramatic piece of a humorous character.—*ns.* **comē'dian,** one who acts comedies: an actor:—*fem.* **comédienne'.**

comely, kum'li, *a.* pleasing: graceful: handsome.—*n.* **come'liness.**

comestibles, kom-est'i-blz, *n. pl.* eatables. [Fr.,—L. *comedere,* to eat up.]

comet, kom'et, *n.* a heavenly body with an eccentric orbit and a luminous tail. [Gr. *kometes,* long-haired—*kome,* the hair.]



Comet.

comfit, kum'fit, *n.* a sweetmeat. [Fr. *confit, confiture*—L. *conficere,* to make up.]

comfort, kum'fĕrt, *v. t.* to relieve from pain or distress: to soothe: to cheer, revive.—*n.* relief: encouragement: ease: quiet enjoyment: whatever gives ease, enjoyment, etc.—*a.* **com'fortable,** imparting or enjoying comfort.

comic, kom'ik, *a.* raising mirth: droll. —*a.* **com'ical,** funny: queer: ludicrous.

comity, kom'i-ti, *n.* courtesy: civility. [L. *comitas—comis,* courteous.]

comma, kom'a, *n.* in punctuation, the point (,) which marks the smallest division of a sentence.

command, kom-mand', *v. t.* to order: to bid: to exercise authority over: to cause to act: to have within sight, influence, or control.—*v. i.* to have chief authority: to govern.—*n.* an order: authority: message: the ability to overlook or influence: the thing commanded.

commemorate, kum-em'o-rāt, *v. t.* to celebrate: to preserve the memory of.

commence, kum-ens', *v. i.* to begin: to originate: to take rise.—*v. t.* to begin: to originate: to enter upon: to take a university degree.—*n.* **commence'ment,** the beginning: the ceremony of graduation.

commend, kum-end′, *v. t.* to give into the charge of: to recommend as worthy: to praise.—*a.* **commend′able.**—*adv.* **commend′ably.**

commensurable, kum-en′sū-ra-bl, *a.* having a common measure.—*n.* **commensurabil′ity.**—*adv.* **commen′surably.**—*a.* **commen′surāte,** equal in measure or extent: in proportion with.

comment, kom′ent, *n.* a remark, observation, criticism.—*v. i.* to make critical or explanatory notes: to annotate.

commerce, kom′ērs, *n.* interchange of merchandise between nations or individuals: intercourse: fellowship.—*v. i.* **commerce′,** to trade: to have communication.—*a.* **commer′cial,** pertaining to commerce: mercantile.—*n.* **commer′cialism.**—*adv.* **commer′cially.**

comminate, kom′in-āt, *v. t.* to threaten.—*n.* **comminā′tion,** threatening, denunciation.

commingle, kum-ing′gl, *v. t.* to mingle or mix with.—*a.* **commin′gled.**

comminute, kom′in-ūt, *v. t.* to pulverize.—*n.* **comminū′tion.**

commiserate, kum-iz′ēr-āt, *v. t.* to feel for the miseries of another: to pity: to condole with.

commissary, kom′is-ar-i, *n.* a deputy: a higher officer of police: an officer who furnishes provisions, etc., to an army.

commission, kum-ish′un, *n.* act of committing: that which is committed: a writing conferring certain powers: authority: percentage paid to an agent: a body of persons appointed to perform certain duties: a warrant from the head of the state for holding various military offices.—*v. t.* to empower: to send: to appoint.—*a.* **commis′sioned.**

commissure, kom′mis-sūr, *n.* a joint: place where two bodies meet and unite.

commit, kum-it′, *v. t.* to give in charge or trust: to consign: to do: to endanger: to involve: to pledge:—*pr. p.* commit′ting; *pa. p.* commit′ted.

commix, kum-iks′, *v. t.* to mix together.—*v. i.* to mix.

commodious, kum-ō′di-us, *a.* suitable or convenient: roomy, spacious: comfortable.—*n.* **commode′,** a small sideboard: an inclosed washstand: a night-stool.—*adv.* **commō′diously.**

commodore, kom′o-dōr, *n.* in the British navy, a rank between an admiral and a captain: the president of a yacht-club, also his vessel.

common, kom′un, *a.* belonging equally to more than one: public: general: usual: frequent: ordinary: easy to be had: of little value: vulgar: of low degree.—*n.* a tract of open land, used in common by the public.

commonwealth, kom′un-welth, *n.* the government in a free state: the state: the public or whole body of the people of a state.—*n.* **commonweal,** the common or public good: the community or commonwealth.

commove, kum-möv′, *v. t.* to put in motion: to agitate.—*n.* **commō′tion,** a violent motion or moving: agitation.

commune, kom′ūn, *n.* a corporation: in France, a territorial division.

commune, kum-ūn′, *v. i.* to talk together: to have intercourse: to receive Holy Communion.

communicate, kum-ū′ni-kāt, *v. t.* to give a share of, impart: to reveal.—*v. i.* to have something in common with another: to have communication: to be connected: to have intercourse: to partake of Holy Communion.

communion, kum-ūn′yun, *n.* act of communing: mutual intercourse: fellowship: common possession: interchange of transactions: union in religious service: the body of people who so unite.

communism, kom′ū-nizm, *n.* a theory or condition of things according to which all things should be held in common.—*n.* **comm′unist.**

community, kum-ūn′i-ti, *n.* common possession or enjoyment: agreement: communion: people having common rights, etc.: the public in general: a body of persons in the same locality.

commute, kum-ūt′, *v. t.* to exchange: to change to a less severe form, as a punishment.—*ns.* **commutabil′ity; comm′utātor,** an apparatus attached to many electric machines for reversing the currents.

compact, kum-pakt′, *a.* fastened or packed together: firm: close: brief.—*v. t.* to press closely together.

compact, kom′pakt, *n.* a mutual agreement: a league, treaty, or union.

compaginate, kum-paj′i-nāt, *v. t.* to join, connect.—*n.* **compaginā′tion.**

companion, kum-pan′yun, *n.* an associate: a partner: a higher rank of

servant: fellow, in a bad sense.—*v. t.* to accompany.—*a.* accompanying.—*a.* **compan'ionable,** agreeable.

companion, kum-pan'yun, *n.* (*naut.*) the skylight of a lower deck or cabin: stairway to a cabin.

company, kum'pa-ni, *n.* any assembly of persons: a number of persons associated together for trade, etc.: a society: a subdivision of a regiment: a crew: state of being a companion: fellowship: associates: society: a gathering of people for social intercourse. [Fr. *compagnie.*]

compare, kum-pār', *v. t.* to set together, to ascertain relative qualities: to liken or represent as similar: (*gram.*) to inflect an adjective.—*v. i.* to hold comparison.—*n.* comparison: similitude.—*adjs.* **com'parable,** that may be compared; **compar'ative,** pertaining to comparison: not positive or absolute: (*gram.*) expressing more.

compartment, kum-pärt'ment, *n.* a separate part or division of any inclosed space: a division of anything. [Fr., from *compartir*—L. *com,* with, *partire,* to part.]

Mariner's Compass.

compass, kum'pas, *n.* a circuit or circle: space: limit: range, a limit of tones of a voice or instrument: an instrument used to steer ships by, etc.: (*pl.*) an instrument for describing circles, etc.—*v. t.* to pass or go round: to surround or inclose: to besiege: to bring about or obtain: to contrive or plot.

compassion, kum-pash'un, *n.* fellow-feeling: pity.—*v. t.* to pity.—*a.* **compas'sionate,** inclined to pity or mercy: merciful.—*v. t.* to have compassion for: to have pity or mercy upon.

compatible, kum-pat'i-bl, *a.* consistent: agreeable.

compatriot, kum-pā'tri-ot, *a.* of the same country.—*n.* one of the same.

compeer, kom-pēr', *n.* one who is equal to another: a companion.

compel, kum-pel', *v. t.* to oblige: to force: to obtain by hard labor.

compellation, kom-pel-ā'shun, *n.* style of address: an appellation.

compend, compendium, kum-pen'di-um, *n.* a shortening or abridgment: an epitome: an abstract.—*a.* **compen'dious,** short: concise: comprehensive.

compensate, kom'pen-sāt, or kum-pen'sāt, *v. t.* to reward suitably: to recompense: to counterbalance.—*n.* **compensā'tion,** act of compensating: reward for service: amends for loss sustained.

compete, kum-pēt', *v. i.* to seek or strive with others for something: to contend for a prize.—*n.* **competi'tion,** the act of competing: common strife for the same object.

competent, kom'pe-tent, *a.* suitable: sufficient: fit: legally qualified: legitimate.—*ns.* **com'petence, com'petency,** fitness: capacity: sufficiency: competent circumstances: legal power or capacity.

compile, kum-pīl', *v. t.* to write or compose by collecting the materials from other books: to draw up or collect: to compose.

complacent, kum-plā'sent, *a.* showing satisfaction: pleased: inclined to please.—*ns.* **complā'cence, complā'cency,** pleasure: satisfaction: complaisance.

complain, kum-plān', *v. i.* to express grief, pain, censure: to murmur: to accuse: to make a mournful sound: to be ill.—*ns.* **complain'ant,** one who complains: (*law*) a plaintiff; **complain'er,** a murmurer: complainant; **complain'ing,** the action of the verb *complain:* complaint.—*n.* **complaint',** a complaining: an expression of grief: a representation of pains or injuries: a finding fault: the thing complained of: a disease: an ailment.

complaisant, kom'plā-zant, *a.* desirous of pleasing: obliging.—*n.* **com'plaisance,** care or desire to please: an obliging civility.—*adv.* **com'plaisantly.**

complement, kom'ple-ment, *n.* that which completes or fills up: full number or quantity.—*v. t.* **complement',** to supplement.—*adjs.* **complement'al, complement'ary,** completing: together making up a whole.

complete, kum-plēt', *a.* free from deficiency: perfect: finished: entire.—*v. t.* to finish: to make perfect or entire: to accomplish.—*adv.* **complete'ly.**

complex, kom'pleks, *a.* composed of more than one, or of many parts: not simple: intricate: difficult.—*v. t.* to complicate.—*n.* **complex'ity,** state of being complex: complication.—*adv.* **com'plexly.**

complexion, kur plek'shun, *n.* disposition: color: quality: color or look of the skin, esp. of the face: general appearance, temperament, or texture.

compliance, kum-plī'ans, *n.* a yielding: agreement: complaisance: assent: submission (in bad sense).

complicate, kom'pli-kāt, *v. t.* to twist or plait together: to render complex: to entangle.—*a.* **com'plicated,** intricate, confused.—*n.* **complicā'tion.**

complicity, kum-plis'i-ti, *n.* state or condition of being an accomplice.

compliment, kom'pli-ment, *n.* an expression of regard or praise: delicate flattery: an expression of formal civility.

comply, kum-plī', *v. i.* to yield to the wishes of another: to agree or consent.

compo, kom'pō, *n.* a mixture for plastering, for printers' rollers, etc.

component, kum-pō'nent, *a.* making up: forming one of the elements of a compound.—*n.* one of the elements of a compound. [L. *componere.*]

comport, kum-pōrt', *v. i.* to agree, suit (*with*).—*v. t.* to conduct: to behave.

compose, kum-pōz', *v. t.* to form by putting parts or things together: to place in proper order, to arrange artistically: to settle or set at rest: to soothe: to set up (types): to originate or write as author, to set to music.—*p. a.* **composed',** settled, quiet, calm.—*adv.* **compos'edly.**—*ns.* **compos'edness; compos'er,** a writer, an author, esp. of a piece of music.—*a.* **com'posite,** made up of two or more distinct parts.

compound, kum-pownd', *v. t.* to mix or combine: to settle or adjust by agreement.—*v. i.* to agree, or come to terms: to bargain in the lump.—*a.* **com'pound,** mixed or composed of a number of parts: not simple.—*n.* a mass made up of a number of parts.

comprehend, kom-pre-hend', *v. t.* to seize or take up with the mind, to understand: to comprise or include.

compress, kum-pres', *v. t.* to press together: to force into a narrower space: to condense or concentrate.—*n.* **com'press** (kom'), a surgical device for applying pressure: an apparatus for baling cotton.—*a.* **compressed'.**

comprise, kum-prīz', *v. t.* to contain, include: to sum up.—*n.* **compris'al,** the act of comprising.—*p. adjs.* **comprised',** included; **compris'ing,** including.

compromise, kom'prō-mīz, *n.* a settlement of differences by mutual concession.—*v. t.* to settle by mutual agreement and concession: to pledge: to involve or bring into question.—*p. a.* **com'promised,** exposed to danger or discredit.

compulse, kum-puls', *v. t.* to compel.—*n.* **compul'sion,** the act of compelling: force: necessity: violence.—*a.* **compul'sive,** coercive: with power to compel.

compunction, kum-pungk'shun, *n.* uneasiness of conscience: remorse: regret: pity.

compurgation, kom-pur-gā'shun, *n.* evidence in favor of the accused.

compute, kum-pūt', *v. t.* to calculate: to number: to estimate.—*n.* **computā'tion,** act of computing: reckoning.

comrade, kom'rad, *n.* a close companion: an intimate associate.

con, kon, a contraction of L. *contra,* against, as in **pro and con,** for and against.

con, kon, *v. t.* to study carefully: to commit to memory.

con, conn, kon, kun, *v. t.* to direct the steering of (a ship).—*n.* the act of conning.

concatenate, kon-kat'e-nāt, *v. t.* to chain or link together: to connect in a series.—*n.* **concatenā'tion.**

concave, kon'kāv, *a.* curved, vaulted, or arched, applied to the inner side of any curved line or rounded body.

conceal, kun-sēl', *v. t.* to hide completely or carefully: to keep secret: to disguise: to keep from telling.

concede, kun-sēd', *v. t.* to cede or give up: to quit: to surrender: to admit: to grant.—*v. i.* to admit or grant.

conceit, kun-sēt', *n.* over-estimate of oneself: a pleasant, fantastical, or affected notion: wit.

conceive, kun-sēv', *v. t.* to receive into and form in the womb: to form in the mind: to imagine or think: to understand: to express.—*v. i.* to become pregnant: to think.

concenter, concentre, kun-sent'ĕr, *v. i.* to tend to or meet in a common center: to be concentric.—*v. t.* to bring or direct to a common center or point.

concentrate, kun-sen'trāt, or kon'-sen-, *v. t.* to bring towards a common center: to bring into a closer union.

concept, kon'sept, *n.* a thing conceived, a general notion.—*ns.* **concep'tacle,** a receptacle; **concep'tion,** the act of conceiving: the thing conceived.

concern, kun-sern', *v. t.* to relate or belong to: to affect or interest: to make uneasy: to trouble: to have to do with: to be affected.—*n.* that which concerns or belongs to one: interest: regard.

concert, kon'sĕrt, *n.* union or agreement in any undertaking: harmony: musical harmony: a musical entertainment.—*v. t.* **concert',** to arrange, adjust.

concession, kun-sesh'un, *n.* the act of conceding: the thing conceded: a grant.

conch, kongk, *n.* a marine shell: a spiral shell used as a trumpet: (*archit.*) the semidome of an apse: the apse itself.—*ns.* **conchol'ogist, conchol'ogy,** that branch of natural history which deals with the shells of mollusks.

Conch.

conciliar, kon-sil'i-ar, *a.* pertaining to a council.

conciliate, kun-sil'i-āt, *v. t.* to gain, or win over: to pacify.—*n.* **conciliā'tion,** act of conciliating.

concise, kun-sīs', *a.* cut short: brief.—*adv.* **concise'ly.**

conclave, kon'klāv, *n.* the room in which cardinals meet to elect a pope: the body of cardinals: any secret assembly.

conclude, kun-klōd', *v. t.* to close: to end: to oblige.—*v. i.* to end: to infer: to form a final judgment.—*a.* **conclud'ing,** final, closing.—*n.* **conclu'sion,** act of concluding: the end, close, or last part: inference: judgment.—*adjs.* **conclus'ive; conclu'sory,** final: convincing.

concoct, kun-kokt', *v. t.* to digest: to prepare or mature: to make up, as a mixture: to plan, devise: to fabricate.

concomitant, kun-kom'i-tant, *a.* accompanying or going along with: conjoined with.

concord, kon'kord, *n.* state of being of the same heart or mind: union: harmony: agreement: a combination of notes which is pleasant to the ear.

concourse, kon'kōrs, *n.* an assembly of persons or things running or drawn together.

concrescence, kun-kres'ens, *n.* increment: a growing together of cells or other organisms.

concrete, kon'krēt, *a.* formed into one mass: denoting a particular thing: made of concrete.—*n.* a compound mass: a mixture of lime, sand, etc., used in building.—*v. t.* **concrēte',** to form into a solid mass.—*v. i.* to harden.

concur, kun-kĕr', *v. i.* to run together: to meet in one point: to coincide: to act together: to agree: to assent to.

concuss, kun-kus', *v. t.* to disturb.—*n.* **concus'sion,** state of being shaken: a violent shock caused by the sudden contact of two bodies.

condemn, kun-dem', *v. t.* to pronounce guilty: to censure or blame: to sentence to punishment: to give up to some fate: to pronounce unfit for use.

condense, kun-dens', *v. t.* to compress or reduce into smaller compass: to reduce to a denser form, as vapor to liquid.—*ns.* **condensā'tion,** act of condensing; **condens'er,** an apparatus for reducing vapors to a liquid form: an appliance for collecting or condensing electricity.

condescend, kon-de-send', *v. i.* to descend willingly from a superior position: to act kindly to inferiors: to deign: to comply: to lower oneself.—*a.* **condescend'ing,** yielding to inferiors: courteous: obliging: patronizing.—*n.* **condescen'sion,** affability to inferiors.

condign, kun-dīn', *a.* well merited: adequate (of punishment).

condiment, kon'di-ment, *n.* a seasoning.

condition, kun-dish'un, *n.* state in which things exist: a particular manner of being: quality: rank: prerequisite: temper: a term of a contract: proposal: arrangement.

condole, kun-dōl', *v. i.* to grieve with another: to sympathize in sorrow.—*n.* **condol'ence,** expression of grief.

condone, kun-dōn', *v. t.* to forgive: to pass over.

condor, kon'dor, *n.* a large vulture.

conduce, kun-dūs', *v. i.* to tend to some end: to contribute.—*adjs.* **conduc'ible; conduc'ive,** leading or tending: having power to promote.

conduct, kun-dukt', *v. t.* to lead or guide: to convey (water): to direct: to

manage: to behave: (*elect.*) to carry or transmit.—*ns.* **con'duct,** guidance: escort: guide: management: behavior.

conduit, kon'dit, *n.* a channel or pipe to lead or convey water, etc.

cone, kōn, *n.* a solid pointed figure with a circular base: anything shaped like a cone.—*adjs.* **conic, -al,** having the form of or pertaining to a cone.

confect, kon'fekt, *n.* a sweetmeat.—*v. t.* **confect',** to prepare: to preserve.—*n.* **confec'tion,** a sweetmeat.

confederate, kun-fed'ēr-āt, *a.* leagued together: allied.—*n.* an ally: an accomplice: (*cap.*) a soldier of the Confederate States of America (1860-1865.)—*v. i.* and *v. t.* to league together or join in a league.

confer, kun-fēr', *v. t.* to give or bestow: to compare (notes), collate—abbrev. **cf.**—*v. i.* to talk or consult together.—*ns.* **conferee,** one conferred with; **con'ference,** the act of conferring.

Conferva, kon-fēr'va, *n.* a genus of fresh-water algæ. [L.]

confess, kun-fes', *v. t.* to acknowledge fully, esp. something wrong: to own or admit: to make known, as sins to a priest: to hear the confession of, as a priest.—*v. i.* to make confession.

confide, kun-fīd', *v. i.* to trust wholly or have faith (with *in*): to rely.—*v. t.* to intrust, or commit to the charge of.—*ns.* **confidant',** one confided in or intrusted with secrets: a bosom-friend:—*fem.* **confidante'; con'fidence,** firm trust or belief: faith: self-reliance: firmness: boldness: presumption.—*a.* **con'fident,** trusting firmly: having full belief: positive: bold.—*n.* a confidential friend.—*a.* **confiden'tial,** (given) in confidence: admitted to confidence: private.

configuration, kun-fig-ū-rā'shun, *n.* external figure or shape: outline: relative position or aspect.

confine, kon'fīn, *n.* border, boundary, or limit—generally in *pl.*—*v. t.* **confine',** to border: to be adjacent to: to limit, inclose: to imprison.—*a.* **confined',** limited: imprisoned: narrow.—*n.* **confine'ment,** restraint: imprisonment.—*a.* **confin'ing,** bordering: limiting.—**be confined,** to be limited: to be in childbed.

confirm, kun-fērm', *v. t.* to strengthen: to fix or establish: to ratify: to verify: to assure: to admit to full communion.

confiscate, kon'fis-kāt, or kun-fis'-, *v. t.* to appropriate to the state, as a penalty: to take possession of.

conflagrate, kon'fla-grāt, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to burn up.—*n.* **conflagrā'tion,** a great burning or fire.

conflict, kon'flikt, *n.* violent collision: a struggle or contest: a battle.—*v. i.* **conflict',** to fight: contend: to be in opposition: to clash.

confluence, kon'flö-ens, *n.* a flowing together: the place of meeting, as of rivers: a concourse.

conform, kun-form', *v. t.* to make like: to adapt.—*v. i.* to be of the same form: to comply: to obey.—*n.* **conformabil'ity.**

confound, kon-fownd', *v. t.* to overthrow, defeat: to mingle confusedly: to throw into disorder: to perplex: to astonish.

confraternity, kon-fra-tēr'ni-ti, *n.* a brotherhood.

confrère, kon-frār, *n.* a colleague or associate.

confront, kun-frunt', *v. t.* to stand in front of: to face: to oppose: to bring face to face: to compare.

Confucian, kun-fū'shyan, *a.* of or belonging to *Confucius*.—*n.* **Confū'cianism.**

confuse, kun-fūz', *v. t.* to pour or mix together so that things cannot be distinguished: to throw into disorder: to perplex.—*a.* **confused',** perplexed: disordered.—*adv.* **confus'edly,** in a confused manner.—*n.* **confū'sion,** state of being confused: disorder: shame.

confute, kun-fūt', *v. t.* to prove to be false: to refute: to put an end to.

congeal, kun-jēl', *v. t.* to freeze: to change from fluid to solid by cold: to solidify, as by cold.—*v. i.* to pass from fluid to solid, as by cold: to stiffen.

congener, kon'je-nēr, *n.* a person or thing of the same kind or nature.

congenial, kun-jē'ni-al, *a.* of the same spirit or tastes: kindred, sympathetic.

congenital, kun-jen'i-tal, *a.* begotten or born with, said of diseases or deformities.

conger, kong'gēr, *n.* a marine bony fish. [L.,—Gr. *gongros*.]

congeries, kon-jē'ri-ēz, *n.* a collection of particles or small bodies in one mass.

congest, kun-jest', *v. t.* to bring together, or heap up: to accumulate.—*a.* **congest'ed,** affected with an unnatural accumulation of blood: overcrowded.

conglomerate, kun-glom'ẽr-āt, *a.* gathered into a mass.—*v. t.* to gather into a ball.—*n.* a rock composed of pebbles cemented together.

conglutinate, kun-glö'tin-āt, *v. t.* to glue together: to heal by uniting.—*v. i.* to unite or grow together.

congratulate, kun-grat'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to felicitate.—*n.* **congratulā'tion,** act of congratulating: an expression of joy.

congregate, kong'gre-gāt, *v. t.* to gather together: to assemble.—*v. i.* to flock together.—*p. a.* **congregat'ed,** assembled: aggregated.—*n.* **congregā'tion,** the act of congregating: an assemblage of persons or things: a body of people.

congress, kong'gres, *n.* a meeting together or assembly, as of ambassadors, etc., for political purposes: (**C-**) the federal legislature of the United States.

congrue, kong-grö', *v. i.* (*Shak.*) to agree.—*ns.* **cong'ruence, cong'ruency,** agreement: suitableness.—*a.* **cong'ruent,** agreeing: suitable: congruous.—*n.* **congru'ity,** agreement between things: consistency: fitness.

conjecture, kun-jekt'ūr, *n.* a forecast: an opinion formed on slight or defective evidence: a guess: an idea.—*v. t.* to make conjectures regarding.

conjoin, kun-join', *v. t.* to join together: to combine.—*v. i.* to unite.

conjugal, kon'joo-gal, *a.* pertaining to marriage.—*n.* **conjugal'ity.**

conjugate, kon'joo-gāt, *v. t.* (*gram.*) to give the various inflections or parts of a verb.—*a.* joined: connected.

conjunct, kun-junkt', *a.* conjoined: concurrent.—*n.* **conjunc'tion,** connection, union: (*gram.*) a word that connects sentences, clauses, and words: one of the aspects of the planets.

conjure, kun'jẽr, and kun-jör' (*con'jure,* generally of the art of legerdemain, etc.; *conjure',* of actions treated as religious or solemn), *v. i.* to practise magical arts: to make an invocation.

connate, kon'āt, *a.* born with oneself: innate: allied: congenial.

connect, kun-ekt', *v. t.* to tie or fasten together: to establish a relation between: to associate.—*p. a.* **connect'ed,** joined: united.—*adv.* **connect'edly,** in a connected manner.

connive, kun-īv', *v. i.* to wink at a fault: to take no notice: to have a private understanding.—*n.* **conniv'ance.**

connoisseur, kon-is-ūr', *n.* one who knows a subject well: a critical judge in art, music, etc.

connote, kun-ōt', *v. t.* to signify secondarily: to include.—*v. t.* **con'notāte,** to connote.—*n.* **connotā'tion,** implication of something more than the denotation of an object.

connubial, kun-ū'bi-al, *a.* pertaining to marriage or the marriage state.

conoid, kōn'oid, *n.* anything like a cone in form.—*adjs.* **con'oid; conoid'al.**

conquer, kong'kẽr, *v. t.* to gain by force or with an effort: to overcome or vanquish.—*v. i.* to be victor.—*ns.* **con'queror,** one who conquers: a victor; **con'quest,** the act of conquering: that which is conquered or acquired by physical or mental force.

consanguine, kun-sang'gwin, *a.* related by blood.—*n.* **consanguin'ity.**

conscience, kon'shens, *n.* the knowledge of our own acts and feelings as right or wrong: sense of duty: scrupulousness: the faculty or principle by which we distinguish right from wrong.—*a.* **conscien'tious,** regulated by a regard to conscience: scrupulous.

conscious, kon'shus, *a.* having internal knowledge of something: aware: having the faculty of consciousness.—*adv.* **con'sciously.**—*n.* **con'sciousness,** the waking state of the mind.

conscribe, kun-skrīb', *v. t.* to enlist by conscription.—*a.* **con'script,** enrolled, registered.—*n.* one enrolled and liable to serve as a soldier or sailor.

consecrate, kon'se-krāt, *v. t.* to set apart for a holy use: to hallow: to devote.—*a.* **consecrated,** devoted.

consecution, kon-se-kū'shun, *n.* a train of consequences or deductions: (*mus.*) succession of similar intervals in harmony.—*a.* **consec'utive,** following in regular order: succeeding or resulting.

consensus, kun-sen'sus, *n.* agreement of various parts: agreement in opinion: unanimity.

consent, kun-sent', *v. i.* to be of the same mind: to agree: to give assent: to yield: to comply.—*n.* agreement: concurrence: advice, counsel.

consequence, kon'se-kwens, *n.* that which follows or comes after as a result: effect: influence: importance.—*a.* **con'sequent,** following as a natural effect or deduction.—*n.* that which fol-

lows: the natural effect of a cause.—*a.* **consequen'tial,** following as a result: casual: pompous.

conserve, kun-sẽrv', *v. t.* to keep entire: to retain: to preserve: to preserve in sugar.—*n.* something preserved, as fruits in sugar.—*n.* **conservā'tion,** the act of conserving: the keeping entire.—*n.* **conser'vatism,** the opinions and principles of a conservative.—*a.* **conser'vative,** tending or having power to conserve.—*n.* one averse to change and progress.

consider, kun-sid'ẽr, *v. t.* to look at closely or carefully: to think or deliberate on: to take into account: to attend to: to reward.—*v. i.* to think seriously or carefully: to deliberate.—*a.* **consid'erable,** worthy of being considered: important: more than a little.—*adv.* **consid'erably.**—*a.* **consid'erāte,** thoughtful: serious: prudent: thoughtful.

consign, kun-sīn', *v. t.* to give to another: to sign or seal: to transfer: to intrust: to commit: to transmit for sale or custody.

consist, kun-sist', *v. i.* to exist, subsist: to co-exist: to agree.—*ns.* **consist'ence, consist'ency,** a degree of density: substance: agreement: the quality of being self-consistent.—*a.* **consist'ent,** fixed.—*n.* **consist'ory,** properly a place of assembly: an assembly or council.

console, kun-sōl', *v. t.* to give solace or comfort: to cheer in distress.—*a.* **consol'able,** that may be comforted.

console, kon'sōl, *n.* (*archit.*) a projection resembling a bracket: used of the key-desk of an organ. [Fr. *console.*]

consolidate, kun-sol'i-dāt, *v. t.* to make solid: to form into a compact mass: to unite into one.—*v. i.* to grow solid or firm: to unite.

consommé, kon-so-mā', *n.* a kind of soup. [Fr.]

consonant, kon'son-ant, *a.* consistent: suitable: harmonious.—*n.* an articulation which can be sounded only with a vowel: a letter of the alphabet other than a vowel.—*n.* **con'sonance,** a state of agreement: agreement or unison of sounds: concord.

consort, kon'sort, *n.* a partner: a companion: a wife or husband: an accompanying ship.—*v. t.* **consort',** to associate (*with*).—*v. i.* to associate or keep company: to agree.

conspicuous, kun-spik'ū-us, *a.* clearly seen: visible to eye or mind: prominent.

conspire, kun-spīr', *v. i.* to plot or scheme together: to agree: to concur to one end.—*v. t.* to plan, devise.—*n.* **conspir'acy,** the act of conspiring: a plot.—*n.* **conspir'ator,** one who conspires.

constable, kun'sta-bl, *n.* a town or village policeman.

constant, kon'stant, *a.* fixed: unchangeable: firm: continual: faithful.—*n.* (*math.*) a term or quantity which does not vary.—*n.* **con'stancy,** fixedness: unchangeableness: faithfulness.

constellate, kon'stel-āt, *v. t.* to cluster.—*n.* **constellā'tion,** a group of stars.

consternate, kon'stẽr-nāt, *v. t.* to fill with dismay.—*n.* **consternā'tion,** terror which throws into confusion.

constipate, kon'stip-āt, *v. t.* to stop up: to make costive.—*n.* **constipā'tion,** costiveness.

constitute, kon'stit-ūt, *v. t.* to set up: to establish: to form or compose: to appoint: to determine.—*n.* **constit'uency,** the whole body of voters for a representative.—*a.* **constit'uent,** constituting or forming: essential: elemental: component.—*n.* an essential or elemental part: one of those who elect a representative, as to Congress.

constrain, kun-strān', *v. t.* to urge with irresistible power: to force, compel: to distress: to confine: to limit: to cause constraint.—*p. a.* **constrained',** forced, compelled: embarrassed.—*n.* **constraint',** irresistible force: compulsion.

constrict, kun-strikt', *v. t.* to press together: to contract: to cramp.—*p. a.* **constrict'ed,** narrowed: cramped.—*n.* **constric'tion,** a pressing together: contraction: tightness.—*a.* **constrict'ive.**

constringent, kun-strin'jent, *a.* having the quality of contracting.

construct, kun-strukt', *v. t.* to build up: to compile: to put together: to make: to compose.

construe, kon'strö, *v. t.* to exhibit the arrangement of in another language: to translate: to explain: to interpret.

consuetude, kon'swe-tūd, *n.* custom: familiarity. [L. *consuetudo,* custom.]

consul, kon'sul, *n.* one commissioned to reside in a foreign country as an agent for, or representative of, a government.

consult, kun-sult', *v. t.* to ask advice of: to decide or act in favor of: to discuss: to consider.—*v. i.* to consider in company: to take counsel.

consume, kun-sūm', *v. t.* to destroy by wasting, fire, etc.: to use up: to devour: to waste or spend: to exhaust.—*v. i.* to waste away.

consummate, kun-sum'āt, *v. t.* to raise to the highest point: to perfect or finish: to make legally complete.—*a.* complete, supreme, perfect of its kind.—*adv.* **consumm'ately,** perfectly.—*n.* **consummā'tion,** act of completing.

consumption, kun-sum'shun, *n.* the act of using up or consuming: a process of lung destruction, with progressive emaciation—phthisis, tuberculosis.

contact, kon'takt, *n.* touching or close union: meeting.

contagion, kun-tā'jun, *n.* transmission of a disease, either by direct contact or through the medium of the excretions or exhalations of the body.

contain, kun-tān', *v. t.* to comprise, to include.

contaminate, kun-tam'i-nāt, *v. t.* to defile by touching or mixing with: to pollute: to corrupt: to infect.

contemn, kun-tem', *v. t.* to despise: to neglect, to disregard.—*n.* **contem'ner.**

contemplate, kon'tem-plāt, or kun-tem'plāt, *v. t.* to consider or look at attentively: to meditate on or study: to intend.—*v. i.* to think seriously.

contemporaneous, kun-tem-po-rā'-ne-us, *a.* living, happening, or being at the same time.

contempt, kun-tempt', *n.* scorn: disgrace: (*law*) disregard of the rules or an offense against the dignity of a court.—*a.* **contempt'ible,** despicable.

contend, kun-tend', *v. i.* to strive: to struggle in emulation or in opposition: to dispute or debate: to urge one's course.—*n.* **conten'tion,** a violent straining after any object: strife: debate.

content, kon'tent, *n.* that which is contained: the capacity or extent of anything: (*pl.*) the things contained: the list of subjects treated of in a book.

content, kun-tent' *a.* having the desires limited by present enjoyment: satisfied.—*n.* satisfaction.—*v. t.* to make content: to satisfy the mind.

contest, kun-test', *v. t.* to call in question or make the subject of dispute: to strive for.—*n.* **con'test,** a struggle for superiority: strife: debate.

context, kon'tekst, *n.* the parts of a discourse or treatise which precede and follow a special passage and fix its true meaning.—*a.* **context'ual.**

contiguous, kun-tig'ū-us, *a.* touching, adjoining: near.

continent, kon'ti-nent, *n.* a large extent of land not broken up by seas: the mainland of Europe: one of the great divisions of the land surface of the globe.

contingent, kun-tin'jent, *a.* dependent on something else: accidental.—*n.* an event liable but not certain to occur: a share or proportion, esp. of soldiers.

continue, kun-tin'ū, *v. t.* to draw out or prolong: to extend or increase in any way: to unite without break: to persist in.—*v. i.* to remain in the same place or state: to last or endure: to persevere.—*a.* **contin'ual,** without interruption: unceasing.—*adv.* **contin'ually.**—*n.* **contin'uance,** duration: uninterrupted succession: stay; **continuā'tion,** constant succession: extension.—*a.* **contin'ued,** uninterrupted: unceasing: extended.—*n.* **continū'ity,** state of being continuous: uninterrupted connection.

contort, kun-tort', *v. t.* to twist or turn violently: to writhe.—*a.* **contort'ed,** twisted: folded or twisted back upon itself, as some parts of plants.

contour, kon-tör', *n.* the outline: the line which bounds the figure of any object.

contra, kon'tra, *adv.* and *prep.* against, opposite: in front of: to the contrary.

contraband, kon'tra-band, *a.* contrary to law: prohibited.—*n.* illegal traffic: prohibition: prohibited goods.

contract, kun-trakt', *v. t.* to draw together: to lessen: to shorten: to acquire: to incur: to bargain for: to betroth.—*v. i.* to shrink: to become less.—*n.* **con'tract,** an agreement on fixed terms: a bond: the writing containing an agreement.—*a.* **contract'ed,** drawn together.

contradict, kon-tra-dikt', *v. t.* to oppose by words: to assert the contrary of: to deny: to be contrary to in character.—*n.* **contradic'tion,** act of contradicting: a speaking against: denial.

contradistinction, kon-tra-dis-tingk'-shun *n.* distinction by contrast.

contrahent, kon'tra-hent, *a.* entering into a contract.—*n.* a contracting party.

contralto, kun-tral'tō, *n.* the deepest or lowest musical voice in boys and in women.

contraplex, kon'tra-pleks, *a.* (*teleg.*) having two currents or messages passing in opposite directions at the same time.

contrary, kon'tra-ri, *a.* opposite: contradictory.—*n.* a thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.

contrast, kun-trast', *v. i.* to stand in opposition to.—*v. t.* to set in opposition.—*n.* **con'trast,** unlikeness in things compared: exhibition of differences.

contravene, kon-tra-vēn', *v. t.* to oppose.

contretemps, kon-tr-tän', *n.* anything embarrassing, a hitch. [Fr.]

contribute, kun-trib'ūt, *v. t.* to give along with others: to give for a common purpose: to write for a newspaper, etc.: to pay as a share.—*v. i.* to give or bear a part.—*a.* **contrib'utary,** paying a share, subject to contribution.—*n.* **contribū'tion,** a collection: a levy or charge.

contrite, kon'trīt, *a.* broken-hearted for sin: penitent.—*adv.* **con'tritely.**

contrive, kun-trīv', *v. t.* to plan: to invent: to bring about or effect: to plot.

control, kun-trōl', *n.* restraint: authority: command.—*v. t.* to check: to restrain: to govern:—*pr. p.* con-trōl'ling; *pa. p.* contrōlled'.—*a.* **control'lable,** capable of, or subject to, control.

controvert, kon'tro-vĕrt, *v. t.* to oppose: to argue against: to refute.—*a.* **controver'sial,** relating to controversy.

contumacious, kon-tū-mā'shus, *a.* opposing lawful authority with contempt: obstinate: stubborn.

contumely, kon'tū-mel-i, *n.* rudeness: insolence: reproach.—*a.* **contumē'lious,** haughtily reproachful: insolent.

contuse, kun-tūz', *v. t.* to beat or bruise: to crush.—*n.* **contū'sion,** act of bruising: state of being bruised: a bruise.

conundrum, kun-un'drum, *n.* a sort of riddle: any puzzling question.

convalesce, kon-val-es', *v. i.* to regain health.—*ns.* **convales'cence, convales'cency,** gradual recovery of health and strength.—*a.* **convales'cent,** gradually recovering health.—*n.* one recovering health.

convenance, kon've-näns, *n.* what is suitable or proper: (*pl.*) conventional usages. [Fr.]

convene, kon-vēn', *v. i.* to come together: to assemble.—*v. t.* to call together.

convenient, kon-vēn'yent, *a.* suitable: handy: commodious.

convent, kon'vent, *n.* an association of persons secluded from the world and devoted to a religious life: the house in which they live.

conventicle, kun-vent'i-kl, *n.* any private, clandestine, or irregular meeting.

convention, kun-ven'shun, *n.* an assembly, esp. of representatives or delegates for some common object: any extraordinary assembly called upon any special occasion: any temporary treaty: an agreement: established usage: fashion.—*a.* **conven'tional,** formed by convention: growing out of tacit agreement or custom: customary: not spontaneous.

converge, kun-vĕrj', *v. i.* to tend to one point.—*ns.* **conver'gence, conver'gency,** act or quality of tending to one point.

converse, kun-vĕrs', *v. i.* to have intercourse: to talk familiarly.—*n.* **con'verse,** familiar intercourse: conversation.—*a.* **conversā'tional.**—*ns.* **conversā'tionalist, conversā'tionist,** one who excels in conversation.

convert, kun-vert', *v. t.* to change or turn from one thing, condition, or religion to another: to change from an irreligious to a holy life: to alter one thing into another: to apply to a particular purpose.

convex, kon'veks, *a.* rising into a round form on the outside, the reverse of *concave.*—*n.* the vault of heaven, etc.

convey, kun-vā', *v. t.* to carry: to transmit: to impart: to steal: to communicate, as ideas: to make over in law.—*a.* **convey'able.**—*ns.* **convey'al; convey'ance,** the means of conveying: a vehicle of any kind: (*law*) the act of transferring property.

convict, kun-vikt', *v. t.* to prove guilty: to pronounce guilty.—*n.* **con'vict,** one convicted or found guilty.

convince, kun-vins', *v. t.* to subdue the mind by evidence: to satisfy as to truth or error.—*a.* **convinc'ing,** producing conviction.

convivial, kun-viv'i-al, *a.* feasting in company: relating to a feast: social: jovial.

convoke, kun-vōk', *v. t.* to call together: to assemble—also **con'vocāte.**

convolve, kun-volv', *v. t.* to roll together, or one part on another.—*adjs.* **con'volute, -d,** rolled together, or one part on another.—*n.* **convolū'tion,** a twisting: a fold.

convoy, kun-voy', *v. t.* to accompany for protection.—*n.* **con'voy,** the act of convoying: protection.

convulse, kun-vuls', *v. t.* to agitate violently: to affect by spasms.—*a.* **convul'sible,** subject to convulsion.—*n.* **convul'sion,** any involuntary contraction of the voluntary muscles of the body: any violent disturbance.

cony, coney, kō'ni, *n.* a rabbit.

coo, kö, *v. i.* to make a sound as a dove: to caress fondly.—*n.* the sound emitted by doves.

cook, kook, *v. t.* to prepare food: to manipulate for any purpose, or falsify, as accounts, etc.: to concoct.—*n.* one whose business is to cook.

cookie, cooly, köl'i, *n.* an Indian or Chinese laborer.

coon, kön, *n.* the raccoon: a sly fellow: (*slang*) a negro.

coop, köp, *n.* a tub, cask, or barrel: a box or cage for fowls or small animals.—*v. t.* to confine in a coop: to shut up or confine.

co-operate, kō-op'ĕr-āt, *v. i.* to work together.—*n.* **co-operā'tion,** joint operation: the association of a number of persons for the cheaper purchasing of goods, or for carrying on some branch of industry.

co-ordinate, kō-or'di-nāt, *a.* holding the same order or rank.—*v. t.* to make co-ordinate.—*n.* a co-ordinate element: each of a system of two or more magnitudes used to define the position of a point, line, or plane, by reference to a fixed system of lines, points, etc.

cop, kop, *v. t.* (*slang*) to capture.—*ns.* **cop, cop'per** (*slang*), a policeman.

copal, kō'pal, *n.* a resinous substance used in varnishes.

copartner, kō-pärt'ner, *n.* a joint partner.—*n.* **copart'nership.**

cope, kōp, *n.* a covering: a cap or hood: anything spread overhead: a coping: an ecclesiastical vestment.—*v. t.* to cover with a cope.

cope, kōp, *v. i.* to contend.—*v. t.* to vie with, esp. on equal terms or successfully: to match.

copeck, kopeck, kō'pek, *n.* a Russian copper coin. [Russ.]

cophosis, kō'fō'sis, *n.* total deafness.

copious, kō'pi-us, *a.* plentiful: overflowing: not concise.—*adv.* **cō'piously.**

copper, kop'ĕr, *n.* a moderately hard metal of a fine red color: money made of copper: a vessel made of copper.—*a.* made of copper: copper-colored.—*v. t.* to cover with copper.

copperas, kop'ĕr-as, *n.* sulphate of iron, used in dyeing black.

coppice, kop'is, **copse,** kops, *n.* a wood of small growth for periodical cutting.—*n.* **copse'wood.**—*a.* **cop'sy.**

copra, kop'ra, *n.* the dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, yielding cocoa-nut oil.

coprolite, kop'ro-līt, *n.* fossilized excrement of animals.—*a.* **coprolit'ic.**

Copt, kopt, *n.* a Christian descendant of the ancient Egyptians.—*a.* **Copt'ic.**—*n.* the language of the Copts.

copula, kop'ū-la, *n.* that which joins together: a bond or tie.—*a.* **cop'ular.**—*v. t.* and *v. i.* **cop'ulāte,** to unite in sexual commerce.

copy, kop'i, *n.* an imitation, a transcript: that which is imitated: the original work from which an imitation is made: manuscript for printing.—*v. t.* to write, paint, etc., after an original: to imitate: to transcribe.

coquet, coquette, ko-ket', *v. i.* to excite admiration or love.—*v. t.* to trifle with in love: to flirt with: to dally with:—*pr. p.* coquet'ting; *pa. p.* coquet'ted.—*ns.* **cō'quetry,** act of coquetting.

coracoid, kor'a-koid, *a.* shaped like a crow's beak.—*n.* (*anat.*) an important paired bone in the breast-girdle.

coral, kor'al, *n.* a hard substance of various colors growing on the bottom of the sea, composed of the skeletons of zoophytes.—*a.* made of or like coral.

corb, korb, *n.* an iron basket used in raising coal. [L. *corbis,* a basket.]

corbel, kor'bel, *n.* (*archit.*) a projection of stone or wood from the face of a wall.

Corchorus, kor'ko-rus, *n.* a genus of tropical plants cultivated for their fiber, the jute of commerce. [Gr.]

cord, kord, *n.* a small rope or thick kind of string: something resembling a

cord, as 'spinal cord', 'umbilical cord', etc.: (*fig.*) anything that binds or restrains: a measure of firewood, originally determined by the use of a cord or string.—*v. t.* to supply with a cord: to bind with a cord.

cordial, kor'di-al, *a.* hearty: with warmth of heart: sincere: affectionate: reviving the heart or spirits.—*n.* anything which revives or comforts.

cordillera, kor-dil-yā'ra, *n.* a chain of mountains.

cordon, kor'don, *n.* a cord or ribbon bestowed as a badge of honor: (*fort.*) a row of stones along the line of a rampart: in military operations, a line of sentries within sight of each other.

cordovan, kor'do-van, **cordwain,** kord'wān. *n.* goatskin leather.

corduroy, kor'du-roi, *n.* a ribbed kind of fustian, a cotton stuff made after the fashion of velvet.

core, kōr, *n.* the heart: the inner part of anything, esp. of fruit.—*v. t.* to take out the core of fruit.

co-religionist, kō-re-lij'un-ist, *n.* one of the same religion as another.

Corinthian, kor-inth'i-an, *a.* pertaining to *Corinth,* a city of Greece: pertaining to an ornate order of Greek architecture.

corium, kō'ri-um, *n.* the innermost layer of the skin. [L., a hide.]

cork, kork, *n.* the outer bark of the cork-tree, an oak found in the south of Europe, etc.: a stopper made of cork: any stopper.—*a.* made of cork.—*v. t.* to stop with a cork: to stop up.

corm, korm, **cormus,** kor'mus, *n.* sometimes called a *solid bulb*—the short, bulb-like subterranean stem of many plants—e. g. crocus.

cormorant, kor'mo-rant, *n.* a genus of web-footed sea-birds, of great voracity: a glutton.

corn, korn, *n.* a grain or kernel: maize: (*Eng.*) seeds that grow in ears, as wheat, rye, etc.: grain of all kinds.—*v. t.* to form into grains: to sprinkle with salt in grains: to salt.

corn, korn, *n.* a small hard growth chiefly on the toe or foot.

cornea, kor'ne-a, *n.* the transparent horny membrane which forms the front covering of the eye.—*a.* **cor'neal.**

cornelian, kor-nē'li-an, *n.* a precious stone, a variety of chalcedony.

corner, kor'nĕr, *n.* the point where two lines meet: a secret or confined place: an embarrassing position, difficulty: a point in a rubber at whist: an operation by which the whole of a stock or commodity is bought up, so that speculative sellers are compelled to buy, to meet their engagements, at the corner-men's own price.—*v. t.* to supply with corners: to put in a corner: to put in a fix or difficulty.—*a.* **cor'nered,** having corners: put in a difficult position.

cornet, kor'net, *n.* a brass treble wind-instrument, with a cup mouthpiece: formerly, the lowest commissioned officer of the English cavalry.

cornice, kor'nis, *n.* (*classical archit.*) the uppermost member of the entablature, surmounting the frieze: plaster moldings round the ceiling of rooms at its junction with the walls.—*v. t.* to furnish with a cornice.

corniculate, kor-nik'ū-lāt, *a.* horned: shaped like a horn.—*n.* **cor'nicle,** a little horn or horn-like process.

Cornish, korn'ish, *a.* pertaining to Cornwall.—*n.* the people or dialect of Cornwall.—*n.* **Corn'ishman.**

corno, kor'no, *n.* the French horn.

cornucopia, kor-nū-kō'pi-a, *n.* the horn of plenty.

corolla, kō-rol'a, *n.* the inner circle or whorl of the floral envelopes.

corollary, kor-ol'a-ri, *n.* an inference or deduction from recognized facts: a consequence or result: (*math.*) a secondary proposition arising out of the first.

corona, ko-rō'na, *n.* (*archit.*) the large, flat, projecting member of a cornice which crowns the entablature: (*bot.*) the crown-like appendage at the top of compound flowers: (*astron.*) the luminous circle or halo which surrounds the moon during a solar total eclipse: (*anat.*) a term used to signify the upper surface of certain parts of the body.

coroner, kor'o-nĕr, *n.* an officer whose duty is to hold inquest.

coronet, kor'o-net, *n.* a small crown inferior to the sovereign's, worn by the nobility: an ornamental headdress.

coronoid, kor'o-noid, *a.* (*anat.*) resembling the beak of a crow, as the coronoid process of the lower jaw.

corporal, kor'po-ral, *n.* in the army, the lowest non-commissioned officer.

corporal, kor'po-ral, *a.* belonging or relating to the body: having a body: not spiritual.—*n.* **corporal'ity,** state of being corporal—opp. to *spirituality.*—*adv.* **cor'porally.**—*a.* **cor'porate,** legally united into a body so as to act as an individual: belonging to a corporation: united.—*adv.* **cor'porately.**—*ns.* **cor'porateness; corporā'tion,** an artificial person created by law as the representative of those persons, natural or artificial, who contribute to, or become holders of shares in, the property intrusted to it for a common purpose.

corps, kōr, *n.* a division of an army forming a tactical unit.

corpse, korps, *n.* the dead body of a human being.

corpus, kor'pus, *n.* a body: any special structure or function in the body: the whole body of literature on any subject.—*ns.* **cor'pulence, cor'pulency,** fleshiness of body: excessive fatness.—*a.* **cor'pulent,** fleshy or fat.—*adv.* **cor'pulently.**—*n.* **cor'puscle,** a minute particle: a physical atom—also **corpus'cule.**

corral, kor-al', *n.* an inclosure for cattle, etc.—*v. t.* to form such. [Sp.]

correct, kor-ekt', *v. t.* to make right: to remove faults: to punish: to counterbalance: to bring into a normal state.—*a.* made right or straight: free from faults: true.—*adjs.* **correct'able; correct'ible.**—*adv.* **correct'ly.**—*n.* **correc'tion,** amendment: punishment: bodily chastisement.

correlate, kor'e-lāt, *v. i.* to be mutually related, as father and son.—*n.* **correlā'tion.**—*a.* **correl'ative,** mutually or reciprocally related.—*n.* a person or thing correspondingly related to another person or thing.

correspond, kor-e-spond', *v. i.* to answer, suit, agree (with *to, with*): to hold intercourse, esp. by sending and receiving letters.—*ns.* **correspond'ence, correspond'ency,** suitableness, harmony, relation of agreement: friendly intercourse: communication by means of letters: letters which pass between correspondents.—*a.* **correspond'ent,** agreeing with: suitable.—*n.* one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters.

corridor, kor'i-dor, *n.* a passage-way or open gallery communicating with separate rooms or apartments.

corrigible, kor'i-ji-bl, *a.* that may be corrected: open to correction.

corrival, kor-rī'val, *n.* a fellow-rival: a competitor: an equal.—*a.* contending: emulous.—*v. i.* and *v. t.* to rival.

corroborate, kor-ob'o-rāt, *v. t.* to confirm: to make more certain.—*adjs.* **corrob'orant, corrob'orative,** tending to confirm.—*n.* that which corroborates.

corrode, kor-ōd', *v. t.* to eat away by degrees: to rust.—*v. i.* to be eaten away.—*a.* **corrod'ent,** having the power of corroding.—*n.* that which corrodes.—*a.* **corros'ive,** having the quality of eating away.—*n.* that which has the power of corroding.

corrugate, kor'oo-gāt, *v. t.* to wrinkle or draw into folds.—*p. adjs.* **corr'ugant; corr'ugated.**—*ns.* **corrugā'tion,** the act of wrinkling or being wrinkled.

corrupt, kor-upt', *v. t.* to make putrid: to defile: to mar: to debase: to bribe.—*v. i.* to rot: to lose purity.—*a.* putrid: depraved: defiled: not genuine: full of errors.—*ns.* **corrupt'er; corruptibil'ity; corrup'tion,** rottenness: putrid matter: impurity: bribery; **corrup'tionist,** one who defends or who practises corruption.

corsage, kor'sāj, *n.* the bodice or waist of a woman's dress.

corsair, kor'sār, *n.* a pirate: a pirate's vessel. [Fr. *corsaire.*]

corset, kor'set, *n.* a closely-fitting inner bodice, stiffened with whalebone, etc., and laced up: stays.

cortege, kor-tāzh', *n.* a train of attendants: a procession, a funeral procession. [Fr.]

Cortes, kor'tes, *n.* the parliament of Spain and of Portugal.

cortex, kor'teks, *n.* the bark or skin of a plant: a covering.

corundum, ko-run'dum, *n.* a mineral consisting of mere alumina, yet of great specific gravity—about four times that of water—and second in hardness only to the diamond. [Hind. *kurund.*]

coruscate, kor'us-kāt, *v. i.* to sparkle: to throw off flashes of light.

corvette, kor-vet', *n.* a flush-decked vessel of war, having only one tier of guns, either on the upper or main deck.

corymb, kor'imb, *n.* (*bot.*) a convex flower-cluster of indefinite inflorescence.

corymbus, ko-rim'bus, *n.* the knot on

the top of the head into which girls gathered their hair. [Gr.]

coryphæus, kor-i-fē'us, *n.* the chief or leader, esp. the leader of a chorus.—*n.* **coryphée** (kor-i-fā), the principal *danseuse* in a ballet.

cosecant, kō-sē'kant, *n.* (*trig.*) the secant of the complement of an angle.

cosine, kō'sīn, *n.* the sine of the complement of a given angle (whose cosine it is).

cosmetic, koz-met'ik, *a.* improving beauty, esp. that of the complexion.—*n.* a preparation for beautifying the skin.

cosmography, koz-mog'ra-fi, *n.* a description of the world: the science of the constitution of the universe.

cosmology, koz-mol'o-ji, *n.* the science of the universe as a whole.

cosmopolitan, koz-mo-pol'i-tan, *n.* a citizen of the world: one free from local or national prejudices—also **cosmop'olite.**—*a.* belonging to all parts of the world: unprejudiced.

cosmorama, koz-mo-rä'ma, *n.* a view, or a series of views, of different parts of the world.—*a.* **cosmoram'ic.**

cosmos, koz'mos, *n.* the world as an orderly or systematic whole—opp. to *chaos:* order.

Cossack, kos'ak, *n.* one of a people in south-eastern Russia.

cosset, kos'set, *n.* a lamb reared in the house without a dam: a pet.—*v. t.* to fondle.

cost, kost, *v. t.* to bring a certain price: to require to be laid out or suffered:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* cost.—*n.* what is laid out or suffered to obtain anything: (*pl.*) expenses of a lawsuit.

costal, kos'tal, *a.* relating to the ribs, or to the side of the body.

costermonger (*Eng.*), a seller of apples and other fruit: an itinerant seller of fruit, etc.: a term of abuse.

costive, kos'tiv, *a.* having infrequent bowel movements: constipated.

costume, kos-tūm', or kos'tūm, *n.* the manner of dressing prevalent at a particular period or place: dress, esp. a woman's dress.—*v. t.* to dress.

cot, kot, *n.* a small dwelling, a cottage.

cot, kot, *n.* a small bed, a crib.

cote, kōt, *n.* a cot: a place for animals, as *dovecote, sheep-cote.*

coterie, kō'te-rē, *n.* a number of persons meeting familiarly for social, literary, or other purposes.

cotillion, ko-til'yun, **cotillon,** ko-ti'-yun, *n.* a brisk dance by eight persons.

cottage, kot'āj, *n.* a small dwelling-house: a country residence.—*n.* **cott'-ager,** one who dwells in a cottage.

cotton, kot'n, *n.* a soft substance like fine wool, obtained from the pods of the cotton-plant: cloth made of cotton.—*a.* made of cotton.

cotyledon, kot-i-lē'don, *n.* (*bot.*) the term applied to the seed-leaves of the embryo: the seed-leaf.

couch, kowch, *v. t.* to lay down on a bed, etc.: to lower: to level: to arrange in language, to express: to depress or remove a cataract in the eye.—*v. i.* to lie down for the purpose of sleep, concealment, etc.: to bend or stoop in reverence.—*n.* any place for rest or sleep: a bed: the lair of a wild beast.—*a.* **couch'ant,** couching or lying down.

cougar, kö'gar, *n.* the puma.

cough, kof, *n.* an effort of the lungs to throw off injurious matter, accompanied by a harsh sound, proceeding from the throat.—*v. i.* to make this effort.—*v. t.* to expel from the throat or lungs by a cough.

could, kood, *pa. t.* of **can.** [M. E. *coude, couth*—A. S. *cude* for *cunde,* was able; *l* is inserted from the influence of *would* and *should.*]

coulée, kö-lā', or kö'li, *n.* a ravine, esp. one worn out by water.

coulomb, koo-lom', *n.* the unit of quantity in measuring current electricity: the quantity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second.

council, kown'sil, *n.* an assembly called together for deliberation or advice: the body of men constituting such an assembly: the body of men directing the affairs of a city.

counsel, kown'sel, *n.* consultation: deliberation: advice: plan: purpose: one who gives counsel, a lawyer or advocate.—*v. t.* to give advice: to warn:—*pr. p.* coun'seling; *pa. p.* coun'seled.

count, kownt, *n.* in Europe, a title of nobility equal in rank to an English earl:—*fem.* **count'ess,** the wife of a count or earl (fem. of *earl*).—*n.* **coun'ty,** a portion of a country or state separated for the administration of justice.

count, kownt, *v. t.* to number, sum up: to ascribe: esteem: consider.—*v. i.* to add to or increase a number by being

counted to it: to depend.—*n.* act of numbering: the number counted: a particular charge in an indictment.—*n.* **count'er,** he who or that which counts.

countenance, kown'ten-ans, *n.* the face: the expression of the face: appearance.—*v. t.* to favor or approve.

counter, kown'tĕr, *adv.* against: in opposition.—*a.* contrary: opposite.—*n.* that which is counter or opposite: (*mus.*) the voice-part set in immediate contrast with the air: (*fencing*) a parry in which one foil follows the other in a small circle: the part of a horse's breast between the shoulders and under the neck: (*naut.*) the part of a ship between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern.—*v. t.* **counter'act,** to act counter or in opposition to: to hinder.

counterfeit, kown'tĕr-fit, *v. t.* to imitate: to copy without authority: to forge.—*n.* something false or copied, or that pretends to be true and original.

countermand, kown-tĕr-mand', *v. t.* to give a command in opposition to one already given: to revoke.—*n.* a revocation of a former order.

counterpane, kown'tĕr-pān, *n.* a coverlet for a bed, stitched or woven.

counterpoint, kown'tĕr-point, *n.* (*mus.*) the art of combining melodies: the setting of a harmony of one or more parts to a melody: the art of composition.

country, kun'tri, *n.* a rural region as distinct from a town: a tract of land: the land in which one was born, or in which one resides.—*a.* belonging to the country: rustic: rude.

county. See **count** (1).

coup, kö, *n.* a blow, a stroke, a successful hit.—**coup d'état,** a sudden or violent stroke of state policy.

coupé, kö-pā', *n.* the front part of a French stage-coach: a four-wheeled carriage seated for two inside.

couple, kup'l, *n.* that which joins two things together: two of a kind joined together, or connected: two: one pair at a dance: a pair, esp. of married or betrothed persons.

coupon, kö'pon, *n.* a billet, check, or other slip of paper cut off from its counterpart: one of a series of tickets which are vouchers that certain payments will be made or services be performed, at various times or places, in consideration of money paid: a dividend or interest warrant.

courage, kur'āj, *n.* the quality that enables men to meet dangers without fear: bravery: spirit.—*interj.* take courage!—*a.* **courā'geous,** full of courage: brave.

courant, kö-rānt', *a.* (*her.*) in a running attitude. [See *current.*]

courier, kör'ri-ĕr, *n.* a runner: a messenger: a state messenger.

course, kōrs, *n.* the act of running: the road or track on which one runs: the direction pursued: a voyage: a race: regular progress from point to point: habitual method of procedure: a prescribed series, as of lectures, etc.: each of the successive divisions of a meal, as dinner: conduct: a range of bricks or stones on the same level in building.

court, kōrt, *n.* a space inclosed: a space surrounded by houses: the palace of a sovereign: the body of persons who form his suite or council: attention: civility, as 'to pay court': (*law*) a hall of justice.

courtesy, kōrt'e-si, or kurt'e-si, *n.* courtliness: elegance of manner: an act of civility or respect.—*v. i.* to make a curtsy.

cousin, kuz'n, *n.* formerly a kinsman generally; now, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.

cove, kōv, *n.* a small inlet of the sea: a bay: a cavern or rocky recess: (*archit.*) a concave arch or vault.—*v. t.* to overarch, and thus form a hollow.

covenant, kuv'e-nant, *n.* a mutual agreement: the writing containing the agreement: an engagement entered into between God and a person or a people.—*v. i.* to enter into an agreement: to contract or bargain.

cover, kuv'ĕr, *v. t.* to hide: to clothe: to extend over: to brood or sit on: to be sufficient for: to protect: to put up an amount of equal value in wagering: to copulate with—esp. of a stallion: to screen: to aim directly at.—*v. i.* to spread over so as to conceal something: to lay a table for a meal: to put one's hat on.—*n.* that which protects: undergrowth, thicket, concealing game, etc.: the table requisites for one person—plate, knife, fork, napkin, etc.: deceitfulness.

coverlet, kuv'ĕr-let, *n.* a bedcover.

covet, kuv'et, *v. t.* to desire or wish for eagerly: to wish for what is unlawful.—*v. i.* to desire (with *for*).

covey, kuv'i, *n.* a brood or hatch of partridges: a small flock of birds—said of game: a party, a set.

cow, kow, *n.* the female of the bovine animals: the female of certain other animals, as the elephant, etc.

cow, kow, *v. t.* to subdue: keep under: to dishearten.—*p. a.* **cowed**, depressed.

coward, kow'ard, *n.* a faint-hearted person: one without courage.—*v. t.* to intimidate.—*adjs.* **cow'ard, cow'ardly**, afraid of danger: timid: mean.—*n.* **cow'ardice**, want of courage: timidity.

cower, kow'er, *v. i.* to sink down through fear, etc.: to crouch, for protection or in fear.—*adv.* **cow'eringly**.

cowl, kowl, *n.* a cap or hood: a monk's hood: the badge of monkhood: a monk: a cover for a chimney.

cowslip, kow'slip, *n.* a beautiful and fragrant species of primrose.

coxcomb, koks'kōm, *n.* a strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, which professional fools used to wear: a fool: a fop.

coxswain, cockswain, kok'swān, or kok'sn, *n.* one who steers a boat.

coy, koy, *a.* modest: bashful: shy.

coyote, ko-yōt'e, *n.* a prairie wolf.

cozen, kuz'n, *v. t.* to flatter: to cheat.

cozy, cosy, kō'zi, *a.* snug: warm and comfortable.—*n.* a covering for a teapot, to keep the tea warm.

crab, krab, *n.* a popular name applied to any of the short-tailed division of decapod crustaceans: a sign in the zodiac: a portable winch: a sour-tempered person.

crab, crab-apple, krab'-ap-l, *n.* a wild bitter apple.

crack, krak, *v. i.* to utter a sharp sudden sound: to split: to boast: to chat.—*v. t.* to produce a sudden noise: to break into chinks; to split: to break partially or wholly: to open (a bottle).—*n.* a sudden sharp splitting sound: a chink: a flaw: a blow, a smack.

crackle, krak'l *v. i.* to give out slight but frequent cracks.—*n.* the giving out of slight cracks.

Cracovian, kra-kō'vi-an, *a.* pertaining to *Cracow*.—*n.* **Cracovienne'**, a graceful Polish dance.

cradle, krā'dl, *n.* a bed or crib in which children are rocked: (*fig.*) infancy: the place where one is born and brought up: a frame in which anything is imbedded: a case for a broken limb: a frame under a ship for launching it: a box on rockers for washing auriferous dirt.—*v. t.* to lay or rock in a cradle: to nurture.

craft, kraft, *n.* cunning: artifice: dexterity: art: trade: occupation: small ships.

crag, krag, *n.* a rough steep rock or point: (*geol.*) a bed of gravel mixed with shells.—*adjs.* **crag'ged; crag'gy**, full of crags or broken rocks: rough.

cram, kram, *v. t.* to press close: to stuff: to fill to superfluity: to teach for a special examination, only giving instruction useful for passing that examination.—*v. i.* to eat greedily: to get up a subject by special study:—*pr. p.* cram'ming; *pa. p.* crammed.—*n.* a crush: information that has been crammed.

cramp, kramp, *n.* an involuntary and painful contraction of a voluntary muscle or group of muscles: restraint: a piece of iron bent at the ends, for holding together wood, stone, etc.: a tool used by carpenters and others, having a movable part which can be screwed tight so as to press things together.—*v. t.* to affect with spasms: to confine.

cranberry, kran'ber-i, *n.* a genus of small evergreen shrubs growing in marshy grounds, the berry much used for pies and sauces.

crane, krān, *n.* a large wading bird, with long legs, neck, and bill: a bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask: a machine for raising heavy weights—both named from their likeness to the bird.—*v. t.* to raise with a crane.—*v. i.* to stretch out the neck.

cranium, krā'ni-um, *n.* the skull: the bones inclosing the brain.—*a.* **crā'nial**, pertaining to the cranium.—*n.* **craniog'nomy**, cranial physiognomy.

crank, krangk, *n.* a crook or bend: a conceit in speech: a whim: a person full of whims: (*mach.*) a lever or arm on a shaft, driven by hand or by a connecting-rod, its object being to convert reciprocating motion into rotary motion.—*v. i.* to move in a zigzag manner.—*v. t.* to shape like a crank: to provide with a crank.—*a.* crooked: crabbed.

crankle, crinkle, krangk'l, kringk'l,

n. a turn, winding, or wrinkle, an angular protuberance.—*v. t.* to bend: to twist.

cranny, kran'i, *n.* a rent: a chink: a secret place.

crape, krāp, *n.* a thin silk fabric, tightly twisted, without removing the natural gum—usually dyed black, used for mourning.—*a.* made of crepe.

crapulence, krap'ū-lens, *n.* sickness caused by an overdose of drink.

crash, krash, *n.* a noise as of things breaking or being crushed by falling: the shock of two bodies meeting: the failure of a commercial undertaking.—*v. i.* to fall to pieces with a loud noise: to move with such a noise.

crash, krash, *n.* a coarse strong linen.

crass, kras, *a.* gross: thick: dense: stupid.—*ns.* **crassament'um,** the thick part of coagulated blood: the clot; **crass'itude,** coarseness: density: stupidity.—*adv.* **crass'ly.**—*n.* **crass'ness.**

crate, krāt, *n.* an open-work case for packing goods, or for carrying fruit.

crater, krāt'ĕr, *n.* the bowl-shaped mouth of a volcano.

cravat, kra-vat', *n.* a kind of neck-cloth worn chiefly by men.

crave, krāv, *v. t.* to beg earnestly: to beseech: to demand or require: to long for.—*n.* **crav'er,** one who craves.

craven, krāv'n, *n.* a coward: a spiritless fellow.—*a.* cowardly: spiritless.

cravenette, krā-ven-et', *n.* a woolen or cotton and woolen fabric for men's and women's wear, so treated in the process of manufacture as to be rendered waterproof.

craw, kraw, *n.* the crop, throat, or first stomach of fowls: the stomach of animals generally.

crawl, krawl, *v. i.* to move slowly along the ground, as a worm: to creep: to move feebly, stealthily, or sneakingly: to be covered with crawling things.—*n.* the act of crawling.

crayfish, krā'fish, **crawfish,** kraw'fish, *n.* a fresh-water crustacean in the long-tailed division of the order *Decapoda:* the small spiny lobster.

crayon, krā'on, *n.* a pencil made of chalk or pipeclay, variously colored, used for drawing: a drawing done with crayons.—*v. t.* to draw with a crayon.

craze, krāz, *v. t.* to weaken: to derange (applied to the intellect).—*v. i.* to become mad.—*n.* a crack or flaw: insanity: a fancy, fad.—*a.* **crazed.**

creak, krēk, *v. i.* to make a sharp, grating sound, as of a hinge, etc.—*n.* a grating noise, as of an unoiled hinge.

cream, krēm, *n.* the oily substance which forms on milk, yielding butter when churned: the best part of anything: any cream-like preparation, as *cold cream* for the skin, etc., or any dish largely made of cream, or like cream, as *ice-cream,* etc.—*v. t.* to take off the cream.—*v. i.* to gather or form cream.

creant, krē'ant, *a.* creating: formative.

crease, krēs, *n.* a mark made by folding or doubling anything.

create, krē-āt', *v. t.* to bring into being or form out of nothing: to beget: to form: to invest with a new form, office, or character: to produce.—*n.* **creā'tion,** the act of creating, esp. the universe: that which is created, the world, the universe.—*a.* **creā'tional.**—*a.* **creā'tive,** having power to create: that creates.—*adv.* **creā'tively.**—*ns.* **creā'tiveness; creā'tor,** he who creates: a maker.

crèche, krāsh, *n.* a sort of public nursery for children.

credence, krē'dens, *n.* belief: trust: the small table beside the altar on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated.—*n.* **creden'dum,** a thing to be believed, an act of faith:—*pl.* **creden'da.**—*adjs.* **crē'dent,** easy of belief; **creden'tial,** giving a title to belief or credit.—*n.* that which entitles to credit or confidence: (*pl.*) esp. the letters by which one claims confidence or authority among strangers.—*ns.* **credibil'ity; cred'ibleness.**—*a.* **credible** (kred'-), that may be believed.—*adv.* **cred'ibly.**—*n.* **cred'it,** belief: esteem: reputation: honor: good character: sale on trust: time allowed for payment: the side of an account on which payments received are entered: a sum placed at a person's disposal in a bank on which he may draw to its amount.—*v. t.* to believe: to trust: to sell or lend to on trust: to enter on the credit side of an account: to set to the credit of.—*a.* **cred'itable,** trustworthy: bringing credit or honor.

creek, krēk, *n.* a small inlet or bay of the sea, or the tidal estuary of a river.

creep, krēp, *v. i.* to move on the belly, like a snake: to move slowly: to grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine: to fawn or cringe: to have the physical sensation of something creeping over or under the skin: to shudder from fear or repugnance: to drag with a creeper, as a river-bottom: —*pr. p.* creep'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* crept.

cremation, krem-ā'shun, *n.* act of burning, esp. of the dead.—*v. t.* **cremate'.**—*n.* **crem'atory,** a place where cremation is done.—*a.* **crematō'rial.**

Cremona, krem-ō'na, *n.* a superior kind of violin made at *Cremona.*

creole, krē'ōl, *n.* and *a.* strictly applied in the former Spanish, French, and Portugese colonies of America, Africa, and the East Indies to natives of pure European blood (*sangre azul*), in opposition to immigrants themselves born in Europe, or to the offspring of mixed blood, as mulattoes, quadroons, Eurasians, etc.: in Louisiana, applied to the native French or Spanish stock: a negro born in the West Indies.

creosote, krē'o-sōt, **creasote,** krē'a-sōt, *n.* an oily, colorless liquid obtained from the tar produced by the destructive distillation of wood.

crept, krept, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **creep.**

crepuscular, kre-pus'kū-lar, *a.* of or pertaining to twilight.

crescendo, kres-en'dō, *adv.* (*mus.*) gradually increasing in force or loudness.

crescent, kres'ent, *a.* increasing: shaped like the new or old moon.—*n.* the moon as she increases towards half-moon: a figure like the crescent moon.

cress, kres, *n.* the name of several species of plants like the water-cress.

cresset, kres'et, *n.* an iron basket, jar, or open lamp filled with combustible material, placed on a beacon, lighthouse, wharf, etc.: a torch generally. [O. Fr.]

crest, krest, *n.* the comb or tuft on the head of a cock and other birds: the summit of anything, as a roof-ridge, hill, wave: the mane of a horse, etc.: (*anat.*) a ridge along the surface of a bone: a plume of feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet: a personal emblem.—*v. t.* to furnish with, or serve for, a crest: to surmount.

cretaceous, krē-tā'shus, *a.* composed of or like chalk. [L. *creta,* chalk.]

cretinism, krē'tin-izm, *n.* a state of defective mental development, associated with bodily deformity or arrested growth.

cretonne, kret-on', *n.* a strong printed cotton fabric used for curtains or for covering furniture.

crevasse, krev-as', *n.* a crack or split, esp. applied to a cleft in a glacier: a breach in a canal or river bank. [Fr.]

crevice, krev'is, *n.* a crack or rent: a narrow opening.

crew, krö, *n.* a company, squad, or gang: a ship's company.

crew, krö, *pa. t.* of **crow.**

crewel, krö'el, *n.* a fine worsted yarn used for embroidery and tapestry: work in crewels.—*v. t.* to work in such.

crib, krib, *n.* the rack or manger of a stable: a stall for oxen: a child's bed: a small cottage or hovel, a confined place.—*v. t.* to put away in a crib, confine: to pilfer: to plagiarize.

cribbage, krib'āj, *n.* a game at card played by two, three, or four persons.

crick, krik, *n.* a spasm or cramp of the muscles, esp. of the neck.

cricket, krik'et, *n.* a saltatory, orthopterous insect, allied to grasshoppers and locusts.

cricket, krik'et, *n.* an outdoor game played with bats, a ball, and wickets, between two sides of eleven each.—*v. i.* to play at cricket.—*n.* **crick'eter.**

cried, krīd, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **cry.** —*n.* **crī'er,** one who cries or proclaims, esp. an officer whose duty is to make public proclamations.

crime, krīm, *n.* a violation of law: an act punishable by law: offense: sin.—*adjs.* **crime'ful,** criminal; **crime'less,** without crime, innocent; **criminal** (krim'-), relating to crime: guilty of crime: violating laws.—*n.* one guilty of crime.

crimp, krimp, *a.* made crisp or brittle. —*v. t.* to wrinkle: to plait: to make crisp: to seize or decoy (sailors or soldiers).—*n.* one who presses or decoys.

crimson, krim'zn, *n.* a deep red color, tinged with blue: red in general.—*a.* deep red.—*v. t.* to dye crimson.—*v. i.* to become crimson: to blush.

cringe, krinj, *v. i.* to bend or crouch with servility: to submit: to fawn: to

flatter with mean servility.—*n.* a servile obeisance.—*n.* **crin'ger,** one who cringes.

crinkle, krink'l, *v. t.* to twist, wrinkle, crimp.—*v. i.* to wrinkle up, curl.—*n.* a wrinkle.—*a.* **crink'ly,** wrinkly.

crinoline, krin'o-lin, *n.* a name originally given by the French modistes to a stiff fabric of horsehair.

crinose, krī'nōs, *a.* hairy.

cripple, krip'l, *n.* a lame person.—*a.* lame.—*v. t.* to make lame: to lame, disable, impair the efficiency of.

crisis, krī'sis, *n.* point or time for deciding anything, the decisive moment or turning-point:—*pl.* **crises** (krī'sēz).

crisp, krisp, *a.* curling closely: having a wavy surface: so dry as to be crumbled easily: brittle, or short, as 'crisp cakes', etc.: fresh and bracing, as 'crisp air': firm, the opposite of limp or flabby, as a 'crisp style' in writing.—*v. t.* to curl or twist: to make crisp or wavy.

criss-cross, kris'-kros, *n.* a mark formed by two lines in the form of a cross.

criterion, krī-tē'ri-on, *n.* a means or standard of judging: a test: a rule.

crith, krith, *n.* a chemical unit of mass for gases.

critic, krit'ik, *n.* one skilled in estimating the quality of literary or artistic work.—*a.* **crit'ical,** relating to criticism: discriminating: captious: decisive.

croak, krōk, *v. i.* to utter a low hoarse sound, as a frog or raven: to grumble: to forebode evil: to utter croakingly.

crochet, krō'shā, *n.* a kind of handiwork in fancy worsted, cotton, or silk.

crock, krok, *n.* a pot or jar.—*n.* **crock'ery,** earthenware: vessels formed of baked clay.

crock, krok, *n.* dirt, smut.—*v. i.* to dirty.

crocodile, krok'o-dīl, *n.* a genus of large amphibious saurian reptiles, including the crocodile of the Nile, and also the alligators and gavials.—*a.* and *n.* **crocodil'ian.**—*n.* **crocodil'ity,** captious arguing.—**crocodile tears,** affected tears.

Crocodile.

crocus, krō'kus, *n.* a bulbous plant with brilliant yellow or purple flowers.

croft, kroft, *n.* a small piece of arable land adjoining a dwelling: a kind of small farm.—*ns.* **croft'er, croft'ing.**

crone, krōn, *n.* an old woman, usually in contempt—sometimes an old man.

cronet, krō'net, *n.* the hair growing over the top of a horse's hoof.

crony, krōn'i, *n.* an old and intimate companion.

crook, krök, *n.* a bend, anything bent: a curved tube used to lower the pitch of a cornet, etc.: the bending of the body in reverence: a staff bent at the end, as a shepherd's or bishop's: an artifice or trick.—*v. t.* to bend or form into a hook: to turn from the straight line or from what is right.—*v. i.* to bend or be bent.—*a.* **crook'ed,** bent like a crook: not straight: deviating from rectitude, perverse.

croon, krön, *v. t.* (*Scot.*) to utter a low, monotonous, inarticulate sound like a baby: to sing or hum in an undertone.

crop, krop, *n.* all the produce of a field of grain: anything gathered or cropped: an entire ox-hide: the craw of a bird: (*archit.*) a finial: a whip-handle: the cutting of the hair short.—*v. t.* to cut off the top or ends: to cut short or close: to mow, reap, or gather.—*v. i.* to yield.

croquet, krō'kā, *n.* a game in which two or more players try to drive wooden balls, by means of mallets, through a series of arches set in the ground.

croquette, krō-ket', *n.* a ball of minced meat or fish, seasoned and fried. [Fr.]

crosier, crozier, krō'zhēr, *n.* a cross mounted on a staff, borne before archbishops and patriarchs—often confounded with the pastoral staff. [O. Fr. *crocier*—Late L. *crociarius*—L. *crux*, a cross.]

a. *b.*

Crosiers.
a. Bishop's.
b. Archbishop's.

cross, kros, *n.* a gibbet on which malefactors were hung, consisting of two pieces of timber, one placed crosswise on the other, either thus † or ×: the instrument on which Christ suffered, and thus the symbol of the Christian religion: the sufferings of Christ: the atonement effected by these: a representation of the cross, a staff surmounted by a cross, a monument, model, or ornament in the form of a

cross: the transverse part of an anchor, or the like: anything that crosses or thwarts: a crossing or crossway: adversity or affliction in general.—*v. t.* to mark with a cross, or to make the sign of the cross.

cross, kros, *a.* lying across: transverse: oblique: opposite: adverse: ill-tempered: interchanged: dishonest: balancing, neutralizing.—*adv.* across.—*n.* a crossing or mixing of breeds, esp. of cattle: something intermediate in character between two other things: dishonest dealing, esp. in a sporting contest when one of the parties corruptly allows himself to be beaten.—*v. t.* to lay one body or draw one line across another: to cancel by drawing cross lines: to pass from side to side: to obstruct: to thwart: to interfere with.—*v. i.* to lie or be athwart: to move or pass from place to place.

crossette, kro-set', *n.* a small projecting part of an impost-stone at the extremity of an arch.

crotch, kroch, *n.* a fork, as of a tree: the bifurcation of the human body.

crotchet, kroch'et, *n.* a hook: a note in music, equal to half a minim, 𝅗𝅥 : a crooked or perverse fancy: a whim, or conceit.

Croton, krō'ton, *n.* a genus of tropical plants, producing a brownish-yellow oil, having a hot, biting taste.—*n.* **crō'ton-oil,** a powerful purgative oil.

crouch, krowch, *v. i.* to squat or lie close to the ground: to stoop low: to cringe: to fawn.

croup, krōp, *n.* a severe disease in the throat of children, accompanied by a hoarse cough.

croup, krōp, *n.* the rump of a horse: the place behind the saddle.

croupier, krö'pi-ēr, *n.* he who watches the cards and collects the money at the gaming-table.

crow, krō, *n.* a large bird, generally black, of the genus *Corvus,* which includes magpies, nut-crackers, jays, choughs, etc.: the cry of a cock: a crowbar.—*v. i.* to croak: to cry as a cock, in joy or defiance: to boast, swagger (with *over*):—*pa. t.* crew (krö) or crowed; *pa. p.* crowed.

crowd, krowd, *n.* a number of persons or things closely pressed together, without order: the rabble: multitude.—*v. t.* to gather into a lump or crowd: to fill by pressing or driving together: to compress.—*v. i.* to press on: to press together in numbers: to swarm.

crown, krown, *n.* the diadem or state-cap of royalty: regal power: the sovereign: honor: reward, as the martyr's crown: the top of anything, esp. of the head: completion: accomplishment: a coin stamped with a crown, esp. the English silver five-shilling piece: a size of paper, because originally water-marked with a crown: (*archit.*) a species of spire or lantern, formed by converging flying-buttresses.—*v. t.* to cover or invest with a crown: to invest with royal dignity: to adorn: to dignify: to complete happily.

croze, krōz, *n.* the groove in the staves of a cask in which the edge of the head is set.

crucial, krö'shi-al, *a.* testing, searching, from the practice of marking a testing instance with a cross to draw attention to it.

crucible, krö'si-bl, *n.* an earthen pot for melting ores, metals, etc.

crucify, krö'si-fī, *v. t.* to put to death by fixing the hands and feet to a cross: to subdue completely: to mortify: to torment:—*pa. p.* cru'cified.—*ns.* **crucifī'er,** one who crucifies; **cru'cifix,** a figure or picture of Christ fixed to the cross; **crucifix'ion,** death on the cross.

crude, kröd, *a.* raw, unprepared: not reduced to order or form: unfinished: undigested: immature.—*adv.* **crude'ly.**

cruel, krö'el, *a.* disposed to inflict pain, or pleased at suffering: void of pity, merciless, savage: severe.

cruet, krö'et, *n.* a small jar or phial for sauces and condiments.

cruise, kröz, *v. i.* to sail to and fro: to rove on the sea.—*n.* a sailing to and fro: a voyage in various directions in search of an enemy, or for the protection of vessels.—*n.* **cruis'er.**

cruller, krul'ẽr, *n.* a cake cut from rolled dough made of eggs, butter, sugar, flour, etc.

crumb, krum, *n.* a small bit or morsel of bread: a small particle of anything.

crumble, krum'bl, *v. t.* to break into crumbs: to scatter in crumbs.—*v. i.* to fall into small pieces: to decay.—*n.* a crumb: that which crumbles easily.

crumple, krump'l, *v. t.* to contort: to

mark with or draw into folds or wrinkles: to crease.—*v. i.* to become wrinkled: to contract or shrink.

crunch, krunsh, *v. t.* to crush with the teeth: to chew anything hard, and so make a noise.—*n.* the act of crunching.

crupper, krup'ĕr, *n.* a strap of leather fastened to the saddle and passing under the horse's tail to keep the saddle in its place: the hind part of a horse.

crural, krö'ral, *a.* belonging to or shaped like a leg.

crusade, krö-sād', *n.* a military expedition under the banner of the cross to recover the Holy Land from the Turks: any daring or romantic undertaking.—*v. i.* to go on a crusade.

crush, krush, *v. t.* to break or bruise: to squeeze together: to beat down or overwhelm: to subdue: to ruin.—*v. i.* to become broken under pressure.—*n.* a violent squeezing: a crowd of persons or things.—*a.* **crushed,** broken by pressure: subdued: oppressed.

crust, krust, *n.* the hard rind or outside coating of anything: the outer part of bread: covering of a pie, etc.: (*geol.*) the solid exterior of the earth.—*v. t.* to cover with a crust or hard case.—*v. i.* to gather into a hard crust.—*n.* **crustā'tion,** an adherent crust.

Crustacea, krus-tā'shi-a, *n. pl.* a large class of arthropod animals, almost all aquatic.

crutch, kruch, *n.* a staff with a cross-piece at the head to place under the arm of a lame person: any support like a crutch.—*v. t.* to support: to prop.

crux, kruks, *n.* a cross: (*fig.*) something that occasions difficulty. [L.]

cry, krī, *v. i.* to utter a shrill loud sound, esp. one expressive of pain or grief: to lament: to weep: to bawl.—*v. t.* to utter loudly: to proclaim or make public:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* cried.—*n.* any loud sound, esp. of grief or pain: a fit of weeping: a pack of hounds, hence of people: particular sound uttered by an animal: bawling: lamentation: prayer: clamor:—*pl.* **cries.**

crypt, kript, *n.* an underground cell or chapel, esp. one used for burial.

cryptogram, krip'tō-gram, *n.* a cryptograph: a writing in cipher.

cryptography, krip-tog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of secret writing: the character or cipher so used.

crystal, kris'tal, *n.* a superior kind of quartz, clear like ice: (*chem.*) a piece of matter which has assumed a definite geometrical form, with plane faces.—*adjs.* **crys'tal, crys'tallīne,** consisting of or like crystal in clearness, etc.; **crys'tallīzable,** capable of being crystallized or formed into crystals.—*n.* **crystallīzā'tion,** the act of crystallizing.—*v. t.* **crys'tallīze,** to reduce to the form of a crystal.—*v. i.* to assume a crystalline form.—*n.* **crystallog'rapher,** one skilled in crystallography.—*n.* **crystallog'raphy,** the science of crystallization.—*a.* **crys'talloid,** having the form of a crystal.—*n.* a name given to a class of substances which when in solution pass easily through membranes.

cub, kub, *n.* the young of certain animals, as foxes, etc.: a whelp: a young child (in contempt).

Cuban, kū'ban, *n.* a native of the island of *Cuba.*—*a.* pertaining to Cuba.

cube, kūb, *n.* a solid body having six equal square faces, a solid square: the third power of a number.—*v. t.* to raise to the third power.

cubeb, kū'beb, *n.* the dried berry of *Piper cubeba,* a climbing shrub.

cubit, kū'bit, *n.* a measure employed by the ancients, equal to the length of the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle-finger, from 18 to 22 inches.

cuckoo, kook'kö, *n.* a bird which cries 'cuckoo'.

cucullate, -d, kū'kul-lāt, -ed, *a.* hooded: shaped like a hood.

cucumber, kū'kum-bĕr, *n.* a creeping plant, with heart-shaped leaves, rough with bristly hairs, and large oblong fruit.

cud, kud, *n.* the food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again. —**chew the cud,** to meditate.

cuddle, kud'l, *v. t.* to hug: to embrace: to fondle.—*v. i.* to lie close and snug together.—*n.* a close embrace.

cuddy, kud'i, *n.* a small cabin or cook-room in the forepart of a boat or lighter;

cudgel, kud'jel, *n.* a heavy staff: a club.—*v. t.* to beat with a cudgel.

cue, kū, *n.* the last words of an actor's speech serving as a hint to the next speaker: any hint.

cue, kū, *n.* a twist of hair at the back

of the head: a rod used in playing billiards.

cuff, kuf, *n.* a stroke with the open hand.

cuff, kuf, *n.* the end of the sleeve near the wrist: a covering for the wrist.

cuirass, kū-ras', *n.* a defensive covering for the breast and back, of leather or iron fastened with straps and buckles, etc.—*v. t.* to furnish with such.

cuisine, kwe-zēn', *n.* a kitchen or cooking department: cookery.

cul-de-sac, köl-de-sak', a street, etc., closed at one end: a blind alley.

culinary, kū'lin-ar-i, *a.* pertaining to the kitchen or to cookery.

cull, kul, *v. t.* to select, pick out.

cullis, kul'is, *n.* a gutter in a roof: a groove, as for a side-scene in a theater.

cully, kul'i, *n.* a mean dupe: (*slang*), a fellow or mate.—*v. t.* to deceive meanly:—*pa. p.* cull'ied.

culm, kulm, *n.* the stalk or stem of grasses.—*v. i.* to form a culm.

culminate, kul'min-āt, *v. i.* (*astron.*) to be vertical or at the highest point of altitude: to reach the highest point (with *in*).—*a.* **cul'minant,** at its highest point.—*n.* **culminā'tion,** act of culminating: the top.

culpable, kul'pa-bl, *a.* faulty: criminal.

culprit, kul'prit, *n.* one in fault: a criminal.

cult, kult, *n.* a system of religious belief, worship.—Also **cult'us.**

cultivate, kul'ti-vāt, *v. i.* to till or produce by tillage: to prepare for crops: to devote attention to: to civilize or refine.

culture, kul'tūr, *n.* cultivation: the state of being cultivated: refinement, the result of cultivation.—*v. t.* to cultivate.

culvert, kul'vērt, *n.* an arched channel of masonry for carrying water.

cumbent, kum'bent, *a.* lying down.

cumber, kum'bēr, *v. t.* to trouble or hinder with something useless: to retard, trouble.

cummerbund, kum'ēr-bund, *n.* a waist-belt, a sash.

cumulate, kūm'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to heap together: to accumulate.

cumulus, kū'mū-lus, *n.* a heap: a kind of cloud common in summer, consisting of rounded heaps with a darker horizontal base.

cunctator, kungk-tā'tor, *n.* one who delays or puts off.—*n.* **cunctā'tion,** delay.

cuneal, kū'ne-al, **cuneate,** kū'ne-āt, *a.* of the form of a wedge.—*adjs.* **cunē'iform, cū'niform,** wedge-shaped.

cunette. See **cuvette.**

cunning, kun'ing, *a.* knowing: skilful: artful: crafty.—*n.* knowledge: skill: faculty of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose: artifice.—*adv.* **cunn'ingly.**

cup, kup, *n.* a vessel used to contain liquid: a drinking-vessel: the liquid contained in a cup: that which we must receive or undergo: afflictions: blessings.

cupel, kū'pel, *n.* a small vessel used by goldsmiths in assaying.

cupidity, kū-pid'i-ti, *n.* covetousness.

n. **Cū'pid,** the god of love.

cupola, kū'po-la, *n.* a spherical vault, or concave ceiling, on the top of a building: the internal part of a dome.

cupreous, kūp'rē-us, **cupric,** kūp'rik, *a.* of or containing copper.

cur, kēr, *n.* a worthless dog, of low breed: a churlish fellow.—*a.* **cur'rish.**

curaçoa, kö-ra-sō'a, *n.* a liqueur so named from the island of *Curaçao* in the West Indies, where it was first made.

curate, kūr'āt, *n.* one who has the cure of souls: an inferior clergyman in the Church of England, assisting a rector or vicar.

curator, kūr-ā'tor, *n.* one who has the charge of anything: a superintendent.

curb, kērb, *v. t.* to bend to one's will: to subdue: to restrain or check: to furnish with or guide by a curb.—*n.* that which curbs: a check or hindrance: a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle for restraining the horse.

curd, kērd, *n.* milk thickened or coagulated: the cheese part of milk, as distinguished from the whey.

cure, kūr, *n.* care of souls or spiritual charge: care of the sick: act of healing: that which heals: a remedy, or course of remedial treatment.—*v. t.* to heal: to preserve, as by drying, salting, etc.:—*pr. p.* cūr'ing; *pa. p.* cūred.—*a.* **cur'able,** that may be cured.—*adjs.* **cur'ative, cur'atory,** tending to cure.

curé, kö'rā, *n.* a parish priest in France.

curfew, kēr'fū, *n.* in feudal times the ringing of a bell at eight o'clock as a signal to put out all fires and light

curio, kū'ri-o, *n.* any article of virtu

or bric-à-brac, or anything considered rare and curious.

curious, kū'ri-us, *a.* anxious to learn: inquisitive: showing great care or nicety: skilfully made: singular: rare.—*n.* **curi-os'ity,** state or quality of being curious: inquisitiveness: that which is curious.

curl, kĕrl, *v. t.* to twist into ringlets: to coil.—*v. i.* to shrink into ringlets: to rise in undulations: to writhe: to ripple: to play at the game of curling.—*n.* a ringlet of hair, or what is like it: a wave, bending, or twist.

curmudgeon, kĕr-muj'un, *n.* an avaricious, ill-natured fellow: a miser.

currant, kur'ant, *n.* a small kind of raisin or dried grape.

current, kur'ent, *a.* running or flowing: passing from person to person: generally received: now passing: present.—*n.* a running or flowing: a stream: a portion of water or air moving in a certain direction: course.—*n.* **curr'ency,** circulation: that which circulates, as the money of a country: general estimation.

curricle, kur'i-kl, *n.* a two-wheeled open chaise, drawn by two horses abreast: a chariot.—*n.* **curric'ulum,** a course, esp. the course of study at a university, etc.

curry, kur'i, *n.* a kind of sauce or seasoning much used in India.

curry, kur'i, *v. t.* to dress leather: to rub down and dress a horse: to beat: to scratch:—*pr. p.* curr'ying; *pa. p.* curr'ied.

curse, kĕrs, *v. t.* to invoke or wish evil upon: to devote to perdition: to vex or torment.—*v. i.* to utter imprecations: to swear.—*n.* the invocation or wishing of evil or harm upon: evil invoked on another: torment.

cursive, kĕr'siv, *a.* written with a running hand, of handwriting: flowing.

cursory, kĕr'sor-i, *a.* hasty: superficial: careless.—*adv.* **cur'sorily.**

curst. See **curse.**

curt, kĕrt, *a.* short: concise: discourteously brief or summary.

curtail, kĕr-tāl', *v. t.* to cut short: to cut off a part: to abridge:—*pr. p.* curtail'ing; *pa. p.* curtailed'.

curtain, kĕr'tin, *n.* drapery hung round a bed, etc.: a screen: the part of a rampart between two bastions.—*v. t.* to inclose or furnish with curtains.

curtal, kĕr'tal, *n.* a horse with a curt or docked tail: anything docked or cut short.—*a.* docked or shortened.

curtilage, kĕr'til-āj, *n.* a court attached to a dwelling-house.

curtsy, curtsey, kĕrt'si, *n.* an obeisance, made by bending the knees.—*v. i.* to make a curtsy. [See *courtesy.*]

curve, kĕrv, *n.* anything bent: a bent or curved line: an arch.—*v. t.* to bend: to form into a curve.—*adjs.* **cur'vāte, -d,** curved or bent in a regular form.

curvet, kĕr'vet, kĕr-vet', *n.* a light leap of a horse in which he raises his forelegs together, next the hindlegs with a spring before the forelegs touch the ground: a leap, frolic.

cushion, koosh'un, *n.* a case filled with some soft, elastic stuff, for resting on: a pillow: the pillow used in making bone-lace: an engraver's pad: the rubber of an electrical machine: a pad supporting a woman's hair: the elastic lining of the inner side of a billiard-table: a body of steam remaining in the cylinder of a steam-engine, acting as a buffer to the piston.—*v. t.* to seat on or furnish with a cushion.

cusp, kusp, *n.* a point: the point or horn of the moon, etc.: (*archit.*) a small projecting ornament common in Gothic tracery.

cuspidor, kus'pi-dor, *n.* a spittoon.

cuss, kus, *n.* (*slang*) a fellow: an expletive.—*a.* **cuss'ed,** cursed.—*n.* **cuss'edness,** contrariness. [Obviously *curse.*]

custard, kus'tard, *n.* a composition of milk, eggs, etc., sweetened and flavored.

custody, kus'to-di, *n.* a watching or guarding: care: security: imprisonment.

custom, kus'tum, *n.* what one is wont to do: usage: frequent repetition of the same act: regular trade or business: a tax on goods: (*pl.*) duties imposed on imports and exports.—*a.* **cus'tomable,** customary: common.—*adv.* **cus'tomarily.**

cut, kut, *v. t.* to make an incision in: to cleave or pass through: to divide: to carve, hew, or fashion by cutting: to wound or hurt: to affect deeply: to shorten: to break off acquaintance with, to pass intentionally without saluting.

cutaneous. See **cutis.**

cutch, kuch, *n.* the commercial name for catechu, from the Indian name *kut.*

cute, kūt, *a.* an aphetic form of acute, sharp, cunning.

cutis, kū'tis, *n.* the skin: the true

skin, as distinguished from the cuticle. —*a.* **cutān'eous,** belonging to the skin.—*n.* **cū'ticle,** the outermost or thin skin.

cutlass, kut'las, *n.* a short, broad sword, with one cutting edge.

cutler, kut'ler, *n.* one who makes or sells knives.—*n.* **cut'lery,** the business of a cutler: edged or cutting instruments in general.

cutlet, kut'let, *n.* a slice of meat cut off for cooking, esp. of mutton or veal.

cuttle, kut'l, *n.* a kind of mollusk, remarkable for its power of ejecting a black inky liquid—also **cutt'le-fish.**

cuvette, küv-et', *n.* a trench sunk along the middle of a dry ditch or moat.

cyanogen, sī-an'o-jen, *n.* a compound of carbon, obtained by decomposing the cyanide of mercury by heat, so called from being an essential ingredient in the formation of Prussian blue.—*n.* **cy'anate,** a salt of cyanic acid.—*a.* **cyan'ic,** of or belonging to cyanogen.—*ns.* **cy'anide,** a direct compound of cyanogen with a metal; **cy'anite,** a mineral composed of alumina and silica, generally sky-blue.

cycle, sī'kl, *n.* a period of time in which events happen in a certain order, and which constantly repeats itself: an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens: a series of poems, prose romances, etc., centering round a figure or event—also —*adjs.* **cy'clic, -al,** pertaining to or containing a cycle.—*ns.* **cy'clist,** for bicyclist or tricyclist.

cyclone, sī'klōn, *n.* a circular or rotatory storm.—*a.* **cyclon'ic.**

cyclopedia, cyclopædia, sī-klō-pē'di-a, *n.* the circle or compass of human knowledge.

cyclorama, sī-klo-rä'ma, *n.* a circular panorama painted on the inside of a cylindrical surface appearing in natural perspective.

cygnet, sig'net, *n.* a young swan.

cylinder, sil'in-dēr, *n.* a solid circular or roller-like body, whose ends are equal parallel circles: (*mech.*) applied to many cylindrical parts of machines, as any rotating cylindrical portion of a printing-press.

cyma, sī'ma, *n.* a molding of the cornice, an ogee.

cymbal, sim'bal, *n.* a hollow brass, basin-like, musical instrument, beaten together in pairs.

cyme, sīm, *n.* a young shoot: (*bot.*) term applied to all forms of inflorescence which are definite or centrifugal.

cynic, -al, sin'ik, -al, *a.* dog-like: surly: snarling: austere: misanthropic. —*ns.* **cyn'ic,** one of a sect of Greek philosophers characterized by an ostentatious contempt for enjoyments: a snarler; **cyn'icism,** surliness: contempt for human nature: heartlessness.

cynosure, sin'o-shör, or sī', *n.* the dog's tail, a constellation (*Ursa minor*) containing the north-star; hence anything that strongly attracts attention.

cypress, sī'pres, *n.* an evergreen tree whose branches used to be carried at funerals; hence a symbol of death.

Cyprian, sip'ri-an, *a.* belonging to the island of *Cyprus:* lewd, licentious.

cyprus, sī'prus, *n.* a thin, transparent, black stuff, a kind of crape.

cyst, sist, *n.* a bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter.

cytoblast, sī'to-blast, *n.* the nucleus or germinal spot of a cellule.

czar, tsar, zär, *n.* the emperor of Russia:—*fem.* **czari'na, tsari'na.**

Czech, tshek, *n.* and *a.* Bohemian.

D d, dē, the fourth letter in our alphabet—its sound the soft dental mute.

dab, dab, *v. t.* to strike gently with something soft or moist, to smear. —*n.* a gentle blow: a small lump of anything soft or moist: a species of flounder.

dab, dab, *n.* an expert person.—*n.* **dab'ster** (*coll.*).

dabble, dab'l, *v. t.* to spatter with moisture.—*v. i.* to play in water with hands or feet: to do anything in a trifling way.

dace, dās, *n.* a small European river fish of the carp family.

dachshund, daks'hoond, *n.* a badger-dog.

dactyl, dak'til, *n.* in Latin and Greek poetry, a foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short; in English, a foot of three syllables, with the first accented.—*adjs.* **dac'tylar, dactyl'ic.**

dado, dā'do, *n.* a skirting along the lower part of the walls of a room.

daffodil, daf'o-dil, **daffodilly,** daf'-o-dil-i, *n.* a yellow flower of the lily tribe.

dagger, dag'ĕr, *n.* a short sword for stabbing at close quarters: (*print.*) a mark of reference (†), the double dagger (‡) being another.

dago, dā'go, *n.* a name applied loosely to Spanish- and Italian-born men.

daguerreotype, da-ger'o-tīp, *n.* a photograph fixed on a plate of copper.

dahabiyeh, dahabeah, da-ha-bē'a, *n.* a Nile-boat with oars, one or two masts, and lateen sails.

Dahlia, dāl'i-a, *n.* a genus of plants with large flowers.

daily, dā'li, *a.* and *adv.* every day.

daimio, dī'myo, *n.* a Japanese territorial noble under the old feudal system.

dainty, dān'ti, *a.* pleasant to the palate: delicate: fastidious.—*n.* a delicacy.—*adv.* **dain'tily.**—*n.* **dain'tiness.**

dairy, dā'ri, *n.* an establishment for the supply of milk.

dais, dā'is, *n.* a raised floor with a seat and canopy: the canopy over an altar, etc.

daisy, dā'zi, *n.* a common wild-flower.

dale, dāl, **dell,** del, *n.* the low ground between hills.

dalle, dal, *n.* a tile with incised surface: (*pl.*) rapids.

dally, dal'i *v. i.* to lose time by trifling: to play: to exchange caresses.—*ns.* **dall'iance,** dallying, toying, or trifling: interchange of embraces: delay.

dalmatic, dal-mat'ik, *n.* a loose-fitting, wide-sleeved ecclesiastical vestment.

dam, dam, *n.* an embankment to restrain water.—*v. t.* to keep back water.

dam, dam, *n.* a mother, applied to quadrupeds.

damage, dam'āj, *n.* hurt, injury, loss: the value of what is lost: (*coll.*) cost: (*pl.*) pecuniary reparation for loss or injury.—*v. t.* to harm.—*v. i.* to take injury.

daman, dam'an, *n.* the Syrian hyrax, the Bible cony.

Damascene, da'mas-ēn, *a.* of *Damascus.*—*v. t.* same as *damaskeen.*

damask, dam'ask, *n.* figured stuff, originally of silk, now of linen, cotton, or wool, the figure being woven.—*a.* of a deep red color.—*v. t.* **damaskeen',** to decorate metal (esp. steel) by inlaying or incrustating.

dame, dām, *n.* the mistress of a house: a matron: a noble lady.

damn, dam, *v. t.* to censure or condemn: to sentence to eternal punishment: to doom.—*n.* an oath: a curse.

damp, damp, *n.* vapor, mist: moist air: lowness of spirits: (*pl.*) dangerous vapors in mines, etc.—*v. t.* to wet slightly: to chill: to discourage: to check: to make dull.—*a.* moist, foggy.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* **damp'en,** to make or become damp or moist.—*n.* **damp'er,** that which checks or moderates.

damsel, dam'zel, *n.* a young unmarried woman: a girl.

damson, dam'zn, *n.* a small oval plum.

dance, dans, *v. i.* to move with measured steps to music: to spring.—*v. t.* to make to dance or jump.—*n.* the movement of one or more persons with measured steps to music: the tune to which dancing is performed.

dandelion, dan-de-lī'un, *n.* a common plant with a yellow flower.

dander, *n.* a form of **dandruff:** (*coll.*) anger: passion.

dandle, dan'dl, *v. t.* to play with: to fondle or toss in the arms, as a baby.

dandruff, dand'ruf, **dandriff,** dand'-rif, *n.* a scaly scurf on the skin under the hair and beard.

dandy, dan'di, *n.* a foppish, silly fellow.

Dane, dān, *n.* a native of *Denmark.*—*a.* **Dan'ish,** belonging to Denmark.—*n.* the language of the Danes.

danger, dān'jĕr, *n.* peril, hazard, or risk: insecurity.—*a.* **dan'gerous,** full of danger: unsafe: insecure.

dangle, dang'gl, *v. i.* to hang loosely or with a swinging motion: to follow about.—*v. t.* to make to dangle.—*n.* **dan'-gler,** one who dangles about others.

Danite, dan'īt, *n.* one of a secret society amongst the early Mormons.

dank, dangk, *a.* moist, wet.

danseuse, don-süz', *n.* a female dancer.

Danubian, dan-ū'bi-an, *a.* pertaining to the *Danube.*

dapper, dap'ĕr, *a.* quick: little and active: neat: spruce.

dapple, dap'l, *a.* marked with spots.—*v. t.* to variegate with spots.

dare, dār, *v. i.* to be bold enough: to

venture:—*pa. t.* durst.—*v. t.* to challenge: to defy.—*n.* boldness, a challenge.—*a.* dar'ing, bold: courageous: fearless.—*n.* boldness.

dark, därk, *a.* without light: black, or somewhat black: gloomy: difficult to understand: unenlightened: secret: sinister.—*n.* absence of light: obscurity: a state of ignorance.—*v. t.* **dark'en**, to make dark: to render ignorant: to sully.

darling, där'ling, *n.* one dearly beloved: a favorite.

darn, därn, *v. t.* to mend by imitating the texture of the stuff.—*n.* the place darned.—*n.* **darn'ing-need'le.**

darn, därn, *v. i.* a minced form of *damn*.

dart, därt, *n.* a pointed weapon for throwing.—*v. t.* to hurl suddenly: to send or shoot forth.—*v. i.* to start or shoot forth rapidly.

Darwinism, där'win-ism, *n.* the theory of the origin of species propounded by C. *Darwin* (1809-82).—*a.* **Darwin'ian.**

dash, dash, *v. t.* to throw violently: to break by throwing together: to bespatter: to destroy or frustrate: to mix or adulterate.—*v. i.* to strike against: to rush with violence.—*n.* a violent striking: a rushing or violent onset: a blow: a mark (—) at a break in a sentence: ostentation: a slight admixture.

dastard, das'tard, *n.* a cowardly fellow.—*a.* shrinking from danger: cowardly.—*a.* and *adv.* **das'tardly.**

dasymeter, da-sim'e-tĕr, *n.* an instrument for testing the density of gases.

dasyure, das'i-yŏr, *n.* a small carnivorous quadruped of Australia and Tasmania.

data, dā'ta, *n. pl.* facts given or admitted from which other facts may be deduced:—*sing.* **dā'tum.**

date, dāt, *n.* the time of any event: a stipulated time: age, period of time: (*coll.*) an appointment to meet, a tryst.—*v. t.* to affix the date to.—*v. i.* to reckon: to begin.

date, dāt, *n.* the fruit of the date-palm.

dative, dāt'iv, *a.* that is given or appointed.—*n.* the dative case, the oblique case of nouns, etc. [L. *dativus*.]

datum, dā'tum (see **data**).—*n.* **dā'tum-line**, the horizontal base-line from which heights and depths are measured.

daub, dawb, *v. t.* to smear: to paint coarsely.—*n.* a coarse painting.

daughter, daw'tĕr, *n.* a female child: a female descendant: woman (generally).—*n.* **daugh'ter-in-law**, a son's wife.

daunt, dänt, or dawnt, *v. t.* to frighten: to discourage: to subdue.—*a.* **daunt'less**, not to be daunted.

dauphin, daw'fin, *n.* an old name for the eldest son of the king of France.

davenport, dav'en-port, *n.* a small writing-desk: an upholstered bed-couch.

davit, dav'it, *n.* one of a pair of pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by. [Cf. Fr. *davier*, a forceps.]

Davits.

davy, davy-lamp, dā'vi-lamp, *n.* a safety-lamp for coal-miners.

Davy Jones, dā'vi jōnz, *n.* a sailor's familiar name for the (malignant) spirit of the sea, the devil; hence **Davy Jones's locker**, the depths of the sea.

daw, daw, *n.* a bird of the crow kind: a jackdaw. [From its cry.]

dawdle, daw'dl, *v. i.* to waste time by trifling: to act or move slowly.

dawn, dawn, *v. i.* to become day: to begin to grow light: to begin to appear.—*n.* daybreak: beginning.

day, dā, *n.* the time of light, from sunrise to sunset: the time from morning till night: twenty-four hours, the time the earth takes to make a revolution on her axis: a man's period of existence or influence: a time or period.

daze, dāz, *v. t.* to stun, to stupefy.

dazzle, daz'l, *v. t.* to daze or overpower with any strong light: to confound by brilliancy, beauty, or cleverness.

deacon, dē'kn, *n.* in Anglican churches, a member of the order of clergy under priests: in Congregational and some other churches, an officer who advises the pastor, etc.: in the R. C. church, an assistant at the altar:—*fem.* **dea'coness**, one of an order of women in some Protestant churches who nurse the sick and tend the poor.

dead, ded, *a.* without life: death-like: at rest, of a ball: cold and cheerless: without vegetation: utter: unerring.—*adv.* in a dead manner.—*n.* the time of greatest stillness, as the dead of night.

deaf, def, *a.* dull of hearing: unable to hear at all: not willing to hear: inattentive.—*v. t.* **deaf'en,** to make deaf, partly or altogether: to stun: to render impervious to sound.

deal, dēl, *n.* a portion: an indefinite quantity: a large quantity: the act of dividing cards: a bargain: a pine board: pine timber.—*v. t.* to divide, to distribute: to throw about: to deliver.—*v. i.* to transact business: to act: to distribute cards.—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* dealt (delt).—*ns.* **deal'er,** one who deals: a trader; **deal'ing,** manner of acting towards others: intercourse of trade.

dean, dēn, *n.* a dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the other clergy: the head of the faculty in a college: the oldest member of a diplomatic corps, or other body.

dear, dēr, *a.* high in price: costly: scarce: highly valued: beloved.—*n.* one who is dear or beloved.—*adv.* at a high price.—*adv.* **dear'ly.**

dear, dēr, *interj.* indicating surprise, pity, or other emotion, as in 'Oh dear'!

dearth, dērth, *n.* scarcity: want: famine: barrenness.

dearticulate, dē-ar-tik'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to disjoint.

death, deth, *n.* state of being dead: extinction or cessation of life: manner of dying: mortality: a deadly plague: cause of death: spiritual lifelessness: the killing of the animal in hunting.

debacle, de-bak'l, *n.* a breaking-up: (*geol.*) a sudden flood: a stampede.

debar, de-bär', *v. t.* to bar out from: to exclude: to hinder.—*n.* **debar'ment.**

debark, de-bärk', *v. t.* or *v. i.* to land from a ship or boat: to disembark.

debase, de-bās', *v. t.* to lower: to make mean or of less value: to adulterate.—*a.* **debased',** degraded.

debate, de-bāt', *n.* a contention in words or argument.—*v. t.* to contend for in argument.—*v. i.* to deliberate: to join in debate.

debauch, de-bawch', *v. t.* to lead away from duty or allegiance: to corrupt with lewdness: to pervert.—*v. i.* to indulge in revelry,—*n.* a fit of intemperance or debauchery.—*p. a.* **debauched',** corrupt: profligate.

debenture, de-bent'ūr, *n.* a form of bond: a customs rebate certificate.

debilitate, de-bil'i-tāt, *v. t.* to make weak: to impair the strength of.

debit, deb'it, *n.* a debt or something due: an entry on the debtor side of an account.—*v. t.* to charge with debt: to enter on the debtor side.

debonair, deb-o-nār', *a.* of good appearance and manners: elegant: courteous: gay.

debouch, de-bösh', *v. i.* to march out from a narrow pass or confined place.

débris, dā-brē', *n. sing.* and *pl.* rubbish: ruins: a mass of rocky fragments.

debt, det, *n.* what one owes to another: what one becomes liable to do or suffer: a state of obligation or indebtedness: a duty: (*B.*) a sin.—*n.* **debt'or,** one who owes a debt: the side of an account on which debts are charged.

début, dā-bü', *n.* a beginning or first attempt: a first appearance before the public, as of an actor, etc.—*n.* **débutant',** one who makes his first public appearance:—*fem.* **débutanté'.**

decade, dek'ād, *n.* a group of ten, esp. a series of ten years.

decadence, de-kā'dens, **deca'dency,** *n.* state of decay.—*a.* **decā'dent,** decaying.

decagon, dek'a-gon, *n.* a plane figure of ten angles and sides.

decahedron, dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure having ten faces.—*a.* **decahē'dral.**

decalcomania, dē-kal-kō-mā'ni-a, *n.* the transferring of pictures to glass, wood, etc.

decalogue, dek'a-log, *n.* the ten commandments.

decamp, de-kamp', *v. i.* to go away, esp. secretly.

decanal, dek'an-al, *a.* pertaining to a dean or deanery.

Decandria, de-kan'dri-a, *n.* a class of plants having ten stamens.

decant, de-kant', *v. t.* to pour off, leaving sediment: to pour from one vessel into another.

decapitate, de-kap'i-tāt, *v. t.* to take the head from: to behead.

decapod, dek'a-pod, *n.* one of the shellfish which have ten feet or claws, as the crab.

decarbonate, de-kär'bon-āt, *v. t.* to deprive of carbon—also **decar'bonize.**

decay, dē-kā', *v. i.* to fall away from a state of health or excellence: to waste away.—*v. t.* to cause to waste away: to

DECORATIONS OF HONOR

Order of the Thistle (Great Britain, Scotland).

Grand Army of the Republic, U. S. A.

Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic (Spain).

Society of the Cincinnati (U. S. A.)

Order of the Black Eagle (Prussia).

Loyal Legion (U. S. A.)

Order of the Rue Crown (Saxony).

Order of St. Patrick (Ireland).

Order of St. Olaf (Sweden and Norway).

Order of the Eastern, Morning or Rising Sun (Japan).

Order of the Garter (Great Britain).

The Iron Cross (Prussia).

Legion of Honor (France).

Medal of Honor War Dept. U. S. A.

Order of the Crown of Würtemberg.

Order of Leopold (Belgium)

Order of the Oak Crown (Luxembourg).

Order of the Nishani-Medjidie (Turkey).

Victoria Cross (Great Britain).

Order of the Rose (Brazil).

impair.—*n.* a falling into a worse or less perfect state: a passing away: loss of fortune.—*p. a.* **decayed'**, reduced in circumstances.

decease, dē-sēs', *n.* death.—*v. i.* to die.—*p. a.* **deceased'**, dead.

deceit, de-sēt', *n.* act of deceiving: anything intended to mislead: fraud: falseness.—*adj.* **deceit'ful,** full of deceit: tending to deceive: insincere.

deceive, de-sēv', *v. t.* to mislead or cause to err: to cheat: to disappoint.

December, de-sem'bēr, *n.* the twelfth month of the year. [L. *decem*, ten.]

decemvir, de-sem'vir, *n.* one of ten magistrates who had absolute power in ancient Rome.

decennary, de-sen'ar-i, *n.* a period of ten years.—*a.* **decenn'ial,** happening every ten years.

decent, dē'sent, *a.* becoming: seemly: proper: modest: moderate.—*n.* **dē'cency,** becomingness: modesty.—*adv.* **dē'cently.**

decentralize, de-sen'tral-iz, *v. t.* to withdraw from the center.

deception, de-sep'shun, *n.* act of deceiving: the means by which it is sought to deceive.—*a.* **decep'tive,** tending to deceive: misleading.—*adv.* **decep'tively.**

decide, de-sīd', *v. t.* to determine: to end: to settle: to resolve.—*a.* **decid'ed,** determined: clear, unmistakable: resolute.—*adv.* **decid'edly.**

deciduous, de-sid'ū-us, *a.* falling in autumn, as leaves: not permanent.

decimal, des'i-mal, *a.* numbered or proceeding by tens.—*n.* a fraction having ten or some power of ten for its denominator.

decimate, des'i-māt, *v. t.* to take the tenth part of: to put to death every tenth man of.

decipher, de-sī'fēr, *v. t.* to read, as secret writing: to reveal.

decision, de-sizh'un, *n.* the act of deciding: settlement: judgment: the quality of being decided in character.—*a.* **deci'sive,** having the power of deciding: showing decision: final: positive.

deck, dek, *v. t.* to cover: to clothe: to adorn: to furnish with a deck, as a vessel.—*n.* a covering: a horizontal platform extending from one side of a vessel to the other: the part of a pack of cards that remains after the deal.

deckle, dek'l, *n.* the gauge on a paper-making machine.—*n.* **deck'le-edge,** the raw or ragged edge of hand-made paper.

declaim, de-klām', *v. i.* to make a set speech: to harangue: to recite in public.—*a.* **declam'atory,** of the nature of declamation: noisy and rhetorical merely.

declare, de-klār', *v. t.* to make known: to announce: to assert: to make a full statement of, as of goods at a custom-house.—*v. i.* to make a statement: to show cards in order to score.—*n.* **declarā'tion,** act of declaring: that which is declared: a written affirmation: in common law, the pleading in which the plaintiff sets forth his case.

declension, de-klen'shun, *n.* a falling off: decay: descent: (*gram.*) change of termination for the oblique cases.

decline, de-klīn', *v. i.* to bend or turn away from (a straight line): to deviate: to refuse: to bend down: to fail or decay: to stoop or condescend: to draw to an end.—*v. t.* to bend down: to turn away from: to refuse: to avoid: (*gram.*) to give the changes of a word in the oblique cases.—*n.* a falling off: deviation: decay: a gradual sinking of the bodily faculties, consumption.

declivity, de-kliv'i-ti, *n.* a place that declines, or slopes downward: inclination downward: a gradual descent.

decoct, de-kokt', *v. t.* to prepare by boiling: to extract the substance of by boiling: to boil: to devise.

décolleté, dā-kol-tā', *a.* with neck uncovered: of dress, low cut.

decompose, de-kum-pōz', *v. t.* to disunite, as parts composing anything: to resolve into original elements.

decompound, de-kum-pownd', *v. t.* to compound again; also, to divide a thing into its constituent parts.

decorate, dek'o-rāt, *v. t.* to ornament, to beautify: to honor with a badge or medal.

decorous, de-kō'rus, or dek'o-rus, *a.* becoming: suitable: proper: decent.—*adv.* **decō'rously.**—*n.* **decō'rum,** that which is becoming in outward appearance: propriety of conduct: decency.

decoy, de-koy', *v. t.* to allure: to entrap: to lure into a trap.—*n.* anything intended to allure into a snare.

decrease, de-krēs', *v. i.* to become less: to be diminished by degrees in size or power.—*v. t.* to make less: to lessen gradually.—*n.* a growing less.

decree, de-krē', *n.* an order by one in

authority: an edict or law: a judicial decision.—*v. t.* to decide or determine by sentence in law: to appoint.—*v. i.* to make a decree.

decrement, dek're-ment, *n.* the quantity lost by decrease. [L. *decrementum.*]

decrepit, de-krep'it, *a.* worn out by the infirmities of old age: in the last stage of decay.

decretal, de-krē'tal, *n.* pertaining to a decree. [L. *decretalis—decretum.*]

decry, de-krī, *v. t.* to cry down: to condemn: to censure as worthless.

decuple, dek'ū-pl, *a.* tenfold.—*n.* a number ten times repeated.

decussate, de-kus'āt, *v. i.* to cross in the form of an X: to cross, as lines.

dedicate, ded'i-kāt, *v. t.* to set apart and consecrate to some sacred purpose: to devote wholly or chiefly: to inscribe to any one.

deduce, de-dūs', *v. t.* to draw from: to infer from what precedes or from premises.—*ns.* **deduce'ment,** what is deduced; **deducibil'ity.**—*a.* **deduc'ible.**—*v. t.* **deduct',** to take from: to separate: to subtract.—*n.* **deduc'tion,** (1) the act of deducing: that which is deduced; (2) the act of deducting: that which is deducted: abatement.—*a.* **deduct'ive,** that is, or that may be, deduced from premises.

deed, dēd, *n.* something done: an act: an exploit: a legal transaction: the written evidence of it.

deem, dēm, *v. t.* or *v. i.* to judge: to think: to believe.

deep, dēp, *a.* extending far down or far from the outside: secret: wise and penetrating: cunning: very still: profound: profoundly learned: intense, heart-felt: sunk low: low or grave: (of a road) encumbered with mud, sand, or ruts.—*adv.* in a deep manner.—*n.* that which is deep: the sea.

deer, dēr, *n.* a quadruped of several species, as the stag, reindeer, etc.

deface, de-fās', *v. t.* to destroy or mar the face of, to disfigure: to obliterate.—*n.* **deface'ment,** act of defacing.

defalcate, de-fal'kāt, *v. t.* to deduct a part of, of money, etc.: to embezzle.—*n.* **defalcā'tion,** a diminution: embezzlement.

defame, de-fām', *v. t.* to take away the good fame or reputation of: to speak evil of: to charge falsely.—*n.* **defamā'tion,** the act of defaming: calumny.

default, de-fawlt', *n.* a fault, failing, or failure. defect: neglect to do what duty or law requires: failure to account for money intrusted to one's charge: offense.—*v. i.* to fail through neglect of duty.

defeasance, de-fēz'ans, *n.* undoing: defeat.—*a.* **defeas'ible,** that may be defeated or annulled.

defeat, de-fēt', *v. t.* to frustrate, beat, ruin.—*n.* a frustration of plans: ruin.

defecate, def'e-kāt, *v. t.* to clear from dregs: to purify.—*v. i.* to void excrement.—*n.* **defecā'tion.**

defect, de-fekt', *n.* a deficiency: imperfection: blemish: fault.—*n.* **defec'tion,** a failure, a falling away from duty: revolt.—*a.* **defect'ive,** having a defect: wanting in some necessary quality.

defend, de-fend', *v. t.* to guard or protect: to maintain against attack: (*law*) to resist, as a claim: to contest.—*ns.* **defend'ant,** a defender: (*law*) a person accused or sued.

defense, defence, de-fens', *n.* a defending: protection: vindication: (*law*) a defendant's plea.—*a.* **defense'less.**

defer, de-fĕr', *v. t.* to put off to another time: to delay.—*n.* **defer'ment.**

defer, de-fĕr', *v. i.* to yield to the wishes or opinions of another, or to authority.—*v. t.* to submit to or lay before.—*n.* **def'erence,** a deferring or yielding in judgment or opinion: regard: submission.—*a.* **deferen'tial,** expressing deference or respect.

defiance, de-fī'ans, *n.* the act of defying: challenge to combat: aggressiveness: contempt of opposition.—*a.* **defī'ant,** full of defiance, insolently bold.

deficient, de-fish'ent, *a.* wanting.—*n.* **defic'iency,** defect.—*adv.* **defic'iently.**—*n.* **def'icit,** deficiency, esp. of revenue, as compared with the expenditure.

defile, dē-fīl', *v. i.* to march off in file or line, or file by file.—*n.* a long narrow pass or way, in which troops can march only in file.

defile, de-fīl', *v. t.* to pollute or corrupt: to violate.—*ns.* **defile'ment,** act of defiling: foulness; **defil'er.**

define, de-fīn', *v. t.* to fix the bounds or limits of: to determine with precision: to describe accurately: to fix the meaning of.—*a.* **defin'able,** that may be de-

fined.—*a.* **def'inite,** defined: having distinct limits: fixed: exact: clear.

deflect, de-flekt', *v. i.* or *v. t.* to turn aside: to swerve or deviate from a right line or proper course.

deflower, deflour, de-flowr', *v. t.* to deprive of flowers: to deprive of grace and beauty: to ravish.

deform, de-form', *v. t.* to alter or injure the form of: to disfigure.—*n.* **deformā'tion.**—*p. a.* **deformed',** misshapen.—*n.* **deform'ity,** state of being deformed: ugliness: disfigurement.

defraud, de-frawd', *v. t.* to deprive of by fraud: to withhold wrongfully: to cheat or deceive.

defray, de-frā', *v. t.* to discharge, as the expenses of anything: to pay.

deft, deft, *a.* handy, clever.

defunct, de-funkt', *a.* having finished the course of life, dead.—*n.* a dead person.

defy, de-fī', *v. t.* to challenge: to brave.

degenerate, de-jen'ēr-āt, *a.* having departed from the high qualities of race or kind: become base.—*v. i.* to fall from a nobler state: to be or to grow worse.—*n.* one who has become base.

deglutition, deg-lö-tish'un, *n.* the act or power of swallowing.

degrade, de-grād', *v. t.* to lower in grade or rank: to deprive of office or dignity: to lower in character, value, or position: to disgrace.

degree, de-grē', *n.* a grade or step: one of a series of advances: relative position: rank: extent: a mark of distinction conferred by universities: the 360th part of a circle: a stage of longitude or latitude: nearness of relationship: comparative amount of guilt.

dehort, de-hort', *v. t.* to exhort from: to dissuade.—*n.* **dehortā'tion,** dissuasion.

dehydrate, de-hī'drāt, *v. t.* to deprive of water, chemically.—*v. i.* to lose water.

deify, dē'i-fī, *v. t.* to exalt to the rank of a god: to worship as a deity: to make god-like.

deign, dān, *v. i.* to condescend.—*v. t.* to give: to allow.

deist, dē'ist, *n.* one who believes in the existence of God, but not in revealed religion.—*n.* **dē'ism.**—*adjs.* **deist'ic, -al.**

deity, dē'i-ti, *n.* the divinity: godhead: a god or goddess: the Supreme Being

deject, de-jekt', *v. t.* to cast down the countenance or spirits of.—*a.* **deject'ed,** cast down: dispirited.—*adv.* **deject'edly.**

delaine, dē-lān', *n.* an untwilled light dress material, originally of wool.

delay, de-lā', *v. t.* to put off to another time: to defer: to hinder or retard.—*v. i.* to pause, linger, or put off time.—*n.* a putting off or deferring: a lingering.

dele, dē'lē, *v. t.* delete, efface, a direction in proofreading to remove superfluous matter, usually marked thus ð.

delectable, de-lekt'a-bl, *a.* delightful: pleasing.—*adv.* **delect'ably.**—*n.* **delectā'tion,** delight.

delegate, del'e-gāt, *v. t.* to send as a legate or representative: to intrust or commit to.—*n.* one who is delegated: a deputy or representative: the representative of a territory in congress.—*a.* delegated, deputed.

delete, de-lēt', *v. t.* to blot out: to erase: to destroy.

deleterious, del-e-tē'ri-us, *a.* tending to destroy life: hurtful or destructive.

deliberate, de-lib'ēr-āt, *v. t.* to weigh well in one's mind.—*v. i.* to consider the reasons for and against anything: to reflect: to consider.—*a.* well considered: slow in determining: cautious.

delicate, del'i-kāt, *a.* pleasing to the senses, esp. the taste: dainty: nicely discriminating or perceptive: tender: frail, not robust: requiring nice handling: refined in manners: gentle, polite, considerate: luxurious.—*n.* **del'icacy,** state or quality of being delicate: anything delicate or dainty.—*adv.* **del'icately.**—*n. pl.* **delicates'sen,** delicacies for the table: relishes.

delicious, de-lish'us, *a.* full of delicacies: highly pleasing to the senses: affording exquisite pleasure.

delight, de-līt', *v. t.* to please highly.—*v. i.* to have or take great pleasure: to be greatly pleased.—*n.* a high degree of pleasure: that which gives great pleasure.

delineate, de-lin'e-āt, *v. t.* to mark out with lines: to portray: to describe accurately in words.

delinquent, de-ling'kwent, *a.* failing in duty.—*n.* one who fails in or leaves his duty: a transgressor: a criminal.

deliquesce, del-i-kwes', *v. i.* to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture.

delirious, de-lir'i-us, *a.* wandering in mind: light-headed: insane.—*adv.* **delir'iously.**—*n.* **delir'ium,** state of being delirious: strong excitement.

deliver, de-liv'er, *v. t.* to liberate or set free from restraint or danger: to rescue from evil or fear: to give up or part with: to communicate: to pronounce: to give forth, as a blow, a ball, etc.: to bring forth in childbirth.

Delphian, del'fi-an, *a.* relating to *Delphi*, a town of ancient Greece, or to a famous oracle there.—Also **Del'phic.**

Delphinidæ, del-fin'i-dē, *n.* a family of cetaceans, including dolphins, grampuses, etc. [L. *delphinus*, a dolphin.]

delta, del'ta, *n.* the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, the capital form of which is Δ: a tract of land of like shape formed at the mouth of a river.

delude, de-lūd', *v. t.* to play or impose upon: to deceive.

deluge, del'ūj, *n.* a great overflow of water: a flood, esp. that in the days of Noah.—*v. t.* to inundate.

delusion, de-lū'zhun, *n.* the act of deluding: the state of being deluded.

demagnetize, de-mag'net-īz, *v. t.* to deprive of magnetic power.

demagog. Variant spelling of **demagogue.**

demagogue, dem'a-gog, *n.* a leader of the people: a popular and factious orator.

demand, dē-mand', *v. t.* to claim: to ask earnestly or authoritatively: to call for: to question.—*n.* the asking for what is due: an asking for with authority: a claim: earnest inquiry.

demarcation, demarkation, de-mark-ā'shun, *n.* the act of marking off or setting bounds to: division: a fixed limit.

demean, de-mēn', *v. t.* to conduct (with *self*): to behave.—*n.* **demeanor.**

demean, de-mēn', *v. t.* to make mean: to lower.

dement, de-ment', *v. t.* to drive crazy, render insane.—*p. a.* **dement'ed**, out of one's mind: insane.

dementia, de-men'shi-a, *n.* general mental enfeeblement.

demerit, de-mer'it, *n.* ill-desert: fault: crime: a mark noting deficiency.

demesne, de-mēn', *n.* any estate in land. [A form of *domain.*]

demi-, dem'i, *pfx.* half, as in *demi*-god. [Fr. *demi*, half—L. *dimidius.*]

demigod, dem'i-god, *n.* half a god: one whose nature is partly divine.

demijohn, dem'i-jon, *n.* a glass bottle with a full body and narrow neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

demise, dē-mīz', *n.* death, esp. of a distinguished person: a transfer of an estate to a successor.—*v. t.* to send down to a successor: to bequeath by will.

demi-semiquaver, dem'i-sem'i-kwā-vĕr, *n.* (*mus.*) a note equal in time to the half of a semiquaver.

demit, de-mit', *v. t.* to relinquish: to resign. [See *demise.*]

demiurge, dem'i-urj, *n.* the maker of the world.

demi-volt, dem'i-volt, *n.* a half-turn of a horse, the forelegs being raised.

democracy, de-mok'ra-si, *n.* a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people collectively, and is administered by them or by officers appointed by them: the people: (D-) the Democratic party.—*n.* **dem'o-crat**, one who adheres to or promotes democracy as a principle.

demography, dē-mog'ra-fi, *n.* vital and social statistics, as applied to the study of nations and races.

demoiselle, dem-wa-zel', *n.* a young lady. [Fr.]

demolish, de-mol'ish, *t.* to destroy, lay in ruins, to ruin.

demology, de-mol'o-ji, *n.* same as **demography**: the theory of the origin and development of nations.

demon, dē'mon, *n.* an evil spirit, a devil, a spirit:—*fem.* **dē'moness.**—*adjs.* **demō'niac; demonī'acal**, pertaining to or like demons or evil spirits: influenced by demons.

demonetize, dē-mon'e-tīz, *v.* to divest of value as money.—*n.* **demonetizā'tion.**

demonstrate, de-mon'strāt, *v. t.* to show or point out clearly: to prove with certainty.

demoralize, de-mor'al-īz, *v. t.* to corrupt in morals: to deprive of spirit and confidence: to throw into confusion.

demulcent, de-mul'sent, *a.* soothing.

demur, de-mĕr', *v. i.* to hesitate: to object.—*n.* a stop: pause, hesitation.—*ns.* **demur'rage**, an allowance made for undue delay or detention of freight; **demur'rer**, one who demurs: (*law*) a plea in law that, even if the opponent's facts are as he says, they yet do not support his case.

demure, de-mūr', *a.* sober; staid;

modest: affectedly modest: making a show of gravity.—*adv.* **demure'ly.**

demy, de-mī', *n.* a size of paper 21 by 16 in. [Fr. *demi,* half.]

den, den, *n.* the hollow lair of a wild beast: a kind of pit: a haunt of vice.

denature, or **denaturize,** de-nā'ture, *v. t.* to render unnatural. **Denatured alcohol,** alcohol rendered unfit for beverage or medicinal purposes, valuable as cheap fuel for engines, etc.

dendrite, den'drīt, *n.* a mineral.

denial, de-nī'al, *n.* act of denying or saying no: contradiction: refusal.

denim, den'im, *n.* a colored twilled fabric for overalls, etc.

denizen, den'i-zn, *n.* an inhabitant.

denominate, dē-nom'in-āt, *v. t.* to give a name to: to call—*n.* **denomina'tion,** act of naming: a name or title: a collection of individuals called by same name: a sect.—*a.* **denomina'tional.**

denote, dē-nōt', *v. t.* to note or mark off: to indicate by a sign: to mean.

dénouement, dā-nō'mon, *n.* the unraveling of a plot or story: the issue.

denounce, de-nowns', *v. t.* to inform against or accuse publicly.

dense, dens, *a.* thick, close, compact: impenetrably stupid.—*adv.* **dense'ly.**

dent, dent, *n.* a small hollow made by pressure or a blow.—*v. t.* to make a mark by means of a blow.

dental, den'tal, *a.* belonging to the teeth: produced by the aid of the teeth.

dentate, -d, den'tāt, -ed, *a.* toothed: notched: set as with teeth.

denticle, den'ti-kl, *n.* a small tooth.

dentrifice, den'ti-fris, *n.* a substance used in rubbing or cleaning the teeth.

dentin, dentine, den'tin, *n.* the substance of which the tooth is formed.

dentist, den'tist, *n.* one who remedies diseases of the teeth, or inserts artificial teeth.

dentoid, den'toid, *a.* tooth shaped.

denude, de-nūd', *v. t.* to make nude or naked: to lay bare.—*n.* **denudā'tion.**

denunciate, de-nun'shi-āt, *v. t.* same as **denounce.**—*ns.* **denunciation** (-shi-ā'-), any formal declaration: act of denouncing: a threat.

deny, de-nī', *v. t.* to gainsay or declare not to be true: to reject.

deodorize, dē-ō'dor-īz, *v. t.* to take the odor or smell from.

deontology, dē-on-tol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of duty, ethics.

deoxidate, de-oks'i-dāt, *v. t.* to take oxygen from, or reduce from the state of an oxid—also **deox'idize.**

depart, de-pärt', *v. t.* to go away: to quit or leave: to die.

department, de-pärt'ment, *n.* a part or portion: a separate part of business or duty: a section of the administration.

depend, de-pend', *v. i.* to hang down: to be sustained by or connected with anything: to be pending: to rely: to rest.—*a.* **depend'able,** that may be depended on.—*a.* **depend'ent,** depending, relying on, contingent, relative.—*n.* a subordinate: a hanger-on.

depict, de-pikt', *v. t.* to paint carefully: to make a likeness of: to describe.

depilate, dep'i-lāt, *v. t.* to remove the hair from.—*ns.* **depilā'tion, depil'atory.**

deplete, de-plēt', *v. t.* to empty, reduce, exhaust.—*n.* **deplē'tion.**

deplore, de-plōr', *v. t.* to feel or express deep grief for.—*a.* **deplor'able.**

deploy, de-ploy', *v. t.* to unfold: to open out or extend.—*v. i.* to open: to extend from column into line.

depolarize, de-pō'lar-īz, *v. t.* to deprive of polarity.—*n.* **depolarizā'tion.**

deponent, de-pō'nent, *a.* (*gram.*) applied to verbs with a passive form but an active signification.—*n.* one who makes a deposition, esp. under oath.

depopulate, de-pop'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to deprive of population.—*n.* **depopulā'tion.**

deport, de-pōrt', *v. t.* to transport, to exile: to behave.

depose, de-pōz', *v. t.* to remove from a high station: to degrade: to strip: to attest.

deposit, de-poz'it, *v. t.* to put or set down: to place: to lay up or past: to intrust.—*n.* that which is deposited or put down: something intrusted to another's care, esp. money put in a bank: a pledge.

deposition, dep-o-zish'un, *n.* act of deposing or of deponing: declaration, testimony taken authoritatively: removal: act of depositing: what is deposited.

depot, dē'pō, or dep'ō, *n.* a place of deposit: a storehouse: a military station: a railroad station.

deprave, de-prāv', *v. t.* to make bad or worse: to corrupt.—*n.* **depravā'tion,** act of depraving: state of being depraved: depravity.

deprecate, dep're-kāt, *v. t.* to try to ward off by prayer: to regret deeply.

depreciate, de-prē'shi-āt, *v. t.* to lower the worth of: to undervalue: to disparage.—*v. i.* to fall in value.—*n.* **depreciā'tion,** the falling of value.

depredate, dep're-dāt, *v. t.* to plunder or prey upon: to rob: to lay waste: to devour.

depress, de-pres', *v. t.* to press down: to let down: to lower: to humble: to dispirit or cast a gloom over.—*p. a.* **depressed',** pressed down: lowered: humbled: dejected: dispirited.

deprive, de-prīv', *v. t.* to take away from: to dispossess: to bereave.

depth, depth, *n.* deepness: the measure of deepness down or inwards: a deep place: the sea: the middle, as depth of winter: abstruseness: extent of sagacity.

depute, de-pūt', *v. t.* to appoint or send, as a substitute or agent: to make over (one's powers) to another.

derange, de-rānj', *v. t.* to put out of place or order: to disorder.

derelict, der'e-likt, *a.* forsaken: abandoned.—*n.* anything forsaken.

deride, de-rīd', *v. t.* to laugh at: to mock.

derision, de-rizh'un, *n.* act of deriding: mockery: a laughing-stock.

derive, de-rīv', *v. t.* to draw from, as water from a river: to take or receive from a source: to infer: (*ety.*) to trace a word to its root.—*a.* **derīv'able.**

derm, dĕrm, *n.* the skin—also **der'ma; der'mis.**—*adjs.* **der'mal; der'mic; dermat'ic,** pertaining to the skin.

derogate, der'o-gāt, *v. i.* to lessen by taking away: to detract.—*n.* **derogā'tion,** a taking from: detraction: depreciation.—*a.* **derog'atory,** detracting: injurious.

derrick, der'ik, *n.* an apparatus with tackle for lifting weights: the framework over an oil-well. [From *Derrick,* the name of a hangman in the early part of the 17th century.]

Derrick Crane.

derringer, der'in-jĕr, *n.* a large-bored pistol, with one barrel—from the inventor, an American.

dervish, dĕr'vish, *n.* a Mohammedan monk: a Sudanese fanatic.

descant, des'kant, *v. i.* to discourse at length: to comment.

descend, dē-send', *v. i.* to climb down: to pass from a higher to a lower place or condition: to fall upon or invade: to be derived.—*v. t.* to go down upon: to go to the bottom of.—*n.* **descend'ant,** one who descends, as offspring from an ancestor.—*a.* **descend'ent,** going down: proceeding from an ancestor.

describe, dē-skrīb', *v. t.* to trace out or delineate: to give an account of.

description, de-skrip'shun, *n.* act of describing: an account in words: definition: sort, class, or kind.—*a.* **descrip'tive,** containing description.

descry, de-skrī', *v. t.* to discover by the eye: to espy.

desecrate, des'e-krāt, *v. t.* to divert from a sacred purpose: to profane.

desert, de-zĕrt', *n.* the reward or punishment deserved: claim to reward.

desert, de-zĕrt', *v. t.* to leave: to forsake.—*v. i.* to run away: to quit a service, as the army, without permission.

desert, dez'ert, *a.* deserted: desolate: uninhabited: uncultivated.—*n.* a desolate or barren place: a wilderness: a solitude.

deserve, de-zĕrv', *v. t.* to earn by service: to merit.—*v. i.* to be worthy of reward.—*a.* **deserv'ing,** worthy.

deshabille, des-a-bil', *n.* an undress: a careless toilet.—Also **dishabille.**

desiccate, de-sik'āt, or des'i-kāt, *v. t.* to dry up.—*v. i.* to grow dry.

desiderate, de-sid'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* to long for.—*a.* **desid'erative,** implying desire.

design, de-zīn', *v. t.* to draw: to form a plan of: to contrive: to intend.—*n.* a drawing or sketch: a plan in outline: plot: intention.

desire, de-zīr', *v. t.* to long for the possession of: to wish for: to request, ask.—*v. i.* to be in a state of desire.

desist, de-sist', *v. i.* to stop: to forbear.

desk, desk, *n.* a piece of furniture for the use of writers or readers, often fitted with drawers, etc.: a writing-box.

desman, des'man, *n.* a kind of musk-rat, found in Russia and the Pyrenees.

desmology, des-mol'o-ji, *n.* the anatomy of the ligaments.

desolate, des'o-lāt, *v. t.* to make solitary: to deprive of inhabitants: to lay

waste.—*a.* solitary: destitute of inhabitants: laid waste.

despair, de-spār', *v. i.* to be without hope: to despond.—*n.* want of hope: utter hopelessness: that which causes despair.—*p. a.* **despair'ing,** apt to despair: full of despair.

despatch, de-spach', **dispatch,** dis-pach', *v. t.* to send away hastily: to send out of the world: to put to death: to dispose of: to perform speedily.

desperado, des-pēr-ā'dō, *n.* a desperate fellow: one reckless of danger.

desperate, des'pēr-āt, *a.* in a state of despair: hopeless: beyond hope: fearless of danger: rash: furious.

despicable, des'pi-ka-bl, *a.* deserving to be despised: contemptible: worthless.

despise, de-spīz', *v. t.* to look down upon with contempt: to scorn.

despite, de-spīt', *n.* a looking down upon with contempt.—*prep.* in spite of: notwithstanding.—*a.* **despite'ful.**

despoil, de-spoil', *v. t.* to spoil completely: to strip: to bereave: to rob.

despond, de-spond', *v. i.* to lose hope or courage: to despair.

despot, des'pot, *n.* one invested with absolute power: a tyrant.

dessert, dez-ērt', *n.* fruits, confections, etc., served at the close of meals, etc.

destine, des'tin, *v. t.* to ordain or appoint to a certain use or state—*ns.* **destination,** purpose or end to which any thing is destined or appointed: place to which one is going; **des'tiny,** purpose or end to which a person or thing is destined or appointed: unavoidable fate.

destitute, des'ti-tūt, *a.* left alone: forsaken: in want, needy.

destroy, de-stroy', *v. t.* to pull down: to overturn: to ruin: to put an end to.

destroyer, de-stroy'-er, *n.* a speedy naval vessel designed specially to destroy torpedo boats.

destruction, de-struk'shun, *n.* act of destroying: overthrow: ruin: death.

desudation, des-ū-dā'shun, *n.* a violent sweating: an eruption of small pimples.

desuetude, des'we-tūd, *n.* disuse: discontinuance of custom, habit, or practice.

desultory, des'ul-tor-i, *a.* jumping from one thing to another: rambling.

detach, de-tach', *v. t.* to unfasten: to take from or separate: to withdraw: to send off on special service.

detail, de-tāl', *v. t.* to relate minutely: to set apart for a particular service.—*n.* (de-tāl', or dē'tāl) a small part: an item: a particular account.—*a.* **detailed'.**

detain, de-tān', *v. t.* to hold from or back: to stop: to keep: to keep in custody.

detect, de-tekt', *v. t.* (*lit.*) to uncover —hence to discover: to find out.—*n.* **detec'tion,** discovery of something hidden.

detention, de-ten'shun, *n.* act of detaining: state of being detained: confinement: delay.

deter, de-tēr', *v. t.* to frighten from: to hinder or prevent.

deterge, de-tērj', *v. t.* to cleanse (as a wound).

deteriorate, de-tē'ri-o-rāt, *v. t.* to make worse.—*v. i.* to grow worse.

determine, dē-tēr'min, *v. t.* to put terms or bounds to: to limit: to influence: to put an end to: to define.—*v. i.* to come to a decision: to resolve.—*n.* **determinā'tion,** that which is determined or resolved on: end: direction to a certain end.

deterrent, de-tēr'ent, *a.* serving to deter.—*n.* anything that deters.

detersion, de-tēr'shun, *n.* act of cleansing.

detest, de-test', *v. t.* to hate intensely. —*a.* **detest'able,** worthy of being detested: abominable.—*adv.* **detest'ably.**

dethrone, de-thrōn', *v. t.* to remove from a throne.—*n.* **dethrone'ment.**

detonate, det'o-nāt, *v. i.* to explode. —*v. t.* to cause to explode.—*ns.* **detonā'tion,** an explosion with report.

detour, de-tör', *n.* a winding: a circuitous way.

detract, de-trakt', *v. t.* to take away, abate: to defame.—*v. i.* to take away reputation (with *from*): to diminish.—*n.* **detrac'tion,** depreciation: slander.

detrain, de-trān', *v. t.* to set down out of a railway train, as troops.—*v. i.* to come out of a train.

detriment, det'ri-ment, *n.* diminution: damage: loss.—*a.* **detriment'al.**

detritus, de-trī'tus, *n.* an aggregate of broken or loosened fragments, esp. of rock.—*n.* **detri'tion,** a wearing away.

deuce, dūs, *n.* a card or die with two spots.

deuce, dūs, *n.* the devil—in exclamatory phrases.—*a.* **deuced** (dū'sed), devilish: excessive.—*adv.* confoundedly.

devastate, dev'as-tāt, *v. t.* to lay

waste: to plunder.—*n.* **devastā'tion,** act of devastating.

develop, dē-vel'op, *v. t.* to unroll: to unfold: to lay open by degrees: to promote the growth of: (*phot.*) to make (the latent picture) visible by chemical applications.—*v. i.* to grow into: to open out: to evolve.—*n.* **devel'opment,** a gradual unfolding or growth.

deviate, dē'vi-āt, *v. i.* to go from the way: to turn aside: to err.—*v. t.* to cause to diverge.

device, de-vīs', *n.* that which is devised or designed: contrivance: power of devising: genius.

devil, dev'l, *v. t.* (*cook.*) to season highly and broil.

devil, dev'l, *n.* the supreme spirit of evil, Satan: any evil spirit: a very wicked person: a fellow, as in 'poor devil', an expletive.

devious, dē'vi-us, *a.* from or out of the way: roundabout: erring.

devise, de-vīz', *v. t.* to imagine: to scheme: to contrive: to give by will: to bequeath.—*v. i.* to consider, scheme.

devoid, de-void', *a.* destitute: free from.

devoir, dev-wawr', *n.* duty: an act of civility. [Fr.,—L. *debere,* to owe.]

devolution, dev-ol-ū'shun, *n.* a passing from one person to another.

devolve, de-volv', *v. t.* to hand down: to deliver over.—*v. i.* to fall or pass over.

devote, de-vōt', *v. t.* to vow: to set apart or dedicate by solemn act: to doom: to give up wholly.—*a.* **devōt'ed,** given up, as by a vow: doomed: strongly attached: zealous.—*adv.* **devōt'edly.**

devour, de-vowr', *v. t.* to swallow greedily: to eat up: to destroy: to gaze intently on.—*n.* **devour'er.**

devout, de-vowt', *a.* pious: solemn: earnest.—*adv.* **devout'ly.**

dew, dū, *n.* moisture deposited from the air on cooling, esp. at night: early freshness.—*v. t.* to wet with dew.

dewlap, dū'lap, *n.* the pendulous skin under the throat of oxen, dogs, etc.

dexter, deks'tēr, *a.* on the right-hand side: right.—*n.* **dexter'ity,** right-handedness: cleverness: readiness and skill: adroitness.—*adjs.* **dex'terous, dex'trous,** right-handed: adroit: subtle.—*adv.* **dex'terously.**

dextrine, deks'trin, *n.* starch altered by the action of acids, diastase, or heat.

dhow, dow, *n.* a native African vessel.

diabetes, dī-a-bē'tēz, *n.* a disease marked by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine.

diablerie, diablery, di-ab-le-rē', *n.* magic: sorcery. [Fr.,—*diable,* devil.]

diabolic, -al, dī-a-bol'ik, -al, *a.* devilish.

diacaustic, dī-a-kaws'tik, *a.* pertaining to curves formed by the intersections of rays of refracted light.

diacoustic, dī-a-kows'tik, *a.* pertaining to the refraction of sound.

diacritic, -al, dī-a-krit'ik, -al, *a.* distinguishing between—used of marks or points attached to the letters of various languages.

diactinic, dī-ak-tin'ik, *a.* capable of transmitting the actinic rays of the sun.

diadem, dī'a-dem, *n.* a fillet worn as a badge of royalty: a crown.

diaglyph, dī'a-glif, *n.* an intaglio.

diagnosis, dī-ag-nō'sis, *n.* the distinguishing of a disease by means of its symptoms: a brief description.

diagometer, dī-a-gom'e-tēr, *n.* a form of electroscope.

diagonal, dī-ag'o-nal, *a.* through the corners, or from an angle to an opposite angle of a four- or many-sided figure.

diagram, dī'a-gram, *n.* a figure or plan drawn to illustrate any statement: a record traced by an automatic indicator.—*n.* **dī'agraph,** an instrument for enabling unskilled persons to draw objects in outline.

dial, dī'al, *n.* an instrument for showing the time of day by the sun's shadow: a timepiece: the face of a watch, clock, gauge, etc.

dialect, dī'a-lekt, *n.* variety of a language peculiar to a district: a peculiar manner of speaking.

dialectic, -al, dī-a-lek'tik, -al, *a.* pertaining to dialect or to dialectics: logical.

diallage, dī'al-āj, *n.* a mineral nearly allied to augite.

dialogue, dī'a-log, *n.* conversation between two or more persons.

dialysis, dī-al'i-sis, *n.* (*chem.*) the separation of substances by diffusion through a membranous septum or partition: dieresis: dissolution.

diamantiferous, dī-a-man-tif'er-us, *a.* yielding diamonds. [Fr. *diamantifère.*]

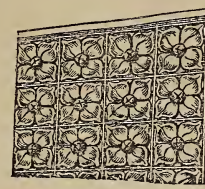
diameter, dī-am'e-tēr, *n.* the measure through or across.

diamond, dī'a-mond, *n.* the most valuable of all gems, and the hardest of all substances: a four-sided figure with two obtuse and two acute angles.

dianoetic, dī-a-nō-et'ik, *a.* capable of thought.

diapason, dī-a-pā'zon, *n.* a whole octave: a harmony: correct pitch: the foundation-stop of an organ.

diaper, dī'a-pēr, *n.* linen cloth woven in figures, used for towels and napkins: a form of decorative work in architecture consisting of a floral or geometric pattern in low relief. [O. Fr. *diaspre, diapre.*]



Diaper Work.

diaphanous, dī-af'a-nus, *a.* shining or appearing through, transparent, clear.

diaphoretic, dī-a-fo-ret'ik, *a.* promoting perspiration.

diaphragm, dī'a-fram, *n.* a thin partition or dividing membrane: the *midriff.*

diarchy, dī'är-ki, *n.* government by two persons.

diarrhea, diarrhœa, dī-a-rē'a, *n.* a persistent purging or looseness of the bowels.

diarthrosis, di-är-thrō'sis, *n.* free arthrosis. [Gr.]

diary, dī'a-ri, *n.* a daily record.

diastase, dī'as-tās, *n.* a ferment developed during the germination of all seeds.

diastasis, dī-as'ta-sis, *n.* (*surg.*) separation of bones without fracture. [Gr.]

diastole, dī-as'to-lē, *n.* dilation of the heart, auricles, and arteries.

diathermal, dī-a-thēr'mal, *a.* letting heat through.

diatribe, dī'a-trīb, *n.* an invective harangue.

dib, dib, *v. i.* to dip, as in angling.

dice, *pl.* of **die,** 2.—*v. i.* to play with dice.

dichotomy, dī-kot'o-mi, *n.* a division into two parts.

dichromatism, dī-krō'ma-tizm, *n.* (*zool.*) the quality of presenting two different colors or systems of coloration, as at different seasons.—*a.* **dichromat'ic.**

dicker, dik'ēr, *n.* petty trade.—*v. i.* to haggle.

dicky, dickey, dik'i, *n.* a seat for servants at the back of a carriage: a false shirt front.

diclinic, dī-klin'ik, *a.* (*crystal.*) having two of the intersections of the axes oblique.

dicotyledon, dī-kot-i-lē'don, *n.* a plant having two seed-lobes.

dictate, dik'tāt, *v. t.* to tell another what to say or write: to communicate with authority: to point out: to command.—*n.* an order, rule, or direction: impulse.

diction, dik'shun, *n.* manner of speaking or expressing: choice of words.

dictionary, dik'shun-a-ri, *n.* a book containing the words of a language alphabetically arranged, with their meanings, etymology, etc.

dictum, dik'tum, *n.* an authoritative saying:—*pl.* **dic'ta.** [L.]

did, did, **didst,** didst, *pa. t.* of **do.**

didactic, -al, di-dak'tik, -al, *a.* fitted or intended to teach: instructive.

diddle, did'l, *v. t.* to cajole, swindle.

dido, dī'dō, *n.* (*slang*) an antic, caper: a clever trick.

diduction, dī-duk'shun, *n.* separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

die, dī, *v. i.* to lose life: to perish: to wither: to languish: to become insensible:—*pr. p.* dy'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* died.

die, dī, *n.* a small cube used in gaming by being thrown from a box: any small cubical body: hazard:—*pl.* **dice.**

die, dī, *n.* a stamp for impressing coin, etc.: the cubical part of a pedestal.

diegesis, dī-e-jē'sis, *n.* (*rhet.*) recital of facts. [Gr.]

dieresis, dī-er'e-sis, *n.* a mark (ü) placed over one of two vowels to show that it is to be pronounced separately, as *aërial, zoölogy.*—Also **diæresis.**

diet, dī'et, *n.* mode of living, with especial reference to food: food prescribed by a physician: allowance of food.—*v. t.* to furnish with food.

diet, dī'et, *n.* the chief national council in several countries in Europe.

differ, dif'ēr, *v. i.* to be unlike, distinct, or various: to disagree (with *from, with*): to fall out, dispute (*with*).

difficult, dif'i-kult, *a.* not easy: hard to be done: requiring labor and pains:

hard to please.—*n.* **diff'iculty,** laboriousness: obstacle: objection: that which cannot be easily understood or believed.

diffident, dif'i-dent, *a.* distrustful of oneself: modest: bashful.—*n.* **diff'idence.**

diffract, dif-frakt', *v. t.* to break or separate into parts, as rays of light.

diffuse, dif-ūz', *v. t.* to pour out all round: to scatter: to circulate: to publish.—*v. i.* to spread.—*pa. p.* and *a.* **diffused',** spread widely: loose.

diffuse, dif-ūs', *a.* diffused: widely spread: wordy: not concise.

dig, dig, *v. t.* to excavate: to turn up, as earth: to cultivate with a spade: to poke or thrust, as spurs into a horse.—*v. i.* to till the ground: to occupy oneself in digging: to study hard:—*pr. p.* dig'ging; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* dug.

digest, di-jest', *v. t.* to dissolve in the stomach: to soften by heat and moisture: to distribute and arrange: to classify in the mind: to think over.—*v. i.* to be dissolved in the stomach: to be softened by heat and moisture.—*n.* **digestibil'ity.**

digest, dī'jest, *n.* a compilation, abridgment, or summary.

digit, dij'it, *n.* a finger or toe: any one of the nine numbers: the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

dignify, dig'ni-fī, *v. t.* to invest with honor: to exalt.—*a.* **dig'nified,** marked with dignity: exalted: noble: grave.

dignity, dig'ni-ti, *n.* the state of being dignified: elevation: grandeur of mien: preferment: high office.

digraph, dī'graf, *n.* two letters expressing but one sound, as *ph* in *digraph.*

digress, di-gres', *v. i.* to step aside or go from the main subject

dike, dīk, *n.* a trench, or the earth dug out and thrown up: a ditch.

dilapidate, di-lap'i-dāt, *v. t.* to lay waste: to suffer to go to ruin.

dilate, di-lāt', *v. t.* to enlarge: the opposite of *contract.*—*v. i.* to widen: to swell out: to speak at length.

dilatory, dil'a-tor-i, *a.* slow: given to procrastination: tending to delay.

dilemma, di-lem'a, *n.* a position where each of two alternative courses (or of all the feasible courses) is eminently undesirable: a trying practical difficulty.

dilettante, dil-et-an'te, *n.* a dabbler in art, science, or literature.

diligent, dil'i-jent, *a.* steady and earnest in application: industrious.—*n.* **dil'igence,** steady application: industry.

dill, dil, *n.* an umbelliferous annual, the seeds used in medicine.

dilly-dally, dil'i-dal'i, *v. i.* to loiter, trifle. [Colloq.]

dilogy, dil'ō-ji, *n.* repetition: intentional ambiguity.

dilute, dil-ūt', *v. t.* to make thinner or more liquid: to diminish the strength of by mixing, esp. with water.

dim, dim, *a.* not bright or distinct: obscure: mysterious.—*v. t.* to make dark: to obscure.—*v. i.* to become dim.

dime, dīm, *n.* a U. S. coin=the tenth part of a dollar, 10 cents.

dimension, di-men'shun, *n.* usually in *pl.,* measure in length, breadth, and thickness: extent: size.—*a.* **dimen'sional.**

dimidiate, di-mid'i-āt, *a.* divided into halves.

diminish, di-min'ish, *v. t.* to make less: to take a part from: to degrade.—*v. i.* to grow or appear less: to subside.

diminution, dim-in-ū'shun, *n.* a lessening: degradation.—*a.* **dimin'utive,** of a diminished size: small: contracted.—*n.* (*gram.*) a word formed from another to express a little one of the kind.

dimity, dim'i-ti, *n.* a kind of figured cotton cloth.

dimorphism, dī-mor'fizm, *n.* the property of crystallizing in two forms.

dimple, dim'pl, *n.* a small hollow: a small natural depression in the face.

din, din, *n.* a loud continued noise.—*v. t.* to assail (the ears) with noise.

dine, dīn, *v. i.* to take dinner.—*v. t.* to give a dinner to.

ding, ding, *v. i.* to ring, keep sounding.—*v. t.* to reiterate to a wearisome degree.—*n.* **ding'-dong,** the sound of bells ringing: monotony: sameness.

dinghy, dingy, dingey, ding'gi, *n.* the smallest ship's boat.

dingy, din'ji, *a.* of a dim or dark color: dull: soiled.—*n.* **din'giness.**

dinner, din'ĕr, *n.* the chief meal of the day: a feast.

dint, dint, *n.* a blow or stroke: the mark of a blow, dent: force: power.

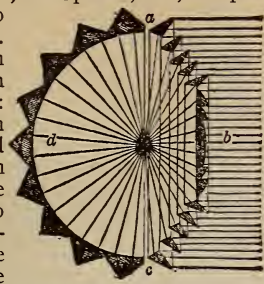
diocese, dī'ō-sēs, *n.* the circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction.

diopside, dī-op'sid, *n.* a variety of pyroxene. [Gr., *dia,* through, *opsis,* a view.]

dioptase, dī-op'tās, *n.* emerald copper ore.

diopter. See under **dioptric.**

dioptric, -al, dī-op'trik, -al, *a.* pertaining to dioptrics.—*ns.* **diop'ter,** an ancient form of theodolite: the index-arm of a graduated circle: in optics, the unit equal to one meter divided by the focal distance of a lens; **diop'trics,** the part of optics which treats of refracted light.



Transverse section of Dioptric System, showing rays of light passing through the dioptric lenses, *a, b, c,* in parallel lines, assisted by reflection from the dioptric spherical mirror, *a,d,c.*

diorama, dī-ō-rä'ma, *n.* an exhibition of pictures, illuminated, and viewed through an opening in the wall of a darkened chamber.

diorite, dī'o-rīt, *n.* a variety of trap-rock.

diosmosis, dī-oz-mō'sis, *n.* the transfusion of a liquid through a membrane.

dioxid, dī-oks'id, *n.* an oxid containing one equivalent of oxygen to two of a metal.

dip, dip, *v. t.* to drive or plunge into any liquid for a moment: to lower and raise again (as a flag): to baptize by immersion.—*v. i.* to sink: to enter slightly: to look cursorily: to incline downwards.—*n.* inclination downwards.

diphtheria, dif-thē'ri-a, *n.* a throat disease in which the air-passages become impeded.—*a.* **diphtherit'ic.**

diphthong, dif'thong, *n.* two vowel sounds pronounced as one syllable.

diploma, di-plō'ma, *n.* a writing conferring some honor or privilege, as a university degree, etc.

diplomacy, di-plō'ma-si, *n.* the art of negotiation, esp. between nations: political skill.—*adjs.* **diplomat'ic, -al,** pertaining to diplomacy.

diplopia, dip-lō'pi-a, *n.* double vision.

dipper, dip'er, *n.* one who dips: a large ladle: (**D-**) one of two constellations: a diving bird.

dipsomania, dip-sō-mā'ni-a, *n.* a morbid craving for alcoholic stimulants.

Diptera, dip'ter-a, *n. pl.* two-winged insects or flies.

dire, dīr, *a.* dreadful: calamitous in a high degree.—(*poet.*) **dire'ful.**

direct, di-rekt', *a.* quite straight: straightforward: in the line of descent: outspoken: sincere: unambiguous: unsophisticated in manner.—*v. t.* to keep or lay quite straight: to point or aim straightly or correctly: to point out the proper course to: to guide: to order: to mark with the name and residence of a person.—*v. i.* to act as director.—*n.* **direc'tion,** aim at a certain point: the line or course in which anything moves: guidance: command: the body of persons who guide or manage a matter: the written name and residence of a person.—*adv.* **direct'ly,** in a direct manner: without intermediary: immediately (in time and otherwise).

dirge, dērj, *n.* a funeral song or hymn.

dirigible, dir'i-ji-bl, *a.* that can be directed or steered.

dirk, dērk, *n.* a dagger or poniard.

dirt, dērt, *n.* any filthy substance, such as dung, mud, etc.: loose earth.—*v. t.* to make dirty.—*adv.* **dirt'ily.**—*n.* **dirt'iness.**—*a.* **dirt'y,** foul, filthy: unclean in thought or conversation: despicable: mean.—*v. t.* to soil with dirt.

disable, dis-ā'bl, *v. t.* to deprive of power: to weaken: to disqualify.

disabuse, dis-ab-ūz', *v. t.* to undeceive: to set right.

disadvantage, dis-ad-vant'āj, *n.* want of advantage: loss: injury.—*a.* **disadvantā'geous,** attended with disadvantage: unfavorable.

disaffect, dis-af-fekt', *v. t.* to take away the affection of: to make discontented or unfriendly.—*pa. p.* and *a.* **disaffect'ed,** ill-disposed, disloyal.

disaffirm, dis-af-fērm', *v. t.* to deny.

disagree, dis-a-grē', *v. i.* to differ or be at variance: to dissent: to quarrel: to prove unsuitable or a source of annoyance.—*a.* **disagree'able,** not agreeable: unpleasant: offensive.

disallow, dis-al-low', *v. t.* not to allow: to refuse permission to: to deny the authority of: to reject.

disappear, dis-ap-pēr', *v. i.* to vanish from sight.—*n.* **disappear'ance,** a ceasing to appear: removal from sight, flight.

disappoint, dis-ap-point', *v. t.* to frustrate of what is appointed: to deprive of what one expected.—*p. adjs.* **disappoint'ed,** balked: frustrated; **disappoint'ing,** causing disappointment.

disapprobation, dis-ap-pro-bā'shun, *n.* censure: dislike.

disapprove, dis-a-pröv', *v. t.* to regard as bad or blameworthy (usually followed with *of*): to reject.

disarm, dis-ärm, *v. t.* to deprive of arms: to render defenseless: to quell: to deprive of the power to hurt: to reduce to a peace footing.—*v. i.* to disband troops, reduce national armaments to a peace footing.

disarrange, dis-ar-rānj', *v. t.* to undo the arrangement of: to disorder: to derange.—*n.* **disarrange'ment.**

disarray, dis-ar-rā', *v. t.* to break the array of.

disassociate, dis-as-sō'shi-āt, *v. t.* to disconnect things associated.

disaster, diz-as'tẽr, *n.* an adverse or unfortunate event: a great and sudden misfortune: calamity.—*a.* **disas'trous,** calamitous, ruinous: gloomy: foreboding.

disavow, dis-a-vow', *v. t.* to disclaim knowledge of, sanction of, or connection with: to disown: to deny.

disband, dis-band', *v. t.* to break up: to disperse, esp. of troops.—*v. i.* to break up.—*n.* **disband'ment.**

disbar, disbär', *v. t.* to expel (a lawyer) from the bar.

disbark, dis-bärk', *v. t.* to disembark.

disbelieve, dis-be-lēv', *v. t.* to refuse belief or credit to: to deny the truth of.—*ns.* **disbelief',** **disbeliev'er.**

disburden, dis-bẽr'dn, *v. t.* to unburden or rid of a burden: to free.

disburse, dis-bẽrs', *v. t.* to pay out.—*n.* **disburse'ment,** a paying out: that which is paid out.

discard, dis-kärd, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to throw away, as not needed or not allowed by the game, said of cards: in whist, to throw down a (useless) card of another suit when one cannot follow suit and cannot or will not trump: to cast off: to discharge: to reject.—*n.* the act of discarding.

discern, diz-ẽrn', *v. t.* to distinguish clearly by the eye or understanding: to judge (sometimes with *between*).

discharge, dis-chärj', *v. t.* to free from a load or charge: to unload or remove, as cargo: to set free: to acquit: to dismiss: to fire, as a gun: to let out or emit: to perform, as duties: to pay, as an account.—*n.* act of discharging or of being discharged.—*n.* **discharg'er.**

disciple, dis-ī'pl, *n.* one who follows or believes in the doctrine of another.

discipline, dis'i-plin, *n.* instruction: training, or mode of life in accordance with rules: subjection to control: order: severe training: mortification: punishment.—*v. t.* to subject to discipline: to train: to educate: to bring under control: to chastise.—*n.* **disciplinā'rian,** one who enforces strict discipline.

disclaim, dis-klām', *v. t.* to renounce all claim to: to refuse to acknowledge or be responsible for: to reject.

disclose, dis-klōz', *v. t.* to unclose: to open: to lay open: to bring to light: to reveal.— *n.* **disclō'sure,** act of disclosing: a bringing to light or revealing.

discolor, dis-kul'ur, *v. t.* to take away color from: to change or to spoil the natural color of: to alter the appearance of: to mark with other colors, to stain: to dirty, disfigure.—*n.* **discolorā'tion,** act of discoloring: state of being discolored: stain.—*p. a.* **discol'ored.**

discomfit, dis-kum'fit, *v. t.* to disconcert, to balk: to defeat or rout.

discomfort, dis-kum'furt, *n.* want of comfort: uneasiness: pain.—*v. t.* to deprive of comfort: to make uneasy: to pain: to grieve.

discommode, dis-kum-ōd', *v. t.* to incommode.

disconcert, dis-kun-sẽrt', *v. t.* to disturb: to frustrate: to defeat: to put out of countenance.

disconnect, dis-kun-ekt', *v. t.* to separate or disjoin (with *from*).—*p. a.* **disconnect'ed,** separated: loosely united, as of a discourse.—*n.* **disconnec'tion.**

disconsolate, dis-kon'sō-lāt, *a.* without consolation or comfort: hopeless.

discontent, dis-kun-tent', *a.* not content: dissatisfied: ill-humored.—*n.* want of content: dissatisfaction.—*v. t.* to deprive of content.

discontinue, dis-kun-tin'ū, *v. t.* to cease to continue: to put an end to: to leave off: to stop.—*v. i.* to cease: to be separated from.

discord, dis'kord, *n.* disagreement, strife: difference or contrariety of qual-

ities: a combination of inharmonious sounds.—*v. i.* **discord'**, to disagree.

discount, dis'kownt, *n.* a deduction from a price or from a bill: an allowance for prompt or advanced payment: a deduction for interest in buying commercial paper.—*v. t.* **discount'**, to allow discount on: to advance money on, deducting discount: to put a reduced value on, as an extravagant statement or fabulous story.

discountenance, dis-kown'ten-ans, *v. t.* to refuse countenance or support to: to discourage.—*n.* cold treatment: disapprobation.

discourage, dis-kur'āj, *v. t.* to take away the courage of: to dishearten: to dissuade from: to seek to check by showing disfavor to.

discourse, dis-kōrs', *n.* speech or language generally: conversation: a treatise: a sermon.—*v. i.* to talk or converse: to reason: to treat formally.—*v. t.* to utter or give forth.—*a.* **discours'ive.**

discourteous, dis-kĕrt'yus, *a.* wanting in good manners: uncivil: rude.

discous, disk'us, *a.* disk-like: broad.

discover, dis-kuv'ĕr, *v. t.* to uncover: to lay open or expose: to exhibit: to make known: to find out: to espy.

discredit, dis-kred'it, *n.* want of credit: bad credit: ill-repute: disgrace.—*v. t.* to refuse credit to, or belief in: to deprive of credibility.

discreet, dis-krēt', *a.* having discernment: wary: circumspect: prudent.

discrepancy, dis-krep'an-si, *n.* disagreement, variance of facts or sentiments.

discretion, dis-kresh'un, *n.* quality of being discreet: prudence: liberty to act at pleasure.

discriminate, dis-krim'i-nāt, *v. t.* to note the difference between: to distinguish: to select from others.—*v. i.* to make a difference or distinction.

discursive, dis-kĕr'siv, *a.* roving, desultory: intellectual, rational.

discuss, dis-kus', *v. t.* to examine in detail: to debate: to sift.

disdain, dis-dān', *v. t.* to think unworthy: to reject as unsuitable: to scorn.—*n.* a feeling of scorn or aversion: haughtiness.—*a.* **disdain'ful.**

disease, diz-ēz', *n.* a disorder or want of health in mind or body: perverted function: ailment: cause of pain.

disembark, dis-em-bärk', *v. t.* to land: to take out of a ship.—*v. i.* to quit a ship: to land.

disembogue, dis-em-bōg', *v. t.* and *v. i.* to discharge at the mouth, as a stream.

disembowel, dis-em-bow'el, *v. t.* to take out the bowels of: to tear out the inside of.—*n.* **disembow'elment.**

disenchant, dis-en-chant', *v. t.* to free from enchantment, to disillusionize.

disencumber, dis-en-kum'ber, *v. t.* to free from encumbrance: to disburden.

disengage, dis-en-gāj', *v. t.* to free from being engaged: to separate: to set free: to release.—*n.* **disengage'ment.**

disentail, dis-en-tāl', *v. t.* to break the entail of (an estate): to divest.

disentangle, dis-en-tang'gl, *v. t.* to free from entanglement or disorder: to unravel: to disengage or set free.

disfavor, dis-fā'vĕr, *n.* want of favor: displeasure: dislike.—*v. t.* to disapprove: to oppose.

disfigure, dis-fig'ūr, *v. t.* to spoil the figure of: to change to a worse form: to spoil the beauty of: to deform.

disfranchise, dis-fran'chiz, *v. t.* to deprive of a franchise, or of rights and privileges, esp. that of voting.

disgorge, dis-gorj', *v. t.* to discharge from the throat: to vomit: to throw out with violence: to give up.

disgrace, dis-grās', *n.* state of being out of grace or favor, or of being dishonored: cause of shame: dishonor.

disgruntle, dis-grun'tl, *v. t.* to disappoint, disgust.—*a.* **disgrun'tled**, rendered sulky.

disguise, dis-gīz', *v. t.* to change the guise or appearance of: to conceal by dress, etc.: to intoxicate.—*n.* a dress intended to conceal the wearer.

disgust, dis-gust', *n.* loathing: strong dislike.—*v. t.* to excite disgust in: to offend the taste of: to displease.

dish, dish, *n.* a plate: a vessel in which food is served: the food in a dish: a particular kind of food.—*v. t.* to put in a dish, for table: (*coll.*) to outwit, to defeat.

dishearten, dis-härt'n, *v. t.* to deprive of heart, courage, or spirits: to discourage: to depress.

dishevel, di-shev'el, *v. t.* to disorder, as the hair.—*v. i.* to spread in disorder.

dishonest, dis-on'est, *a.* not honest:

wanting integrity: disposed to cheat: insincere.

dishonor, dis-on'ĕr, *n.* want of honor: disgrace: shame: reproach.—*v. t.* to deprive of honor: to disgrace: to cause shame to: to seduce: to degrade: to refuse the payment of, as a check or draft.

disillude, dis-il-lūd', *v. t.* to free from illusion.—*n.* **disillū'sion,** a freeing from illusion: state of being disillusionized.

disinclination, dis-in-kli-nā'shun, *n.* want of inclination: unwillingness.—*v. t.* **disincline',** to turn away inclination from: to excite the dislike or aversion of.—*a.* **disinclined'.**

disinfect, dis-in-fekt', *v. t.* to free from infection: to purify from infectious germs.

disingenuous, dis-in-jen'ū-us, *a.* not ingenuous: not frank or open: crafty.

disinherit, dis-in-her'it, *v. t.* to cut off from hereditary rights.

disintegrate, dis-in'te-grāt, *v. t.* to separate into integrant parts: to break.

disinter, dis-in-tĕr', *v. t.* to take out of a grave: to bring from obscurity into view.—*n.* **disinter'ment.**

disinterested, dis-in'tĕr-est-ed, *a.* not influenced by private feelings or considerations: impartial: unselfish, generous.

disjoin, dis-join', *v. t.* to separate what has been joined.—*v. t.* **disjoint',** to put out of joint: to separate united parts of: to break the natural order or relations of.—*p. a.* **disjoint'ed,** incoherent.

disjunct, dis-jungkt', *a.* disjoined.—*a.* **disjunct'ive,** disjoining: tending to separate: (*gram.*) uniting sentences but disjoining the sense, or marking an adverse sense.—*n.* a word which disjoins.

disk, disc, disk, *n.* any flat round object or growth.

dislike, dis-līk', *v. t.* to be displeased with: to disapprove of: to have an aversion to.—*n.* disinclination: aversion.

dislocate, dis'lō-kāt, *v. t.* to displace: to put out of joint.

dislodge, dis-loj', *v. t.* to drive from a lodgment.—*n.* **dislodg'ment.**

disloyal, dis-loi'al, *a.* not loyal: false: faithless: treacherous.

dismal, diz'mal, *a.* gloomy: dreary: sorrowful: depressing.—*adv.* **dis'mally.**

dismantle, dis-man'tl, *v. t.* to strip: to deprive of furniture, fittings, etc., so as to render useless: of a fortified town, to raze the fortifications.

dismast, dis-mast', *v. t.* to deprive of a mast or masts.

dismay, dis-mā', *v. t.* to terrify: to discourage.—*n.* loss of strength and courage through fear.

dismember, dis-mem'bĕr, *v. t.* to divide member from member: to separate a limb from the body: to disjoint.

dismiss, dis-mis', *v. t.* to send away: to despatch: to discard: to remove from office or employment: (*law*) to reject, to put out of court, to discharge.

dismount, dis-mownt', *v. i.* to come down: to come off a horse.—*v. t.* to throw or bring down from any elevated place.

disobedient, dis-o-bē'di-ent, *a.* neglecting or refusing to obey.

disobey, dis-o-bā', *v. t.* to neglect or refuse to obey or do what is commanded.

disoblige, dis-o-blīj', *v. t.* to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility: to injure slightly.—*a.* **disoblig'ing,** not obliging: unaccommodating: unkind.

disorder, dis-or'dĕr, *n.* want of order: confusion: disturbance: breach of the peace: disease.—*v. t.* to throw out of order: to disarrange: to disturb.

disorganize, dis-or'gan-īz, *v. t.* to destroy the organic structure of: to break up the union of: to disorder.

disown, dis-ōn', *v. t.* to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to oneself.

disparage, dis-par'āj, *v. t.* to dishonor by comparison with what is inferior: to talk slightingly of.—*n.* **dispar'agement.**

disparity, dis-par'i-ti, *n.* inequality: unlikeness.

dispassion, dis-pash'un, *n.* freedom from passion: a calm state of mind.

dispel, dis-pel', *v. t.* to drive away: to make disappear: to banish.

dispensable, dis-pens'a-bl, *a.* that may be dispensed, or dispensed with

dispensation, dis-pen-sā'shun, *n.* the act of dispensing or dealing out: the method of God's dealing with his creatures: license or permission to neglect a rule.—*a.* **dispens'atory,** granting dispensation.

dispense, dis-pens', *v. t.* to deal out in portions: to distribute: to administer.

disperse, dis-pĕrs', *v. t.* to scatter in all directions: to spread: to diffuse: to drive asunder: to cause to vanish.—*v. i.* to separate: to spread abroad: to vanish.

dispersion, dis-pēr'shun, *n.* a scattering, or state or being scattered.

dispirit, dis-pir'it, *v. t.* to dishearten: to discourage.—*p. a.* **dispir'ited,** dejected.

displace, dis-plās', *v. t.* to put out of place: to disarrange: to remove from a state, office, or dignity.

display, dis-plā', *v. t.* to unfold or spread out: to exhibit: (*print.*) to make prominent by large type, wide spacing, etc.—*n.* exhibition: ostentatious show.

displease, dis-plēz', *v. t.* to offend: to make angry in a slight degree: to be disagreeable to.—*v. i.* to raise aversion.

displeasure, dis-plezh'ūr, *n.* the feeling of one who is offended: anger: cause of irritation.

disport, dis-pōrt', *v. t.* and *v. i.* usually reflexive, to divert, amuse, enjoy oneself: to move to gaiety.

dispose, dis-pōz', *v. t.* to arrange: to distribute: to apply to a particular purpose: to make over by sale, gift, etc.: to bestow: to incline.—*n.* **dispos'al,** the act of disposing: order: arrangement.

disposition, dis-po-zish'un, *n.* arrangement: disposal: natural tendency.

dispossess, dis-poz-zes', *v. t.* to put out of possession.

dispraise, dis-prāz', *n.* blame: reproach: dishonor.—*v. t.* to blame.

disproof, dis-prōf', *n.* a disproving.

disproportion, dis-pro-pōr'shun, *n.* want of proportion, symmetry, or suitableness of parts: inequality.

disprove, dis-prōv', *v. t.* to prove to be false or not genuine: to refute.

dispute, dis-pūt', *v. t.* to make a subject of argument: to contend for: to oppose by argument: to call in question.

disqualify, dis-kwol'i-fī, *v. t.* to deprive of the qualities necessary for any purpose: to make unfit.

disquiet, dis-kwī'et, *n.* want of quiet: uneasiness, restlessness: anxiety.—*v. t.* to render unquiet: to make uneasy.

disquisition, dis-kwi-zish'un, *n.* a careful inquiry into any matter by arguments, etc.: an essay.—*a.* **disquis'itive.**

disregard, dis-re-gärd', *v. t.* to pay no attention to.—*n.* want of attention.

disrelish, dis-rel'ish, *v. t.* not to relish: to dislike the taste of: to dislike.

disremember, dis-re-mem'bēr, *v. t.* (*prov.*) not to remember, to forget.

disrepute, dis-re-pūt', *n.* ill-character: discredit.—*a.* **disrep'utable,** in bad repute: disgraceful.—*adv.* **disrep'utably.**

disrespect, dis-re-spekt', *n.* want of respect: discourtesy: incivility.

disrobe, dis-rōb', *v. t.* to undress.

disrupt, dis-rupt', *v. t.* to burst asunder, to break up.—*n.* **disrup'tion,** the act of breaking asunder: breach.

dissatisfactory, dis-sat-is-fak'tor-i, *a.* causing dissatisfaction.

dissatisfy, dis-sat'is-fī, *v. t.* not to satisfy: to displease.—*a.* **dissat'isfied.**

dissect, dis-sekt', *v. t.* to cut asunder: to cut into parts for the purpose of minute examination: to divide and examine: to analyze and criticize.

disseize, dis-sēz', *v. t.* to dispossess wrongfully.—*ns.* **disseiz'in, disseiz'or.**

dissemble, dis-sem'bl, *v. t.* to put an untrue semblance upon: to disguise: to conceal.—*v. i.* to assume a false appearance: to play the hypocrite.

disseminate, dis-sem'i-nāt, *v. t.* to sow or scatter abroad.

dissent, dis-sent', *v. i.* to think differently: to disagree in opinion: to differ (with *from*).—*n.* the act of dissenting: difference of opinion.

dissertate, dis'er-tāt, *v. i.* to discourse.—*n.* **dissertā'tion,** a formal discourse: a treatise.

dissimilar, dis-sim'i-lar, *a.* not similar: unlike in any respect.

dissimulate, dis-sim'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to pretend the contrary of: to pretend falsely: to conceal.—*v. i.* to practise dissimulation, play the hypocrite.

dissipate, dis'i-pāt, *v. t.* to scatter: to squander: to waste.—*v. i.* to separate and disappear: to waste away: (*coll.*) to be dissolute in conduct.

dissociate, dis-sō'shi-āt, *v. t.* to separate from a society or company: to disunite: to separate.—*n.* **dissociā'tion.**

dissoluble, dis'ol-ū-bl, or dis-zol'-ū-bl, *a.* dissolvable.—*n.* **dissolubil'ity.**

dissolve, di-zolv', *v. t.* to loose asunder: to separate or break up: to put an end to: to melt: to destroy, as by fire.—*v. i.* to break up: to waste away: to crumble: to melt.—*a.* **diss'olūte,** loose, esp. in morals: lewd: licentious.—*adv.* **diss'olūtely.**—*ns.* **diss'olūteness; dissolū'tion,** the breaking up of an assembly: a melting: decomposition.—*a.* **dissolv'able.**—*n.* **dissolv'ent,** a solvent having the power to melt.

dissonant, dis'o-nant, *a.* without con-

cord or harmony: disagreeing.—*n.* **diss'onance,** disagreement of sound: want of harmony.

dissuade, dis-swād', *v. t.* to advise against: to succeed in persuading not to.

dissyllable, dis-sil'a-bl, *n.* a word of only two syllables.—*a.* **dissyllab'ic.**

distaff, dis'taf, *n.* the stick which holds the bunch of flax, tow, or wool in spinning.

distal, dis'tal, *a.* (*anat.*) at the end.

distance, dis'tans, *n.* a space or interval between: remoteness: reserve of manner.—*v. t.* to place at a distance: to leave at a distance behind. [See *distant.*]

distant, dis'tant, *a.* at a certain distance: remote, in time, place, or connection: indistinct: reserved in manner.

distaste, dis-tāst', *n.* aversion of taste: dislike of food: dislike: disgust.

distemper, dis-tem'pĕr, *n.* a morbid state of body or mind: disease, esp. of animals: ill-humor.

distend, dis-tend', *v. t.* to stretch in all directions: to swell.—*v. i.* to swell.

distil, distill, dis-til', *v. i.* to fall in drops: to flow gently: to use a still.—*v. t.* to let or cause to fall in drops: to convert into vapor by heat, and then condense: to extract by evaporation and condensation, as spirit.

distinct, dis-tingkt', *a.* separate: different: well-defined: clear.—*a.* **distinct'ive,** marking or expressing difference.

distinction, dis-tingk'shun, *n.* separation or division: that which distinguishes: difference: eminence: characteristic dignity and elegance of style: honorable treatment.

distinguish, dis-ting'gwish, *v. t.* to mark off, set apart: to recognize by characteristic qualities: to make eminent or known.—*v. i.* to make or show distinctions or differences.—*a.* **disting'uishable.**—*p. a.* **disting'uished,** illustrious.

distort, dis-tort', *v. t.* to turn a different way: to pervert: to misrepresent.

distract, dis-trakt', *v. t.* to confuse: to harass: to render crazy: to divert.

distrain, dis-trān', *v. t.* to seize, esp. goods for debt.—*v. i.* to seize the goods of a debtor.—*ns.* **distrain'er, distrain'or.**

distraught, dis-trawt', *a.* distracted.

distress, dis-tres', *n.* extreme pain: that which causes suffering: calamity: misfortune: act of distraining goods.—*v. t.* to afflict with pain or suffering.

distribute, dis-trib'ūt, *v. t.* to divide amongst several: to deal out or allot: to classify: to give a logical term its fullest extension.

district, dis'trikt, *n.* a portion of territory defined for political, judicial, educational, or other purposes: a region.—*v. t.* to divide into districts.

distrust, dis-trust', *n.* want of trust: want of faith or confidence: doubt.—*v. t.* to have no trust in: to disbelieve: to doubt.—*a.* **distrust'ful,** full of distrust.

disturb, dis-tĕrb', *v. t.* to throw into confusion: to agitate: to disquiet: to interrupt.—*ns.* **disturb'ance,** agitation.

disunite, dis-ū-nīt', *v. t.* to separate what is united: to sever or sunder.

disuse, dis-ūs', *n.* cessation of use or custom.—*v. t.* (dis-ūz') to cease to use or practise.

ditch, dich, *n.* a trench dug in the ground: any long narrow receptacle for water.—*v. t.* to dig a ditch in or around: to drain by ditches.

ditto, dit'ō, contracted **do.,** *n.* the same thing.—*adv.* as before, or aforesaid: in like manner.

ditty, dit'i, *n.* a song: a little poem.

diuretic, dī-ū-ret'ik, *a.* promoting the discharge of urine.

diurnal, dī-ĕr'nal, *a.* daily: relating to or performed in a day.

diva, dē'va, *n.* a popular female singer.

divagation, dī-va-gā'shun, *n.* a digression.

divan, di-van', *n.* the Turkish council of state: a court or council-chamber: a sofa: a smoking-room.

divaricate, dī-var'i-kāt, *v. i.* to part into two branches, to fork: to diverge.—*v. t.* to divide into two branches.—*a.* widely divergent, spreading apart.

dive, dīv, *v. i.* to dip or plunge into water: to go headlong into a recess, forest, etc.: to plunge or go deeply into any matter.—*n.* a plunge into water: a swoop.

diverge, di-vĕrj', *v. i.* to incline or turn apart: to tend from a common point: to vary from the standard.

divers, dī'vĕrz, *a.* sundry: several.

diverse, dī'vĕrs, or div-ĕrs', *a.* different: unlike: multiform: various.

diversify, di-vĕr'si-fī, *v. t.* to make diverse or different: to give variety to.

diversion, di-vĕr'shun, *n.* act of divert-

ing: that which diverts: amusement, recreation.

diversity, di-vēr'si-ti, *n.* state of being diverse: difference: unlikeness: variety.

divert, di-vērt', *v. t.* to turn aside: to change the direction of: to amuse.

divest, di-vest', *v. t.* to strip or deprive of anything.

divide, di-vīd', *v. t.* to part asunder: to part among, to allot, etc.: to set at variance.—*v. i.* to part or open.

dividend, div'i-dend, *n.* that which is to be divided: the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual.

divine, di-vīn', *a.* belonging to or proceeding from God: holy: sacred: excellent in the highest degree.—*n.* a minister of the gospel: a theologian.—*v. t.* to foresee or foretell: to guess or make out.

diving, dīv'ing, *n.* the action of the verb *to dive*.—*a.* that dives.

divinity, di-vin'i-ti, *n.* godhead: the nature or essence of God: a celestial being: theology.

division, di-vizh'un, *n.* act of dividing: state of being divided: that which divides: a partition: a barrier: the portion divided or separated: part of an army: separation: difference in opinion, etc.: disunion: (*arith.*) the rule or process of finding how many times one number is contained in another.

divorce, di-vōrs', *n.* the legal separation of husband and wife: the decree by which a marriage is dissolved.

divot, div'ot, *n.* a piece of turf.

divulge, di-vulj', *v. t.* to spread abroad: to make public: to reveal.

divulsion, di-vul'shun, *n.* act of pulling asunder.

dizen, dī'zn, or diz'n, *v. t.* to dress gaudily.

dizzy, diz'i, *a.* giddy: confused: causing giddiness.—*v. t.* to make dizzy: to confuse.

do, dö, *v. t.* to perform: to bring about or effect: to accomplish or finish: to prepare: to put or bring into any form or state: to cheat, swindle.—*v. i.* to act or behave:—*pr. p.* do'ing; *pa. t.* did; *pa. p.* done (dun).

do, dö, *v. i.* to fare or get on, as to health: to succeed: to suffice: to suit or avail, as in 'This will do.'

docile, dos'il, *a.* teachable: ready to learn: easily managed.—*n.* **docil'ity.**

dock, dok, *n.* a troublesome weed with large leaves and a long root.

dock, dok, *v. t.* to cut short: to cut off: to clip: to reduce: to deduct from.—*n.* the part of a tail left after clipping.

dock, dok, *n.* an inclosure or artificial basin for the reception of vessels: a wharf: space between wharves: the place in court where the accused stands.—*v. t.* to place in a dock.

docket, dok'et, *n.* a summary: a label or tag: a list or register of cases in court.—*v. t.* to make a summary of: to enter in a book: to endorse the contents.

doctor, dok'tēr, *n.* one who has received the highest degree in a faculty: a physician: a medical practitioner.—*v. t.* to treat as a doctor does: to repair: to adulterate: to make alterations in: to falsify.—*v. i.* to take physic.

doctrinaire, doc'tri-nār, *n.* an unpractical theorist.

doctrine, dok'trin, *n.* a thing taught: a principle of belief.—*a.* **doc'trinal.**

document, dok'ū-ment, *n.* a paper containing information or the proof of anything.

dodder, dod'ēr, *n.* a leafless parasitic plant.

dodder, dod'ēr, *v. t.* or *v. i.* to shake, tremble.—*p. a.* **dodd'ering,** trembling.

dodecagon, dō-dek'a-gon, *n.* a plane figure having twelve equal angles and sides.

dodecahedron, dō-dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure, having twelve equal bases or faces.—*a.* **dodecahē'dral.** [Gr. *dodeka,* twelve, *hedra,* a base, a side.]

Dodecahedron.

dodge, doj, *v. i.* to start aside or shift about: to evade or use mean tricks: to quibble.—*v. t.* to evade by a sudden shift of place: to trick.—*n.* an evasion: a trick.—*n.* **dodg'er,** one who dodges: a handbill.

doe, dō, *n.* the female of the deer.

doer, dö'ēr, *n.* one who does anything.

does, duz, 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of **do.**

doff, dof, *v. t.* to take off: to rid oneself of. [A contr. of *do off.*]

dog, dog, *n.* a domestic quadruped of the genus Canis: a mean scoundrel: a term of contempt: an andiron: an iron

hook for holding logs of wood.—*a.* male (opposed to *bitch*), as in dog-fox, dog-ape.—*v. t.* to follow as a dog: to follow and watch constantly.

doge, dōj, *n.* formerly the chief magistrate in Venice and Genoa.

dogged, dog'ed, *a.* surly: sullen: obstinate.

doggerel, dog'ĕr-el, *n.* irregular or worthless verses.—*a.* irregular in rhythm, mean.

dogma, dog'ma, *n.* a settled opinion: a principle or tenet: a doctrine laid down with authority.—*adjs.* **dogmat'ic, -al,** pertaining to a dogma: asserting positively: overbearing.—*adv.* **dogmat'ically.** —*n.* **dogmat'ics,** systematic theology.

doily, doi'li, *n.* a small napkin.

doings, dōō'ingz, *n. pl.* things done, events: proceedings: behavior.

doit, doit, *n.* a small coin: a trifle.

doldrums, dol'drumz, *n. pl.* (*naut.*) those parts of the ocean where calms and baffling winds prevail: low spirits.

dole, dōl, *v. t.* to deal out in small portions.—*n.* a share: something given in charity. [A doublet of *deal,* to divide.]

dole, dōl, *n.* pain: grief.—*a.* **dole'ful,** full of dole or grief: melancholy.

doll, dol, *n.* a puppet or toy baby for a child.

dollar, dol'ĕr, *n.* the standard monetary unit of the United States and Canada, containing 100 cents.

dolly, dol'i, *n.* dim. of **doll.**

dolman, dol'man, *n.* a woman's sleeveless cloak: a hussar's jacket.

dolmen, dol'men, *n.* a natural stone table, usually a prehistoric structure.

dolomite, dol'o-mīt, *n.* a magnesian limestone.

dolor, dō'lor, *n.* pain: grief: anguish. —*a.* **dol'orous,** doleful.

dolphin, dol'fin, *n.* an animal of the whale kind, closely resembling the porpoise.

dolt, dōlt, *n.* a dull or stupid fellow.

dom, dom, *n.* the Portuguese form of *Don.*

domain, do-mān', *n.* an estate: territory: ownership of land: scope or range of any branch of knowledge.

dome, dōm, *n.* a structure raised above a roof, usually hemispherical: a large cupola.—*v. t.* to furnish with a dome.

domestic, do-mes'tik, *a.* belonging to the house: remaining much at home: private: tame: not foreign.—*n.* a house-servant: (*pl.*) articles of home manufacture, esp. home-made cotton cloths.

domicile, dom'i-sil, *n.* a house: an abode: a man's legal place of residence. —*v. t.* to establish a fixed residence.

dominant, dom'in-ant, *a.* prevailing: predominant.—*n.* (*mus.*) the fifth note of the scale in its relation to the first and third.—*n.* **dom'inance.**

dominate, dom'in-āt, *v. t.* to be lord over: to govern: to prevail over, to be the chief feature of.—*n.* **domination,** government: absolute authority: tyranny.

domineer, dom-in-ēr', *v. i.* to rule arbitrarily: to be overbearing.

dominie, dom'i-nē, *n.* (*Scot.*) a schoolmaster, a tutor: (*colloq.*) a clergyman.

dominion, do-min'yun, *n.* sovereignty: highest power and authority: control.

domino, dom'i-no, *n.* a long cloak with a hood, used at masked balls, also the person wearing such: one of the pieces with which the game of **dom'inoes** (-nōz) is played.

don, don, *n.* a Spanish title, corresponding to English Sir: (*Eng.*) a college authority: (*coll.*) a swell, adept.

don, don, *v. t.* to put on: to assume.

donation, do-nā'shun, *n.* act of giving: a gift.—*v. t.* **donāte',** to present as a gift.—*n.* **don'ative,** a gift: a gratuity.

done, dun, *pa. p.* of **do,** often with sense of utterly exhausted: so **done up.**

donjon, dun'jun, *n.* a strong central tower in ancient castles.

donkey, dong'kē, *n.* the ass.

don't, dōnt. For *do not.*

doom, dōm, *n.* judgment: condemnation: destiny: ruin: final judgment.—*v. t.* to pronounce judgment on: to sentence: to condemn.—*a.* **doomed,** under sentence.

door, dōr, *n.* the usual entrance into a house, room, or passage: the wooden frame on hinges closing up the entrance: a means of approach or access.

dope, dōp, *n.* any thick liquid used as a lubricant, axle-grease: any absorbent material holding a thick liquid, as cotton-waste: (*slang*) any stupefying compound, sporting information, etc.

Doric, dor'ik, *a.* denoting a Greek order of architecture, distinguished by simplicity and solidity.

dormant, dor'mant, *a.* sleeping: at rest: in a sleeping posture: (*archit.*) leaning.—*n.* **dor'mancy,** quiescence.—*ns.* **dor'mer-win'dow,** a vertical window on the sloping roof of a house; **dor'mitory,** a large sleeping-chamber with many beds.

Dormer-window

dormy, dormie, dor'mi, *a.* (*golf*) as many holes ahead as there remain holes to be played.

dorsal, dor'sal, *a.* pertaining or belonging to the back.—*adv.* **dor'sally.**

dose, dōs, *n.* quantity of medicine to be taken at one time: a portion.—*v. t.* to give in doses: to give anything nauseous to.

dossal, dos'sal, *n.* a cloth hanging, of various colors at various festivals, for the back of an altar and the sides of the chancel of a church.—Also **dos'sel.**

dosser, dos'ēr, *n.* a rich hanging of tapestry for the walls of a hall or of a chancel: a pannier.

doss-house, dos'-hows, *n.* (*Eng. slang*) a very cheap lodging-house.—*n.* **doss'er,** one who lodges in a doss-house.

dost, dust, 2d pers. sing. pres. indic. of **do.**

dot, dot, *n.* any small mark made with a pen or sharp point.—*v. t.* to mark with dots: to diversify with objects.—*v. i.* to form dots.

dotation, dō-tā'shun, *n.* the act of bestowing a dowry on a woman: an endowment.—*n.* **dot,** a marriage portion.

dote, dōt, *v. i.* (*arch.*) to be stupid or foolish: to be weakly affectionate: to show excessive love—formerly also spelt *doat.*—*ns.* **dōt'age,** a doting: childishness of old age: excessive fondness; **dōt'ard,** one showing weakness.

doth, duth, 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of **do**

dottle, dot'l, *n.* a plug, esp. the tobacco at the bottom of a pipe.

double, dub'l, *a.* twofold: twice as much: of extra weight, size, or quality: in pairs: acting two parts, insincere.

double, dub'l, *v. t.* to multiply by two: to be the double of: to fold: to repeat: to clench: to pass round or by.—*v. i.* to increase to twice the quantity: to turn sharply back on one's course.—*n.* twice as much: a duplicate: an actor's substitute: a quick pace (short for double-quick): one's exact counterpart: a trick.

doublet, dub'let, *n.* a duplicate: a pair: an upper garment.

doubloon, dub-loon', *n.* an obsolete Spanish gold coin. [Sp. *doblon.*]

doubt, dowt, *v. i.* to waver in opinion: to be uncertain: to hesitate: to suspect: to believe with fear or hesitation.—*v. t.* to hold in doubt: to distrust.

doubt, dowt, *n.* uncertainty of mind: suspicion: fear: a thing doubted or questioned.—*a.* **doubt'ful,** full of doubt: undetermined: not clear: not secure.

douce, dös, *a.* (*obs.*) sweet: (*Scot.*) sober, peaceable, sedate.—*n.* **douceur** (dö-sēr'), something intended to please, a present or a bribe.

douche, dösh, *n.* a jet of water directed upon the body.

dough, dō, *n.* a mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.

doughty, dow'ti, *a.* able, strong: brave.—*adv.* **dough'tily.**

dour, dör, *a.* (*Scot.*) obstinate: bold.

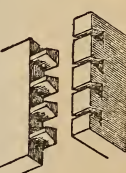
douse, dows, *v. t.* to plunge into water.—*v. i.* to fall suddenly into water.

douse, dows, *v. t.* to strike: to strike or lower, as a sail.—*n.* a heavy blow.

douse, dows, *v. t.* to put out, extinguish (esp. in the *slang* **douse the glim.**

dove, duv, *n.* a pigeon (esp. in comp., as *ringdove, turtledove,* etc.): a word of endearment: an emblem of innocence, gentleness, etc.

dovetail, duv'tāl, *n.* a mode of fastening boards together by fitting pieces shaped like a wedge or a dove's tail spread out (*tenons*) into corresponding cavities (*mortises*).—*v. t.* to fit together with tenons and mortises.


Dovetailing.

dowager, dow'a-jēr, *n.* a widow with a dower or jointure: a title given to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir.

dowdy, dow'di, *a.* untidy, carelessly dressed, soft and slack in habit.—*n.* an untidy woman.

dowel, dow'el, *n.* a pin of wood or iron in the edge of a board for the purpose of fastening it to another board with a corresponding hole.—*v. t.* to fasten by means of such pins.

down, down, *n.* the soft hair under

the feathers of birds: the hairy covering of the seeds of certain plants: anything which soothes or invites repose.

down, down, *n.* a bank of sand thrown up by the sea (same as **dune**): a treeless tract: (*pl.*) a tract of hilly land, used for pasturing sheep.

down, down, *adv.* from a higher to a lower position: on the ground: from earlier to later times: from thick to thin, from large to small (to boil down, to cut down): from more to less (to beat down a price).—*prep.* along a descent: from a higher to a lower position or state.—*v. t.* to knock down: to dispirit—also used as a kind of interjection, with *get, go, come, kneel,* etc., understood.—*n.* a tendency to be down upon, a grudge against: a descent, reverse of fortune: a low state.

dowry, dow'ri, *n.* the property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage.

doxology, doks-ol'o-ji, *n.* a hymn expressing praise and honor to the Trinity.—*a.* **doxolog'ical.**

doze, dōz, *v. i.* to sleep lightly, or to be half asleep: to be in a dull or stupefied state.—*v. t.* to spend in drowsiness (with *away*).—*n.* a short, light sleep.

dozen, duz'n, *n.* a collection of twelve articles.—*a.* **doz'enth.**

drab, drab, *n.* a gray or dull-brown color.

drabble, drab'l, *v. t.* to besmear with mud and water.

draft, draught, draft, *n.* act of drawing: force needed to draw: anything drawn: a selection of men from an army, etc.: an order for payment of money: lines drawn for a plan: a rough sketch: the depth to which a vessel sinks in water: act of drinking: quantity drunk at a time: that which is taken in a net by drawing: a current of air—*v. t.* to draw an outline of: to compose and write: to draw off: to detach.

drag, drag, *v. t.* to draw by force: to draw slowly: to pull roughly and violently; to explore with a drag-net or hook.—*v. i.* to hang so as to trail on the ground: to be forcibly drawn along: to move slowly and heavily.

draggle, drag'l, *v. t.* or *v. i.* to make or become wet and dirty by dragging along the ground.

dragon, drag'un, *n.* a fabulous winged serpent: the constellation Draco: a fierce person: the flying lizard of the East Indies.—*ns.* **drag'onet,** a little dragon; **drag'on-fly,** an insect with a long body and brilliant colors.

Dragon.

dragoon, dra-gön', *n.* a heavy cavalryman.—*v. t.* to give up to the rage of soldiers: to compel by violent measures.

drain, drān, *v. t.* to draw off by degrees: to filter: to clear of water by drains: to make dry: to drink dry: to exhaust.—*v. i.* to flow off gradually.—*n.* a watercourse: a ditch: a sewer: exhausting expenditure.

drake, drāk, *n.* the male of the duck.

dram, dram, *n.* a unit of weight: a small quantity: a drink; 1-16th of an oz. avoirdupois.

drama, dram'a, *n.* a story of human life and action represented by actors: a composition for the stage: dramatic literature.—*adjs.* **dramat'ic, -al,** belonging to or resembling the drama.

drank, drangk, *pa. t.* of **drink.**

draper, drāp'ĕr, *n.* one who deals in drapery or cloth.—*v. t.* **drape,** to cover with cloth.—*n.* **drap'ery,** cloth goods.

drastic, dras'tik, *a.* active, powerful.—*n.* a medicine that purges quickly or thoroughly.—*adv.* **dras'tically.**

draughts, drafts, *n. pl.* a game in which two persons make alternate moves on a checkered board.

draw, draw, *v. t.* to pull along: to bring forcibly toward one: to entice, attract: to coax into giving information: to inhale: to take out: to evoke by some artifice: to extract by pulling: to cast lots: to extract the essence of: to eviscerate (hang, *draw,* and quarter): to deduce: to lengthen: to extend to the full length, as a bow: to force to appear: to receive: to demand money by a draft: to make a picture of, by lines drawn: to describe: to require a depth of water for floating.—*v. i.* to pull: to practise drawing: to move: to ap-

proach: to have a free current (of a chimney):—*pa. t.* drew (drö); *pa. p.* drawn.—*n.* the act of drawing: a drawn or undecided game.

drawing-room, draw'ing-röm, *n.* a room to which the company withdraws after dinner.

drawl, drawl, *v. i.* to speak in a slow, lengthened tone.—*v. t.* to utter (words) in a slow and sleepy manner.

drawn, drawn, *part.* and *a.* from **draw,** esp. in 'a drawn game or battle,' undecided.

dray, drā, *n.* a low, strong cart for heavy goods.—*ns.* **dray'age; dray'man.**

dread, dred, *n.* fear: awe: the objects that excite fear.—*a.* dreaded: inspiring great fear or awe.—*v. t.* to regard with terror or reverence.—*a.* **dread'ful,** producing great fear or awe: terrible; **dread'naught,** a type of warship distinguished for its size.

dream, drēm, *n.* a train of thoughts and fancies during sleep: a vision: something only imaginary.—*v. i.* to fancy things during sleep: to think idly.—*v. t.* to see in, or as in, a dream.

drear, drēr, **dreary,** drēr'i, *a.* gloomy: cheerless.—*adv.* **drear'ily.**

dredge, drej, *n.* an instrument for dragging: a drag-net for oysters, etc.

dredge, drej, *v. t.* to sprinkle flour on (meat) while roasting.

dregs, dregz, *n. pl.* sediment in liquor, the grounds: dross: the vilest part of anything.

drench, drensh, *v. t.* to fill with drink or liquid: to wet thoroughly: to soak: to physic by force.

dress, dres, *v. t.* to put straight or in order, as troops: to put clothes upon: to prepare: to cook: to trim: to deck: to cleanse, as a sore: to manure.—*v. i.* to come into line: to put on clothes.—*n.* the covering or ornament of the body: a lady's gown: style of dress.

drest, drest, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **dress.**

drew, drö—did draw—*pa. t.* of **draw.**

drib, drib, *v. t.* to cut off in small portions: to filch or steal.

dribble, drib'l, *v. i.* to fall in small drops: to drop quickly: to slaver.—*v. t.* to let fall in drops: to give out in small portions: at football, etc., to keep (the ball) moving forward little by little.

drier, drī'ėr, *n.* that which dries.

drift, drift, *n.* a driving: a heap of matter driven together, as snow: the direction in which a thing is driven: a slow current caused by wind: leeway: the object aimed at: the meaning of words used: (*geol.*) detritus: (*mining*) a horizontal excavation or passage.—*v. t.* to drive into heaps, as snow.

drill, dril, *v. t.* to bore, pierce: to make with a drill: to exercise soldiers, pupils, etc.: to sow seeds, etc., in rows.—*n.* an instrument for boring stone, metal, or other hard substances.

drilling, dril'ing, *n.* stout twilled linen or cotton cloth.—Also **drill.**

drily, same as **dryly.**

drink, dringk, *v. t.* to swallow, as a liquid: to empty, as a glass, bowl, etc.: to take in through the senses.—*v. i.* to swallow a liquid: to take intoxicating liquors to excess:—*pr. p.* drink'ing; *pa. t.* drank; *pa. p.* drunk.—*n.* something to be drunk: intoxicating liquor.

drip, drip, *v. i.* to fall in drops: to let fall drops.—*v. t.* to let fall in drops:—*pr. p.* drip'ping; *pa. p.* dripped.—*n.* a falling in drops: that which falls in drops: the edge of a roof.

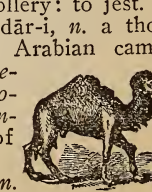
drive, drīv, *v. t.* to force along: to hurry one on: to guide, as horses drawing a carriage: to convey or carry in a carriage: to force in, as nails: to push briskly: to urge, as a bargain, etc.: to compel: to send away with force, as a ball: to chase (game) towards sportsmen.—*v. i.* to press forward with violence: to be forced along, as a ship before the wind: to go in a carriage: to tend towards a point: to strike at with a sword, the fist, etc.:—*pr. p.* drīv'ing; *pa. t.* drōve; *pa. p.* driv'en.

drivel, driv'l, *v. i.* to slaver like a child: to be foolish: to speak like an idiot.—*n.* slaver: nonsense.

drizzle, driz'l, *v. i.* to rain in small drops.—*n.* a small, light rain.

droll, drōl, *a.* odd: amusing: laughable.—*n.* one who excites mirth: a jester.—*v. i.* to practise drollery: to jest.

dromedary, drum'e-dār-i, *n.* a thoroughbred one-humped Arabian camel. [Fr.,—Low L. *dromedarius*—Gr. *dromas, dromados,* running—*dramein,* 2d aor. infin. of *trechein,* to run.]



Dromedary.

dromos, drom'os, *n.* a Greek race-course.—

adjs. **drom'ic, -al,** pertaining to a race-course.

drone, drōn, *n.* the male of the honey-bee: one who lives on the labor of others.

drone, drōn, *v. i.* to make a low humming sound.

drool, drōl, *v. i.* to slaver.

droop, drōp, *v. i.* to sink or hang down: to grow weak or faint: to decline.—*v. t.* to let sink.—*n.* a drooping position.—*adv.* **droop'ingly.**

drop, drop, *n.* a small particle of liquid which falls at one time: anything hanging like a drop: a fall: a trap in the gallows scaffold.—*v. i.* to fall in small particles: to let drops fall: to fall suddenly: to come to an end: to fall or sink lower.—*v. t.* to let fall in drops: to let fall: to let go, dismiss, break off, as an acquaintance: to utter casually: to write and send (a note) in an off-hand manner: to set down from a carriage.

dropsy, drop'si, *n.* an unnatural collection of water in any part of the body.

dross, dros, *n.* the scum of metals when melting: waste matter: refuse.

drought, drowt, **drouth,** drowth, *n.* dryness: want of rain or of water.

drove, drōv, *pa. t.* of **drive.**—*n.* a number of cattle, or other animals, driven.

drown, drown, *v. t.* to drench or sink in water: to kill by placing under water: to overpower: to extinguish.

drowse, drowz, *v. i.* to be heavy with sleep: to look heavy and dull.—*v. t.* to make heavy with sleep: to stupefy.

drub, drub, *v. t.* to beat or thrash.

drudge, druj, *v. i.* to work hard: to do very mean work.—*n.* one who works hard: a slave: a menial servant.

drug, drug, *n.* any substance used in the composition of medicine: an article that cannot be sold, generally owing to overproduction.—*v. t.* to mix or season with drugs: to dose to excess.—*v. i.* to prescribe drugs or medicines.

drugget, drug'et, *n.* a coarse woolen fabric, used for covering carpets, etc.

druid, drō'id, *n.* a priest among the ancient Celts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany.

drum, drum, *n.* an instrument of percussion, beaten with an instrument called a **drumstick:** anything shaped like a drum: the tympanum or middle portion of the ear: (*archit.*) the upright part of a cupola: (*mech.*) a revolving cylinder: formerly a large evening party.—*v. i.* to beat a drum: to beat with the fingers.—*v. t.* to drum out, to expel: to summon.

drunk, drungk, *pa. p.* of **drink.**—*p. a.* intoxicated: saturated.—*n.* a drunken bout: a drunk person.

druxy, druk'si, *a.* of timber, having decayed spots concealed by healthy wood.

dry, drī, *a.* free from or deficient in moisture or sap: not green: not giving milk: thirsty: uninteresting: frigid, precise: free from sweetness and fruity flavor (of wines, etc.).

dryad, drī'ad, *n.* (*Greek myth.*) a nymph of the woods: a forest-tree.

dual, dū'al, *a.* consisting of two.

dub, dub, *v. t.* to confer any name or dignity upon: to smooth with an adz: to rub a softening and waterproof mixture into, as leather.

dubious, dū'bi-us, *a.* doubtful: undetermined: causing doubt: of uncertain event or issue.

ducal, dū'kal, *a.* pertaining to a duke.

duchy, duch'i, *n.* the territory of a duke, a dukedom.—*n.* **duch'ess,** the consort or widow of a duke.

duck, duk, *n.* a kind of coarse cloth for small sails, sacking, etc.

duck, duk, *v. t.* to dip for a moment in water.—*v. i.* to dip or dive: to lower the head suddenly: to cringe, yield.—*n.* a quick plunge, dip: a quick lowering of the head or body, a jerky bow.

duck, duk, *n.* any member of the family *Anatidæ,* with short webbed feet: the female bird of this kind as distinguished from the male *drake:* (*coll.*) a darling, sweetheart.

duct, dukt, *n.* a tube conveying fluids in animal bodies or plants.

ductile, duk'til, *a.* easily led: yielding: capable of being drawn out into threads.

dud, dud, *n.* (*coll.*) in *pl.* poor or ragged clothes, tatters.

dude, dūd, *n.* a fop or dandy.

dudeen, dū-dēn', *n.* a short clay tobacco-pipe.

dudgeon, duj'un, *n.* resentment: grudge.

dudgeon, duj'un, *n.* the haft of a dagger: a small dagger.

due, dū, *a.* owed: that ought to be paid or done to another: proper: appointed, under engagement to be ready, arrive, etc.—*adv.* exactly: directly.—*n.* that which is owed: what one has a right to: perquisite: fee or tribute.

duel, dū'el, *n.* a prearranged combat between two persons: any fight or struggle between two parties: single combat to decide a quarrel.

duet, duetto, dū-et', dū-et'o, *n.* a composition in music for two voices or instruments.—*n.* **duet'tist.**

duffer, duf'ẽr, *n.* a dull plodding person: a fogy, useless old fellow.

dug, dug, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **dig.**

duke, dūk, *n.* the highest order of English nobility: on the continent of Europe, a sovereign prince.

dulcet, duls'et, *a.* sweet to the taste, or to the ear: melodious, harmonious.—*v. t.* **dul'cify,** to make sweet.

dull, dul, *a.* slow of hearing, or of understanding: insensible: without life or spirit: slow of motion: drowsy: sleepy: sad: downcast: cheerless: not bright or clear: cloudy: dim, obscure: obtuse: blunt.—*v. t.* to make dull or stupid: to blunt: to damp: to cloud.—*v. i.* to become dull.

duly, dū'li, *adv.* properly: fitly: at the proper time.

dumb, dum, *a.* without the power of speech: silent: soundless.

dump, dump, *v. t.* to throw down: to unload: (*print.*) to remove type from the stick into the galley.—*n.* a thud.

dump, dump, *n.* dullness or gloominess of mind, ill-humor, low spirits—now only used in the *pl.*

dumpling, dump'ling, *n.* a kind of thick pudding or mass of paste.

dumpy, dump'i, *a.* short and thick.

dun, dun, *a.* of a dark color, partly brown and black: dark.

dun, dun, *v. t.* to demand a debt with vigor: to urge for payment.—*n.* one who duns: a demand for payment.

dunce, duns, *n.* one slow at learning: a stupid person.

dune, dūn, *n.* a low hill of sand on the seashore.

dung, dung, *n.* the excrement of animals: refuse litter mixed with excrement.—*v. t.* to manure with dung.

dungeon, dun'jun, *n.* a close, dark prison: a cell under ground.

Dunker, dungk'ẽr, *n.* a member of a sect of German-American Baptists.

dunlin, dun'lin, *n.* the red-backed sandpiper.

dunnage, dun'āj, *n.* on shipboard, loose wood of any kind used to keep cargos steady: baggage.

duo, dū'o, *n.* a song in two parts.

duodecimal, dū-o-des'i-mal, *a.* computed by twelves: twelfth.

dupe, dūp, *n.* one easily cheated: one who is deceived or misled.—*v. t.* to deceive: to trick.

duplex, dū'pleks, *a.* twofold: double.—*adjs.* **dū'ple,** double: twofold; **dū'plicate,** double: twofold.—*n.* another thing of the same kind: a copy or transcript.—*v. t.* to double: to fold.

durable, dūr'a-bl, *a.* able to last or endure: hardy: permanent.

dura mater, dū'ra mā'tẽr, *n.* the exterior membrane of the brain and spinal column.

durbar, dẽr'bär, *n.* an audience-chamber: a reception or levee, esp. a reception of native princes held by the viceroy of India.

duress, dūr'es, or dūr-es', *n.* constraint: imprisonment: constraint illegally exercised.

Durham, dur'am, *n.* one of a particular breed of shorthorned cattle.

during, dū'ring, *prep.* for the time a thing lasts: in the course of.

durst, dẽrst, *pa. t.* of **dare,** to venture.

dusk, dusk, *a.* darkish: of a dark color.—*n.* twilight: partial darkness: darkness of the color.

dust, dust, *n.* fine particles of matter: a cloud of powdery matter present in the atmosphere: powder: earth: the grave, where the body becomes dust: a mean condition: gold-dust — hence money.—*v. t.* to free from dust: to sprinkle with dust.

Dutch, duch, *a.* belonging to Holland or its people.

duty, dū'ti, *n.* that which is due: what one is bound by any obligation to do: obedience: military service: respect or regard: one's proper business: tax on goods.

duvet, dü-vā', *n.* a quilt of down.

dwarf, dwawrf, *n.* an animal or plant that does not reach the ordinary height: a diminutive man.—*v. t.* to hinder from growing: to make to appear small.

dwell, dwel, *v. i.* to abide in a place: to remain: to rest the attention: to continue long.

dwindle, dwin'dl, *v. i.* to grow less: to waste away: to grow feeble: to become degenerate.—*v. t.* to lessen.

dye, dī, *v. t.* to stain: to give a new color to:—*pr. p.* dye'ing; *pa. p.* dyed.—*n.* color: tinge: stain: a coloring liquid.

dying, dī'ing, *pr. p.* of **die.**—*a.* destined for death: mortal: declining: occurring immediately before death, as dying words: pertaining to death.—*n.* death.

dynameter, dī-nam'e-tĕr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope.

dynamic, -al, di-nam'ik, -al, *a.* relating to force: relating to the effects of forces in nature: casual.

dynamite, dī'na-mīt or din'a-mīt, *n.* a powerful explosive agent, consisting of absorbent matter, as porous silica, saturated with nitro-glycerin.—*v. t.* to blow up with dynamite.

dynamo, dī'na-mo, *n.* a machine for generating electric currents.

dynamometer, din-am-om'e-tĕr, *n.* an instrument for measuring power.

dynasty, dī'nas-ti, or din'as-ti, *n.* a succession of kings of the same family.

dyscrasia, dis-krā'si-a, *n.* (*path.*) an altered condition of the blood and fluids of the system.

dysentery, dis'en-ter-i, *n.* a form of disease accompanied by discharges from the bowels.—*a.* **dysenter'ic.**

dyspepsia, dis-pep'si-a, *n.* a scientific term for indigestion.—*n.* **dyspep'tic,** a person afflicted with dyspepsia.

dysphoria, dis-fō'ri-a, *n.* impatience under affliction, morbid restlessness.

E, ē, the fifth letter in our own and the cognate alphabets, with four sounds—*e* in *e*vil, *i* in *E*ngland, *u* in the last syllable of eleven, Italian *e* in prey.

each, ēch, *a.* every one in any number separately considered.

eager, ē'gĕr, *a.* excited by desire: ardent to do or obtain: keen, severe.

eagle, ē'gl, *n.* a name given to many birds of prey in the family *Falconidæ*: a coin of the United States, worth ten dollars.

ear, ēr, *n.* a spike, as of corn.—*v. i.* to put forth ears.

ear, ēr, *n.* the organ of hearing, or the external part merely: the sense or power of hearing: the faculty of distinguishing sounds: attention: anything like an ear.

earl, ērl, *n.* an English nobleman ranking between a marquis and a viscount: —*fem.* **count'ess.** —*n.* **earl'dom.**

early, ēr'li, *a.* in good season: at or near the beginning of the day: relating to the beginning: happening in the near future.—*adv.* near the beginning: soon.

earn, ērn, *v. t.* to gain by labor: to acquire: to deserve.—*n. pl.* **earn'ings,** what one has earned: money saved.

earnest, ēr'nest, *a.* showing strong desire: determined: eager to obtain: intent: sincere: serious.—*n.* seriousness.

earnest, ēr'nest, *n.* money given in token of a bargain made: a pledge: first-fruits.

Earth, ērth, *n.* the name applied to the third planet in order from the sun: (*l. c.*) the matter on the surface of the globe: soil: dry land, as opposed to sea: the world: the inhabitants of the world: dirt: dead matter: the human body: a fox's hole.—*v. t.* to hide or cause to hide in the earth: to bury.—*v. i.* to burrow: to hide.

ease, ēz, *n.* freedom from pain or disturbance: rest from work: quiet: freedom from difficulty: naturalness.—*v. t.* to free from pain, trouble, or anxiety: to relieve: to calm.

easel, ēz'l, *n.* the frame on which painters support their pictures while painting. [Dut. *ezel,* or Ger. *esel,* an ass.]

Easel.

east, ēst, *n.* that part of the heavens where the sun first shines or rises: one of the four cardinal points of the compass.—*a.* toward the rising of the sun.—*adjs.* **east'ern,** toward the east: connected with the east: dwelling in the east.

Easter, ēst'ĕr, *n.* a Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ held on the Sunday after Good-Friday.

eat, ēt, *v. t.* to chew and swallow: to

consume: to corrode.—*v. i.* to take food: *pr. p.* eat'ing; *pa. t.* ate (āt or et); *pa. p.* eaten (ētn).—*a.* **eat'able**, fit to be eaten.—*n.* anything used as food (chiefly *pl*).

eaves, ēvz, *n. pl.* the edge of a roof projecting over the wall: anything projecting.—*n.* **eaves'drop**, the water which falls from the eaves of a house.—*v. i.* to stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen: to listen for secrets.

ebb, eb, *n.* the going back or retiring of the tide: a decline or decay.—*v. i.* to flow back: to sink: to decay.

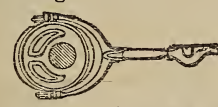
ebony, eb'on-i, *n.* a kind of heavy, hard wood, usually black, admitting of a fine polish.

ebullient, e-bul'yent, *a.* boiling up or over: agitated: enthusiastic.

ecbasis, ek'ba-sis, *n.* (*rhet.*) a figure in which the speaker treats of things according to their consequences.

ecbole, ek'bo-lē, *n.* (*rhet.*) a digression: (*mus.*) the raising or sharping of a tone.

eccentric, -al, ek-sen'trik, -al, *a.* departing from the center: not having the same center as another, said of circles: out of the usual course: not conforming to common rules: odd.—*n.* **eccen'tric**, a circle not having the same center as another: (*mech.*) a contrivance for taking an alternating rectilinear motion from a revolving shaft: an eccentric fellow.



Eccentric of Steam-engine.

ecclesiastic, e-klē-zi-as'tik, *n.* one consecrated to the church, a priest, a clergyman.

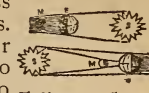
echinate, -d, ek'in-āt, -ed, *a.* prickly like a hedgehog: set with prickles or bristles.

echo, ek'ō, *n.* the repetition of sound caused by a sound-wave coming against some opposing surface, and being reflected: imitation: an imitator.

éclat, ā-klä', *n.* a striking effect: applause: splendor.

eclectic, ek-lek'tik, *a.* selecting or borrowing: choosing the best out of everything: broad, the opposite of exclusive.

eclipse, e-klips', *n.* an obscuration of one of the heavenly bodies by the interposition of another: loss of brilliancy: darkness.—*v. t.* to hide, wholly or in part: to darken: to throw into the shade, to cut out, surpass.—*p. a.* **eclipsed'**, darkened, obscured.



Eclipses. S, sun; E, earth; M, moon.

economy, ē-kon'o-mi, *n.* the management of a household or of money matters: a frugal and judicious expenditure of money: a system of rules or ceremonies: a dispensation: regular operations, as of nature.

ecstasy, ek'sta-si, *n.* excessive joy: enthusiasm or any exalted feeling.

eczema, ek'ze-ma, *n.* a common skin disease.

eddish, ed'dish, *n.* pasturage, or the eatable growth of grass after mowing.

eddy, ed'i, *n.* a current of water or air running back, contrary to the main stream: a whirlpool: a whirlwind.

edelweiss, ā'del-vīs, *n.* an Alpine flowering plant.

edema, e-dē'ma, *n.* local dropsy.

Eden, ē'den, *n.* the garden where Adam and Eve lived: a paradise.

edge, ej, *n.* the border of anything: the brink: the cutting side of an instrument: something that wounds or cuts: sharpness of mind or appetite: keenness.—*v. t.* to put an edge on: to place a border on: to exasperate: to urge on: to move by little and little.—*v. i.* to move sideways.

edible, ed'i-bl, *a.* fit to be eaten.—*n.* something for food.

edict, ē'dikt, *n.* something proclaimed by authority: an order issued by a king or lawgiver.

edify, ed'i-fī, *v. t.* to build: to build up the faith of: to comfort: to improve the mind of.—*ns.* **edificā'tion**, instruction: progress in knowledge or in goodness; **edifice**, a large building or house.

edit, ed'it, *v. t.* to prepare for publication: to superintend the publication of (a newspaper, etc.): to put into literary shape.—*ns.* **edi'tion**, the publication of a book, etc.: the number of copies printed at a time; **ed'itor**, one who edits a book: one who conducts a newspaper or journal:—*fem.* **ed'itress**.—*a.* **editō'rial**, of or belonging to an edi-

tor.—*n.* an article in a newspaper written by the editor.

educate, ed'ū-kāt, *v. t.* to bring up children: to train: to teach: to cultivate any power.—*n.* **educā'tion,** the bringing up or training, as of a child: instruction: strengthening of the powers of body or mind.

educe, ē-dūs', *v. t.* to draw out: to extract: to cause to appear, as by inference.—*a.* **educ'ible,** that may be educed or brought out and shown.—*n.* **educ'tion,** the act of educing.

eel, *n.* a soft-finned fish.

eerie, eery, ē'ri, *a.* exciting fear: weird: affected with fear: timorous.

effable, ef'a-bl, *a.* capable of being expressed.

efface, ef-fās', *v. t.* to destroy the surface of: to rub out: to obliterate.

effect, ef-fekt', *n.* the result of an action: impression produced: reality: the consequence intended: (*pl.*) goods: property.

effeminate, ef-fem'in-āt, *a.* womanish: unmanly: weak: cowardly: voluptuous.—*n.* an effeminate person.

effervesce, ef-fĕr-ves', *v. i.* to boil up: to bubble and hiss: to froth up.—*ns.* **efferves'cence; efferves'cency.**—*a.* **efferves'cent,** boiling or bubbling.

effete, ef-fēt', *a.* exhausted: worn out with age.

efficacious, ef-fi-kā'shus, *a.* able to produce the result intended.

efficient, ef-fish'ent, *a.* capable of producing the desired result: effective.—*n.* the person or thing that effects.

effigy, ef'fi-ji, *n.* a likeness or figure of a person: the head or impression on a coin.

effloresce, ef-flo-res', *v. i.* to blossom forth: (*chem.*) to form minute crystals.

effluent, ef'flö-ent, *a.* flowing out—*n.* **ef'fluence,** a flowing out: issue.

effluvium, ef-flö'vi-um, *n.* an exhalation: a disagreeable vapor rising from decaying matter:—*pl.* **efflu'via.**

efflux, ef'fluks, *n.* act of flowing out: that which flows out.—Also **efflux'ion.**

effort, ef'fort, *n.* a putting forth of strength: attempt: struggle.

effrontery, ef-frunt'er-i, *n.* shamelessness: impudence: insolence.

effulge, ef-fulj', *v. i.* to shine forth: to beam.—*n.* **efful'gence,** great luster or brightness: a flood of light.

effuse, ef-fūz', *v. t.* to pour out: to pour forth, as words: to shed.—*n.* **effū'sion,** act of pouring out: that which is poured out or forth; quality of being effusive.

egestion, ē-jest'yun, *n.* the passing off of excreta from within the body.

egg, eg, *n.* an oval body laid by birds and certain other animals, from which their young are produced.

eglantine, eg'lan-tīn, *n.* the sweetbrier, or the wild rose.

ego, ē'gō, *n.* the 'I', that which is conscious and thinks.—*ns.* **e'gōism,** (*ethics*) the theory of self-interest as the principle of morality: selfishness; **e'gōist.**

egregious, e-grē'ji-us, *a.* prominent: distinguished: outrageous: enormous (in bad sense).—*adv.* **egrē'giously.**

egress, ē'gres, *n.* act of going out: departure: the way out.

Egyptian, ē-jip'shi-an, *a.* belonging to Egypt.—*n.* a native of Egypt.

eh, ā, *interj.* expressing inquiry or slight surprise.

eider, ī'dĕr, *n.* the eider-duck, a northern sea-duck.

eight, āt, *n.* the cardinal number one above seven: the figure (8 or viii.) denoting eight.

either, ē'*th*ĕr, or ī'*th*ĕr, *a.* or *pron.* the one or the other: one of two: each of two.—*conj.* correlative to *or.*

ejaculate, e-jak'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to eject: to utter with suddenness.—*v. i.* to utter ejaculations.

eject, e-jekt', *v. t.* to cast out: to dismiss: to dispossess of: to expel.—*n.* **ejec'tion,** discharge: expulsion: state of being ejected: vomiting: that which is ejected.

eke, ēk, *v. t.* to add to or increase: to lengthen.—**eke out,** to supplement.

eke, ēk, *adv.* in addition to: likewise.

elaborate, e-lab'or-āt, *v. t.* to labor on: to produce with labor: to take pains with: to improve by successive operations.—*a.* wrought with labor: done with fullness and exactness: highly finished.

élan, ā-lon', *n.* impetuosity: dash.

elapse, e-laps', *v. i.* to slip or glide away: to pass silently, as time.

elastic, e-las'tik, *a.* having a tendency to recover the original state or form: springy: flexible: yielding.—*n.* a piece of elastic fabric.—*adv.* **elas'tically.**

elate, e-lāt', *a.* lifted up: puffed up

with success: exalted.—*v. t.* to raise or exalt: to elevate: to make proud.

elbow, el'bō, *n.* the joint where the arm bows or bends: any sharp turn or bend.—*v. t.* to push with the elbow.

elder, eld'ėr, *a.* older: having lived a longer time: prior in origin.—*n.* one who is older: an ancestor: one advanced to office on account of age.

elect, e-lekt', *v. t.* to choose out: to select for any office or purpose: to select by vote.—*a.* chosen: taken by preference from among others: chosen for an office but not yet in it, as 'alderman elect.'—*n.* one chosen or set apart: collectively, in theology, the saved.—*n.* **elec'tion,** act of electing or choosing.

electric, e-lek'trik, *a.* pertaining to or produced by electricity.—*a.* **elec'trical.**—*adv.* **elec'trically.**—*ns.* **electri'cian,** one who studies or is versed in the science of electricity; **electric'ity,** name of the cause of certain phenomena of attraction and repulsion: the phenomena themselves: the science which investigates the nature and laws of these.

eleemosynary, el-e-mos'i-nar-i, *a.* relating to charity: given in charity.

elegant, el'e-gant, *a.* pleasing to good taste: graceful: neat: refined: nice: richly ornamental.—*ns.* **el'egance, el'egancy,** state or quality of being elegant.

elegy, el'e-ji, *n.* a song of mourning.

element, el'e-ment, *n.* a first principle: one of the essential parts of anything: an ingredient: the proper state or sphere of any thing or being: (*pl.*) the rudiments of learning: the bread and wine used in the Eucharist: fire, air, earth, and water, supposed by the ancients to be the foundation of everything: (*chem.*) the simplest known constituents of all compound substances.

elementary, el-ē-men'-ta-ri, *a.* of one element; primary; uncompounded; treating of first principles.

elephant, el'e-fant, *n.* the largest quadruped, having a very thick skin, a trunk, and two ivory tusks.

elevate, el'e-vāt, *v. t.* to raise to a higher position: to raise in mind and feelings: to improve: to cheer: to exhilarate: to intoxicate.—*p. a.* **el'evated,** raised: dignified: exhilarated.

eleven, e-lev'n, *n.* the cardinal number next above ten: the figure (11 or xi.) denoting eleven: a team of eleven players.—*a.* noting the number eleven.

elf, elf, *n.* a supernatural being of diminutive size: a dwarf: a tricky being.

elicit, e-lis'it, *v. t.* to entice: to bring to light: to deduce.

elide, e-līd', *v. t.* to cut off, as a syllable.—*n.* **eli'sion,** the suppression of a vowel or syllable.

eligible, el'i-ji-bl, *a.* fit or worthy to be chosen: legally qualified: desirable.—*n.* (*coll.*) a person or thing eligible.

eliminate, ē-lim'in-āt, *v. t.* to thrust out: to remove, cancel: to leave out of consideration.

elision. See **elide.**

élite, ā-lēt', *n.* a chosen or select part. the best of anything. [Fr.,—L. *electa.*]

elixir, e-liks'ėr, *n.* the quintessence of anything: a substance which invigorates.

elk, elk, *n.* the largest species of deer.

ell, el, *n.* a cloth measure equal to 1¼ yd.

ellipse, el-lips', *n.* an oval: (*geom.*) a figure produced by the section of a cone by a plane passing obliquely through the opposite sides.—*n.* **ellip'sis** (*gram.*), a figure of syntax by which a word or words are left out and implied.

elm, elm, *n.* one of a genus of trees of the natural order *Ulmaceæ.*

elocution, el-o-kū'shun, *n.* the art of effective speaking: eloquence.

Elohim, e-lō'him, *n.* the Hebrew name for God.

elongate, e-long'gāt, *v. t.* to make longer: to extend.

elope. e-lōp', *v. i.* to escape privately, said esp. of a woman who runs away with a lover: to run away, bolt.

eloquent, el'o-kwent, *a.* having the power of speaking with fluency, elegance, and force: containing eloquence: persuasive.

else, els, *pron.* other.—*adv.* otherwise: besides: except that mentioned.

elucidate, e-lū'si-dāt, *v. t.* to make lucid or clear: to throw light upon: to illustrate.

elude, e-lūd', *v. t.* to escape by stratagem: to baffle.—*n.* **elū'sion,** act of eluding: evasion.—*a.* **elū'sive,** practising elusion: deceptive.—*adv.* **elū'sively.**

Elysium, e-lizh'i-um, *n.* (*myth.*) among the Greeks, the abode of the blessed after death: any delightful place.

em, em, *n.* the name of the letter M: (*print.*) the unit of measurement.

emaciate, e-mā'shi-āt, *v. t.* to make meager or lean: to deprive of flesh: to waste.—*v. i.* to become lean.

emanate, em'a-nāt, *v. i.* to flow out or from: to proceed from some source.

emancipate, e-man'si-pāt, *v. t.* to set free from servitude: to free from restraint or bondage of any kind.

emasculate, e-mas'kū-lāt, *v. t.* to deprive of the properties of a male: to castrate: to deprive of masculine vigor.

embalm, em-bäm', *v. t.* to preserve from decay by aromatic drugs, as a dead body: to perfume: to preserve with care.

embank, em-bangk', *v. t.* to inclose or defend with a bank or dike.

embargo, em-bär'gō, *n.* a temporary order to prevent the arrival or departure of ships: a temporary stoppage of trade by authority: restraint.

embark, em-bärk', *v. t.* to put on board ship: to engage in an affair.—*v. i.* to go on board ship: to engage in a business: to enlist.

embarrass, em-bar'as, *v. t.* to encumber: to involve in difficulty, esp. in money matters: to perplex.

embassy, em'bas-i, *n.* the charge or function of an ambassador: the person or persons sent on an undertaking.

embattle, em-bat'l, *v. t.* to range in order of battle: to arm.

embay, em-bā', *v. t.* to inclose in a bay: to land-lock.

embed, em-bed', **imbed**, im-, *v. t.* to place in a mass of matter.

embellish, em-bel'ish, *v. t.* to make beautiful with ornaments: to decorate.

ember, em'bĕr, *n.* a live piece of coal or wood: chiefly in *pl.* red-hot ashes.

embezzle, em-bez'l, *v. t.* to appropriate fraudulently (what has been intrusted).

embitter, em-bit'ĕr, *v. t.* to make bitter: to increase (ill-feeling).

emblazon, em-blā'zn, *v. t.* to deck in blazing colors: (*her.*) to blazon or adorn with figures: to depict.

emblem, em'blem, *n.* a picture representing to the mind something different from itself: a type or symbol.

embody, em-bod'i, *v. t.* to form into a body: to make corporeal: to make tangible: to express (an idea in words).

embolden, em-bōld'n, *v. t.* to make bold or courageous.

embonpoint, on-bon-pwän', *a.* stout, plump, full in figure, mostly of women; well-fed.—*n.* stoutness, plumpness, well-fed condition.

emboss, em-bos', *v. t.* to produce (a raised pattern) by pressure upon sheet-metal, leather, cloth, etc.: to ornament with raised-work.

embower, em-bow'er, *v. t.* to place in a bower: to shelter, as with trees.

embrace, em-brās', *v. t.* to take in the arms: to press to the bosom with affection: to take eagerly or willingly: to comprise: to admit, adopt, or receive.—*v. i.* to join in an embrace.—*n.* an embracing: fond pressure in the arms.

embracer, em-brā'ser, *n.* (*law*) one who influences jurors by corrupt means to deliver a partial verdict.

embrasure, em-brā'zhūr, *n.* a door or window with the sides slanted on the inside: an opening in a wall for cannon.

embrocate, em'brō-kāt, *v. t.* to moisten and rub, as a sore with a lotion.

embroider, em-broid'ĕr, *v. t.* to ornament with designs in needlework, originally on the border.

embroil, em-broil', *v. t.* to involve in a broil, or in perplexity (*with*): to entangle: to distract.

embryo, em'bri-ō, *n.* the young of an animal in its earliest stages of development: the part of a seed which forms the future plant: the beginning of anything.

emend, e-mend', *v. t.* to remove faults or blemishes from: to correct or improve.

emerge, e-mērj', *v. i.* to rise out of: to issue or come forth: to reappear after being concealed: to come into view: to result.—*ns.* **emer'gence**, **emer'gency**, act of emerging: sudden appearance: an unexpected occurrence: pressing necessity.

emeritus, e-mer'i-tus, *a.* honorably discharged from the performance of public duty.

emery, em'ĕr-i, *n.* a very hard mineral, a variety of corundum, used as powder for polishing, etc.

emetic, e-met'ik, *a.* causing vomiting.—*n.* a medicine that causes vomiting.

emiction, e-mik'shun, *n.* the discharging of urine: urine.

emigrate, em'i-grāt, *v. t.* to remove

from one country to another as a place of abode.

eminent, em'i-nent, *a.* rising above others: conspicuous: distinguished: exalted in rank or office.

emit, e-mit', *v. t.* to send out: to throw or give out: to issue: to utter (a declaration).—*n.* **em'issary,** one sent out on a secret mission: a spy: an underground channel by which the water of a lake escapes.

emollient, e-mol'yent, *a.* softening: making supple.—*n.* (*med.*) a substance used to soften the tissues.—*v. t.* **emoll'iate,** to soften: to render effeminate.

emolument, e-mol'ū-ment, *n.* advantage: profit arising from employment.

emotion, e-mō'shun, *n.* a moving of the feelings: agitation of mind.

emp-. For words not found under this, see **imp-.**

emperor, em'pēr-or, *n.* the head of the Roman empire: the highest title of sovereignty.

emphasis, em'fa-sis, *n.* stress of the voice on particular words or syllables to make the meaning clear: impressiveness of expression or weight of thought: intensity.—*v. t.* **em'phasize,** to make emphatic.—*adjs.* **emphat'ic, -al,** uttered with or requiring emphasis: forcible.

empire, em'pīr, *n.* supreme control or dominion: the territory under the dominion of an emperor.

empiric, -al, em-pir'ik, -al, *a.* resting on trial or experiment: known only by experience.

emplacement, em-plās'ment, *n.* the act of placing: (*mil.*) a platform placed for guns.

employ, em-ploy', *v. t.* to occupy the time or attention of: to use as a means or agent: to give work to.—*n.* a form of *employment.*—*ns.* **employ'ee, employe,** one who is employed; **employ'er; employ'ment,** act of employing: that which engages or occupies: occupation.

emporium, em-pō'ri-um, *n.* a place to which goods are brought from various parts for sale: a store: a great mart.

empower, em-pow'ēr, *v. t.* to authorize.

empty, emp'ti, *a.* having nothing in it: unfurnished: without effect: unsatisfactory: wanting substance: foolish.—*v. t.* to make empty: to deprive of contents.—*v. i.* to become empty: to discharge its contents:—*pa. p.* emp'tied.—*n.* an empty vessel, box, sack, etc.

empyreal, em-pir'ē-al, *a.* formed of pure fire or light: pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.

emulate, em'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to strive to equal or excel: to imitate, with a view to equal or excel: to rival.

emulsion, e-mul'shun, *n.* a milky liquid prepared by mixing oil and water by means of another substance that combines with both.

emunctory, e-mungk'tor-i, *n.* an organ of the body that carries off waste: an excretory duct.

enable, en-ā'bl, *v. t.* to make able: to give power, strength, or authority to.

enact, en-akt', *v. t.* to perform: to act the part of: to establish by law.

enallage, en-al'a-jē, *n.* (*gram.*) the exchange of one case, mood, or tense for another.

enamel, en-am'el, *n.* the name given to vitrified substances applied chiefly to the surface of metals: any smooth hard coating, esp. that of the teeth: anything enameled.

enamour, enamor, en-am'ēr, *v. t.* to inflame with love: to charm.

enanthesis, en-an-thē'sis, *n.* an eruption on the skin from internal disease.

encage, en-kāj', *v. t.* to shut up in a cage.

encamp, en-kamp', *v. t.* to form into a camp.—*v. i.* to pitch tents: to halt on a march.

encaustic, en-kaws'tik, *a.* having the colors burned in.

enceinte, än-sant', *n.* (*fort.*) an inclosure, generally the whole area of a fortified place.

enceinte, än-sant', *a.* pregnant, with child.

enchant, en-chant', *v. t.* to act on by songs or rhymed formulas of sorcery: to charm: to delight in a high degree.

encomium, en-kō'mi-um, *n.* high commendation: a eulogy.

encompass, en-kum'pas, *v. t.* to surround or inclose.—*n.* **encom'passment.**

encore, än-kōr', *adv.* again: once more.—*n.* a call for the repetition of a song, etc.: the repetition of a song, etc.

encounter, en-kown'tēr, *v. t.* to meet face to face, esp. unexpectedly: to meet in contest: to oppose.—*n.* a meeting unexpectedly: an interview: a fight.

encourage, en-kur'āj, *v. t.* to put courage in: to inspire with spirit or

hope: to incite: to patronize: to cherish.

encroach, en-krōch′, *v. i.* to seize on the rights of others: to intrude: to trespass.—*adv.* **encroach′ingly.**

encumber, en-kum′bĕr, *v. t.* to impede the motion of: to hamper: to embarrass: to burden: to load with debts.

encyclical, en-sik′lik-al, *a.* sent round to many persons or places.—*n.* a pastoral letter addressed by the pope to all his bishops.

encyclopedia, encyclopædia, en-sī-klo-pē′di-a, *n.* the circle of human knowledge: a work containing information on every department, or on many departments of knowledge.

encyst, en-sist′, *v. t.* or *v. i.* to inclose or become inclosed in a cyst or vesicle.

end, end, *n.* the last point or portion: termination or close: death: consequence: object aimed at: a fragment.—*v. t.* to bring to an end: to destroy.—*v. i.* to come to an end: to cease.—*a.* **end′ed,** brought to an end: having ends.—*n.* **end′ing,** termination: conclusion: that which is at the end.—*a.* **end′less,** without end: everlasting: objectless.

endanger, en-dān′jĕr, *v. t.* to place in danger: to expose to loss or injury.

endear, en-dēr′, *v. t.* to make dear or more dear.—*a.* **endeared′,** beloved.

endeavor, endeavour, en-dev′ĕr, *v. i.* to strive to accomplish an object: to attempt or try.

endemic, -al, en-dem′ik, -al, **endemial,** en-dē′mi-al, *a.* peculiar to a people or a district, as a disease: native.

endocardium, en-do-kär′di-um, *n.* the lining membrane of the heart.

endogen, en′do-jen, *n.* a plant that grows from within, as the palm, grasses, etc.—*a.* **endog′enous,** increasing by internal growth. [Gr. *endon,* within, and *genes,* born.]

Endogen.

endomorph, en′do-morf, *n.* a mineral inclosed within another mineral.

endoskeleton, en-dō-skel′e-ton, *n.* the internal skeleton or framework of the body.

endow, en-dow′, *v. t.* to give a dowry to: to settle a permanent provision on: to enrich with any gift or faculty: to present.—*n.* **endow′ment.**

endue, en-dū′, **indue,** in-, *v. t.* to put on, as clothes: to invest or clothe with: to supply with.

endure, en-dūr′, *v. t.* to remain firm under: to bear without sinking: to tolerate.—*v. i.* to remain firm: to last.—*a.* **endur′able,** that can be endured or borne.—*n.* **endur′ableness.**—*adv.* **endur′ably.**—*n.* **endur′ance,** state of enduring or bearing: continuance.

enema, en′e-ma, or e-nē′ma, *n.* a liquid medicine introduced into the rectum: an injection.

enemy, en′e-mi, *n.* one who hates or dislikes: a foe: a hostile army.

energy, en′ĕr-ji, *n.* power of doing work: power exerted: vigorous operation: strength.—*adjs.* **energet′ic, -al,** having or showing energy: active: forcible: effective.—*adv.* **energet′ically.**

enervate, en-ĕr′vāt, *v. t.* to deprive of nerve, strength, or courage: to weaken.

enfeeble, en-fē′bl, *v. t.* to make feeble: to weaken.

enfilade, en-fi-lād′, *n.* a fire that rakes a line from end to end: a situation or a body open from end to end.—*v. t.* to rake with shot through the whole length of a line.

enforce, en-fōrs′, *v. t.* to gain by force: to give force to: to put in force: to give effect to: to urge.

enfranchise, en-fran′chiz, *v. t.* to set free: to give a franchise or political privileges to.

engage, en-gāj′, *v. t.* to bind by a gage or pledge: to render liable: to gain for service: to enlist: to gain over: to betroth: (*archit.*) to fasten: to win: to occupy: to enter into contest with.—*v. i.* to pledge one's word: to become bound: to take a part: to enter into conflict.—*p. a.* **engaged′,** pledged: promised, esp. in marriage: occupied.—*n.* **engage′ment,** act of engaging: state of being engaged: that which engages: betrothal: promise: employment: a fight or battle.—*p. a.* **engag′ing,** winning: attractive.

Engaged Columns.

engender, en-jen′dĕr, *v. t.* to beget: to bear: to breed.—*v. i.* to be caused or produced.

engine, en′jin, *n.* a complex and powerful machine, esp. a prime mover: anything used to effect a purpose: a

device: contrivance.—*n.* **engineer'**, an engine maker or manager: one who directs works and engines: one who drives a locomotive: a soldier belonging to the division of the army called engineers.

English, ing'glish, *a.* belonging to *England* or its inhabitants.—*n.* the language of the people of England.

engrail, en-grāl', *v. t.* (*her.*) to make a border of little semicircular indents.

engrave, en-grāv', *v. t.* to cut out with a graver on wood, steel, etc.: to imprint: to impress deeply.

engross, en-grōs', *v. t.* to occupy wholly, monopolize: to absorb: to copy (a writing) in a large hand or in distinct characters: to write in legal form.

engulf, en-gulf', *v. t.* to swallow up wholly, as in a gulf: to cast into a gulf.

enhance, en-hans', *v. t.* to heighten: to add to, increase.—*n.* **enhance'ment.**

enigma, en-ig'ma, *n.* a statement with a hidden meaning to be guessed: anything very obscure: a riddle.—*adjs.* **enigmat'ic, -al,** relating to, containing, or resembling an enigma: obscure.

enjoin, en-join', *v. t.* to lay upon, as an order: to order or direct with authority.—*n.* **enjoin'ment.**

enjoy, en-joi', *v. t.* to delight in: to feel or perceive with pleasure: to possess or use with satisfaction or delight.

enlarge, en-lärj', *v. t.* to make larger: to increase in size or quantity: to set free: to expand: to amplify.—*v. i.* to grow large or larger: to be diffuse in speaking or writing: to expatiate.

enlighten, en-līt'n, *v. t.* to lighten or shed light on: to make clear to the mind: to impart knowledge to.

enlist, en-list', *v. t.* to enroll: to engage as a soldier, etc.: to employ in advancing an object.

enliven, en-līv'n, *v. t.* to put life into: to excite or make active: to make sprightly or cheerful: to animate.

enmesh, en-mesh', *v. t.* to catch in a mesh or net, to entangle.

enmity, en'mi-ti, *n.* the quality of being an enemy: unfriendliness: ill-will.

ennoble, en-nō'bl, *v. t.* to make noble: to elevate, distinguish: to raise to nobility.

ennui, on-nwē', *n.* a feeling of weariness or disgust from satiety, etc.: the occasion of ennui.—*v. t.* to weary.

enormous, e-nor'mus, *a.* excessive: immense: atrocious.—*n.* **enor'mity,** state or quality of being enormous: that which is enormous: a great crime: great wickedness.—*adv.* **enor'mously.**

enough, e-nuf', *a.* sufficient: giving content: satisfying want.—*adv.* sufficiently.—*n.* sufficiency.

enrage, en-rāj', *v. t.* to make angry.—*p. a.* **enraged',** angered: furious.

enrapture, en-rap'tūr, *v. t.* to put in rapture: to transport with pleasure or delight.—*p. adjs.* **enrap'tured; enrapt'.**

enrich, en-rich', *v. t.* to make rich: to fertilize: to adorn: to enhance.

enroll, enrol, en-rōl', *v. t.* to insert in a roll or register: to enlist: to record.

ensconce, en-skons', *v. t.* to cover or protect as with a sconce or earthwork: to hide safely.

ensemble, on-som'bl, *n.* all the parts of a thing taken together.

enshrine, en-shrīn', *v. t.* to inclose in or as in a shrine: to preserve with affection.

ensign, en'sīn, *n.* a sign or mark: the sign or flag distinguishing a nation or a regiment: one who carries the colors: the lowest commissioned rank in the U. S. navy.

ensilage, en'sil-āj, *n.* the storing of green fodder, etc., in pits.—*v. t.* **en'sile.**

enslave, en-slāv', *v. t.* to make a slave of: to subject to the influence of.

ensnare, en-snār', **insnare,** in-, *v. t.* to catch in a snare: to entrap.

ensue, en-sū', *v. i.* to follow, to come after: to result (with *from*).

entablature, en-tab'lat-ūr', *n.* that part of a design in classic architecture which surmounts the columns and rests upon the capitals. [Prob. through Fr. from It. *intavolatura*—*in,* in, *tavola,* a table.]

Entablature.

entail, en-tāl', *v. t.* to settle (an estate) on a series of heirs, so that the immediate possessor may not dispose of it: to bring on as an inevitable consequence.—*n.* an estate entailed: the rule of descent of an estate.

entangle, en-tang'gl, *v. t.* to twist into a tangle: to involve in complications: to perplex: to ensnare.

enter, en'tēr, *v. i.* to go or come in: to penetrate: to engage in: to form a

part of.—*v. t.* to come or go into: to join or engage in: to begin: to put into: to enroll or record: to cause to be inscribed, as a horse for a race, etc.

enteric, en-ter'ik, *a.* of or pertaining to the intestines.—*n.* **enterī'tis,** inflammation of the intestines.

enterprise, en'tēr-prīz, *n.* that which is attempted: a bold or dangerous undertaking: an adventure: daring.—*v. t.* to undertake.—*p. a.* **en'terprising,** forward in undertaking: adventurous.

entertain, en-tēr-tān', *v. t.* to receive and treat hospitably: to amuse by conversation: to amuse: to receive and take into consideration.

enthrall, inthral, in-, *v. t.* to bring into thraldom or bondage: to enslave: to shackle.

enthrone, en-thrōn', *v. t.* to place on a throne: to exalt to the seat of royalty: to install as a bishop: to exalt.

enthusiasm, en-thū'zi-azm, *n.* intense interest: intensity of feeling: passionate zeal.—*n.* **enthū'siast,** one inspired by enthusiasm: one who admires or loves.

entice, en-tīs', *v. t.* to induce by exciting hope or desire: to tempt: to lead astray.

entire, en-tīr', *a.* whole: complete: unmingled: not castrated, specially of a horse.—*n.* the whole: completeness.

entitle, en-tī'tl, *v. t.* to give a title to: to style: to give a claim to.

entity, en'ti-ti, *n.* being: existence: a real substance.

entomology, en-to-mol'o-ji, *n.* the science which treats of insects.

entophyte, en'to-fīt, *n.* a parasitic plant which grows in a living animal.

entourage, än-tō-razh', *n.* surroundings: followers.

entr'acte, än-trakt', *n.* the time between two acts in a play: (*mus.*) an instrumental piece performed between acts.

entrails, en'trālz, *n. pl.* the bowels: the inside of anything.

entrain, en-trān', *v. t.* to put into a railway train, esp. used of troops.

entrain, en-trān', *v. t.* to draw after.

entrance, en'trans, *n.* act of entering: power or right to enter: the door.

entrance, en-trans', *v. t.* to put into a trance: to fill with rapturous delight.

entrap, en-trap', *v. t.* to catch, as in a trap: to ensnare: to entangle.

entreat, en-trēt', *v. t.* to ask earnestly: to beseech: to pray for.—*v. i.* to pray.

entrée, än-trā', *n.* entry, freedom of access, admittance: a made dish served between the chief courses.

entrepot, än'tr'pō, *n.* a storehouse.

entresol, en'tēr-sol, or än'tr'sol, *n.* a low story between two main stories of a building.

entropy, en'trop-i, *n.* a term in physics signifying 'the available energy'.

entry, en'tri, *n.* act of entering: a passage of approach: act of committing to writing: the thing written: (*law*) the taking possession of.

entwine, en-twīn', *v. t.* to interlace: to weave.

enumerate, e-nū'mēr-āt, *v. t.* to count the number of: to name over.

enunciate, e-nun'shi-āt, *v. t.* to state formally: to pronounce distinctly.—*a.* **enun'ciable,** capable of being enunciated.

envelop, en-vel'up, *v. t.* to cover by wrapping: to surround entirely: to hide.—*n.* **envelope** (en'vel-ōp, sometimes än'vel-ōp), that which envelops, wraps, or covers, esp. the cover of a letter.

envenom, en-ven'um, *v. t.* to put venom into: to poison: to taint with bitterness or malice.

environ, en-vī'run, *v. t.* to surround: to encircle: to invest.

envoy, en'voi, *n.* a messenger, esp. one sent to transact business with a foreign government.

envoy, envoi, en-voi, *n.* the concluding part of a poem or a book.

envy, en'vi, *v. t.* to look upon with a grudging eye: to hate on account of prosperity.—*n.* grief at the sight of another's success.

enzym, enzyme, en'zim, *n.* any of the unorganized ferments: leavened bread.

eon, ē'on, *n.* a period of time, an age, eternity—also **æon.**—*adjs.* **eon'ic, eo'nian,** lasting for ages, everlasting.

epact, ē'pakt, *n.* the moon's age at the beginning of the year.

epaulet, epaulette, ep'ol-et, *n.* a shoulder-piece: a badge of a military or naval officer.

Ephemera, ef-em'er-a, *n.* a genus of short-lived insects: that which lasts a short time.—*a.* **ephem'eral,** existing only for a day: daily: short-lived.

epic, ep'ik, *a.* applied to a poem which

recounts a great event in an elevated style: lofty: grand.

Epicure, ep'i-kūr, *n.* a follower of *Epicurus* (341-270 B. C.), a Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure was the chief good: (e-) one given to sensual enjoyment: one devoted to the luxuries of the table.

epidemic, -al, ep-i-dem'ik, -al, *a.* affecting a community at a certain time: general.—*n.* **epidem'ic,** a disease falling on great numbers in one place, simultaneously or in succession.

epidermis, ep-i-dēr'mis, *n.* scarf-skin or cuticle, forming an external covering of a protective nature for the true skin.

epidote, ep'i-dōt, *n.* a silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium.

epigastrium, ep-i-gas'tri-um, *n.* the part of the abdomen extending from the sternum towards the navel.

epiglottis, ep-i-glot'is, *n.* the cartilage at the root of the tongue that partly closes the aperture of the larynx.

epigram, ep'i-gram, *n.* any concise and pointed or sarcastic saying.—*adjs.* **epigrammat'ic, -al,** relating to or dealing in epigrams: like an epigram.

epilepsy, ep'i-lep-si, *n.* a chronic functional disease of the nervous system.

epilogue, ep'i-log, *n.* the conclusion of a book: a speech or short poem at the end of a play.

episcopacy, e-pis'ko-pas-i, *n.* the government of the church by bishops: the office of a bishop: the period of office: the bishops, as a class.—*a.* **epis'copal,** governed by bishops: belonging to or vested in bishops.

episode, ep'i-sōd, *n.* a story introduced into a narrative or poem to give variety: an interesting incident.

epistle, e-pis'l, *n.* a writing sent to one, a letter.

epitaph, ep'i-taf, *n.* a commemorative inscription on a tombstone or monument.

epithelium, ep-i-thē'li-um, *n.* the cell-tissue which invests the outer surface of the body.

epithet, ep'i-thet, *n.* an adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality ascribed to it.

epitome, e-pit'o-me, *n.* an abridgment or short summary of anything, as of a book.—*v. t.* **epit'omize,** to make an epitome of: to shorten: to condense.

epizoon, ep-i-zō'on, *n.* a parasitic animal that derives its nourishment from the skin—also **epizō'an**—*pl.* **epizō'a.**—*a.* **epizoot'ic,** pertaining to epizoa.

epoch, ep'ok, or ē'-, *n.* a point of time fixed or made remarkable by some great event from which dates are reckoned.

epode, ep'ōd, *n.* a kind of lyric poem: the last part of a lyric ode.

equable, ē'kwa-bl, or ek'wa-bl, *a.* equal and uniform: smooth: not variable: of even temper.

equal, ē'kwal, *a.* identical: of the same value: adequate: in just proportion: fit: equable: uniform: equitable: evenly balanced: just.—*n.* one of the same age, rank, etc.—*v. t.* to be, or to make, equal to.—*n.* **equaliza'tion,** the act of making equal: state of being equalized.—*v. t.* **e'qualize,** to make equal.—*ns.* **equal'ity,** the condition of being equal: sameness; **equā'tor** (*geog.*), a great circle passing round the middle of the globe and dividing it into two equal parts: (*astron.*) the equinoctial.—*a.* **equatō'rial,** of or pertaining to the equator.

equanimity, ē-kwa-nim'i-ti, *n.* equality or evenness of mind or temper.

equerry, ek'we-ri, *n.* an official of the English royal household.

equestrian, e-kwes'tri-an, *a.* pertaining to horses or horsemanship: on horseback.—*n.* one who rides on horseback.

equi-, ē'kwi, a prefix meaning equal, from L. *æquus.*

equine, ē'kwīn, **equinal,** ē-kwī'nal, *a.* pertaining to a horse or horses.

equinox, ē'kwi-noks, *n.* the time when the sun crosses the equator, about Mar. 21 and Sep. 23.

equip, e-kwip', *v. t.* to fit out: to furnish with everything needed for any service or work.—*n.* **eq'uipāge,** that with which one is equipped: a carriage and attendants, retinue.—*n.* **equip'ment,** the act of equipping: the state of being equipped: outfit.

equity, ek'wi-ti, *n.* right as founded on the laws of nature: moral justice: the spirit of justice which enables us to interpret laws rightly: fairness.

equivalent, e-kwiv'a-lent, *a.* equal in value, power, meaning, etc.—*n.* a thing equivalent.—*n.* **equiv'alence.**

equivocal, e-kwiv'ō-kal, *a.* capable of

meaning two or more things: of doubtful meaning: suspicious: questionable.

era, ē'ra, *n.* a series of years reckoned from a particular point, or that point itself: an important date.

eradicate, e-rad'i-kāt, *v. t.* to pull up by the roots: to destroy.

erase, e-rās', *v. t.* to rub or scrape out: to efface: to destroy.

ere, ār, *adv.* before, sooner.—*prep.* before.—*conj.* sooner than.

Erebus, er'e-bus, *n.* the lower world, hell. [L.,—Gr. *Erebos*.]

erect, e-rekt', *v. t.* to set upright: to raise: to build: to exalt: to establish.—*a.* upright: directed upward.

ergo, ēr'go, *adv.* (*logic*) therefore.

ergot, ēr'got, *n.* a parasitical fungus, found on the seed of certain plants.

ermine, ēr'min, *n.* a small carnivore whose white fur is often used as an emblem of purity.

erode, e-rōd', *v. t.* to eat away: to wear away.—*a.* **erōse'**, gnawed.

err, ēr, *v. i.* to wander from the right way: to mistake: to sin.—*n.* **errat'ic**, a wanderer: an erratic boulder.—*adjs.* **errat'ic, -al**, wandering: not stationary: irregular.—*adv.* **errat'ically.**—*n.* **errā'tum**, an error in writing or printing, esp. one noted in a list at the end of a book: — *pl.* **errā'ta.** — *a.* **errō'neous**, wrong: mistaken.—*adv.* **errō'neously.**—*ns.* **errō'neousness**; **err'or**, a deviation from truth, right, etc.: a blunder: a fault.

errand, er'and, *n.* a message: a commission to say or do something.

errant, er'ant, *a.* wandering: roving: wild.—*n.* a knight-errant.

erst, ērst, *adv.* at first: formerly.—*adv.* **erst'while**, formerly.

eructate, e-ruk'tāt, *v. t.* to belch out, as wind from the stomach.

erudite, er'ö-dīt, *a.* learned.—*adv.* **er'uditely.**—*n.* **erudi'tion**, knowledge gained by study: learning, esp. in literature.

erupt, e-rupt', *v. i.* to break out or through, as a volcano.—*n.* **erup'tion**, a breaking or bursting forth: that which bursts forth: a breaking out of spots.

erysipelas, er-i-sip'e-las, *n.* an inflammatory disease, generally in the face.

escalade, es-ka-lād', *n.* the scaling of the walls of a fortress by means of ladders.—*v. t.* to scale.

escalator, es-ca-lā'tor, *n.* a stairs moved by machinery.

escallop, es-kal'up, *n.* a variant of *scallop*.—*a.* **escall'oped.**

escape, es-kāp', *v. t.* to free from: to pass unobserved: to evade: to issue.—*v. i.* to flee and become safe from danger: to be passed without harm.—*n.* act of escaping: flight from danger or from prison.—*ns.* **escapāde'**, an escape: a mischievous freak; **escāpe'ment**, act of escaping: means of escape: part of a timepiece connecting the wheelwork with the pendulum or balance, and allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration.

Escapement.

escarp, es-kärp', *n.* a steep slope, a scarp: (*fort.*) the side of the ditch next the rampart—also **escarp'ment.** [Fr.]

eschar, es'kär, *n.* a slough or portion of dead or disorganized tissue.

eschatology, es-ka-tol'o-ji, *n.* (*theol.*) the doctrine of the last or final things.

escheat, es-chēt', *v. t.* to confiscate.—*v. i.* to fall to the lord of the manor or the state.

eschew, es-chö', *v. t.* to shun: to flee from: to abstain from.

escort, es'kort, *n.* a body of men, or a single man, accompanying any one for protection, guidance, or courtesy: attendance.—*v. t.* **escōrt'**, to attend as guide or guard.

escritoire, es-kri-twor', *n.* a writing-desk.

Esculapian, es-kū-lā'pi-an, *a.* pertaining to *Esculapius*, and hence to the art of healing. — Also **Æsculā'pian.**

esculent, es'kū-lent, *a.* eatable: fit to be used for food by man.

escutcheon, es-kuch'un, *n.* a family shield: the part of a vessel's stern bearing her name.

Eskimo, es'ki-mō, *n.* and *a.* one of a nation of Arctic aborigines.

esophagus, ē-sof'a-gus, *n.* the gullet.

esoteric, es-o-ter'ik, *a.* inner: secret: mysterious.

espalier, es-pal'yēr, *n.* a lattice-work of wood on which to train fruit-trees.

especial, es-pesh'al, *a.* special: particular: principal: distinguished.

Esperanto, es-pēr-an'tō, *n.* an artificial language invented by Dr. L. Zamenhof of Warsaw as an auxiliary international language.

espionage, es'pi-on-āj, *n.* practice or employment of spies.

esplanade, es-pla-nād′, *n.* any level space for walking or driving in.

espouse, es-powz′, *v. t.* to give in marriage: to take as spouse: to wed: to take with a view to maintain.

espy, es-pī′, *v. t.* to watch: to see at a distance: to catch sight of.—*n.* **espī′al.**

esquire, es-kwīr′, *n.* a title of dignity next below a knight: a general title of respect in addressing letters.

essay, es′ā, *n.* a trial: an experiment: a written composition less elaborate than a treatise.—*v. t.* **essay′,** to try.

essence, es′ens, *n.* the inner distinctive nature of anything: a being: the extracted virtues of any drug: a perfume.—*a.* **essen′tial,** relating to or containing the essence: indispensable.

establish, es-tab′lish, *v. t.* to settle or fix: to confirm: to prove: to ordain: to found: to set up in business: to institute by law as the recognized state church.

estate, es-tāt′, *n.* condition or rank: position: property, esp. landed property.

esteem, es-tēm′, *v. t.* to set a high estimate or value on: to regard with respect or friendship: to consider or think.—*n.* high estimation or value: favorable regard.—*p. a.* **esteemed′,** respected.—*a.* **es′timable,** worthy of esteem.—*adv.* **es′timably.**—*v. t.* **es′timāte,** to judge of the worth of a thing: to calculate.—*n.* reputation: a valuing in the mind: a rough calculation.—*n.* **estimā′tion,** act of estimating: a reckoning of value: esteem, honor.

estop, es-top′, *v. t.* to stop or bar: (*law*) to hinder, preclude.

estrange, es-trānj′, *v. t.* to treat as an alien: to alienate: to divert from its original use or possessor.

estuary, es′tū-ar-i, *n.* the wide lower part of a river where it becomes tidal.

et cetera, et set′er-a, usually written **etc.** or **&c.,** a phrase meaning 'and so on'. [L. *et,* and, *cetera,* the rest.]

etch, ech, *v. t.* or *v. i.* to make designs on metal, glass, etc. by eating out the lines with an acid.

eternal, ē-tēr′nal, *a.* without beginning or end of existence: everlasting: ceaseless: unchangeable.—*adv.* **eter′nally.**—*n.* **eter′nity,** eternal duration: the state or time after death.

ether, ē′thēr, *n.* the clear, upper air: the subtle medium supposed to fill all space: a colorless, transparent, volatile liquid.—*a.* **ethē′real,** consisting of ether: heavenly: airy: spirit-like.

ethic, eth′ik, *a.* relating to morals: treating of morality or duty.—*n.* (more commonly in *pl.* **eth′ics**) the science of morals: that branch of philosophy which is concerned with human character and conduct.

ethnic, -al, eth′nik, -al, *a.* concerning nations or races.—*a.* **ethnograph′ic.**—*n.* **ethnog′raphy,** the scientific description of the races of the earth.—*a.* **ethnolog′ical.**—*ns.* **ethnol′ogist; ethnol′ogy,** the science of the varieties of the human race.

ethyl, ē′thil, *n.* a colorless, inflammable gas, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol—supposed base of ether.

etiquette, et-i-ket′, *n.* forms of ceremony or decorum: ceremony: unwritten laws of courtesy. [Fr.]

etymology, et-i-mol′o-ji, *n.* the investigation of the derivation of words: the science that treats of the origin and history of words: the part of grammar relating to inflection.—*a.* **etymolog′ical.**

euchre, ū′kēr, *n.* a game at cards.—*v. t.* to outwit.

eulogium, ū-lō′ji-um, **eulogy,** ū′lo-ji, *n.* a speaking well of: a speech or writing in praise of.—*v. t.* **eu′logīze,** to speak well of: to praise.—*n.* **eu′logist,** one who praises or extols another.—*a.* **eulogist′ic,** full of praise.

euonym, ū′ō-nim, *n.* a fitting name for anything. [Gr.]

eupepsy, ū-pep′si, *n.* good digestion.

euphemism, ū′fem-izm, *n.* a figure of rhetoric by which an unpleasant or offensive thing is designated by an indirect and milder term.

euphony, ū′fo-ni, *n.* an agreeable sound: a pleasing, easy pronunciation.

euphuism, ū′fū-izm, *n.* an affected and bombastic style of language: a high-flown expression.—*n.* **eu′phuist.**

eureka, ū-rē′ka, *interj.* lit. I have found it.

European, ū-ro-pē′an, *a.* belonging to *Europe.*—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Europe.

euthanasia, ū-than-ā′zi-a, *n.* an easy mode of death.—Also **euthan′asy.**

evacuate, e-vak′ū-āt, *v. t.* to throw out the contents of: to discharge: to withdraw from.

evade, e-vād', *v. t.* to escape or avoid artfully: to baffle.

evanescent, ev-an-es'ent, *a.* fleeting: imperceptible.—*v. i.* **evanesce',** to fade away.

evangel, e-van'jel, *n.* (*poet.*) good news, esp. the gospel: a salutary principle.—*adjs.* **evangel'ic, -al,** of or pertaining to the gospel.

evaporate, e-vap'or-āt, *v. i.* to fly off in vapor: to depart, vanish.—*v. t.* to convert into steam or gas.

evasion, e-vā'zhun, *n.* act of evading or eluding: an attempt to escape the force of an argument or accusation: an excuse.—*a.* **evā'sive,** that evades or seeks to evade: not straightforward: shuffling.

eve, even, ēv'n, *n.* (*poet.*) evening: the night before a day of note: the time just preceding a great event.

even, ēv'n, *a.* flat: level: uniform: parallel: equal on both sides: not odd, able to be divided by 2 without a remainder.—*v. t.* to make even or smooth: to put on an equality.—*adv.* exactly so: indeed: so much as: still.—*adv.* **ev'enly.**

evening, ēv'ning, *n.* the close of the daytime: the decline or end of life.

event, e-vent', *n.* that which happens: the result: any incident or occurrence: an item in a program or series of sports.—*adjs.* **event'ful,** full of events: momentous; **event'ūal,** happening as a consequence: final.—*n.* **eventūal'ity,** a contingency.

ever, ev'ĕr, *adv.* always: eternally: at any time: at all times: continually: in any degree.—*n.* **ev'erglade,** a large shallow lake or marsh: chiefly in *pl.*

everlasting, ev-ĕr-last'ing, *a.* endless: eternal.—*n.* eternity.

evert, e-vĕrt', *v. t.* to turn inside out.

every, ev'ĕr-i, *a.* each one of a number: all taken separately.—*pron.* **ev'erybody,** every person.—*a.* **ev'eryday,** daily: common, usual: pertaining to weekdays, in opposition to Sunday.—*pron.* **ev'erything,** all things: all.—*adv.* **ev'erywhere,** in every place.

evict, e-vikt', *v. t.* to dispossess by law: to expel from.

evident, ev'i-dent, *a.* that is visible or can be seen: clear to the mind: obvious.—*n.* **ev'idence,** that which makes evident: means of proving an unknown or disputed fact: information in a law case: testimony.—*v. t.* to render evident.—*adjs.* **eviden'tial, eviden'tiary,** furnishing evidence: tending to prove.—*advs.* **eviden'tially; ev'idently,** clearly: visibly.

evil, ē'vl, *a.* wicked: mischievous: disagreeable: unfortunate.—*adv.* in an evil manner: badly.—*n.* that which produces unhappiness or calamity: harm: wickedness: depravity: sin.—*adv.* **e'villy,** in an evil manner: not well.

evince, e-vins', *v. t.* to prove beyond doubt: to show clearly: to make evident.

evoke, e-vōk', *v. t.* to call out: to draw out or bring forth.—*v. t.* **ev'ocate,** to call up (spirits) from the dead.—*n.* **evocā'tion.** [L. *evocare—e,* out, and *vocare,* to call.]

evolution, ev-ol-ū'shun, *n.* the act of unrolling or unfolding: gradual working out or development: the doctrine according to which higher forms of life have gradually arisen out of lower.

evolve, e-volv', *v. t.* to unroll: to disclose: to develop: to unravel.—*v. i.* to disclose itself: to result.—*a.* **evolv'able.**

ewe, ū, *n.* a female sheep.

ewer, ū'ĕr, *n.* a large jug with a wide spout.

ex, eks, used adjectively in words like *ex*-president, to signify *former.*

exacerbate, egz-as'ĕr-bāt, or eks-, *v. t.* to embitter: to provoke: to render more violent or severe, as a disease.

exact, egz-akt', *v. t.* to force from: to compel full payment of: to demand urgently: to extort: to inflict.—*v. i.* to practise extortion.—*a.* precise: careful: punctual: true: certain or demonstrable.—*p. a.* **exact'ing,** compelling full payment of: unreasonable in making demands.—*ns.* **exac'tion; exact'itude,** exactness: correctness.—*adv.* **exact'ly.**—*ns.* **exact'ment; exact'ness,** the quality of being exact: accuracy.

exaggerate, egz-aj'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* to magnify unduly: to represent too strongly: to intensify.—*n.* **exaggerā'tion,** extravagant representation.

exalt, egz-awlt', *v. t.* to elevate to a higher position: to elate: to extol.—*n.* **exaltā'tion,** elevation in rank or dignity.

examine, egz-am'in, *v. t.* to test: to inquire into: to question.—*n.* **examinā'tion,** careful search or inquiry: trial.

example, egz-am'pl, *n.* a specimen: an illustration: a person or thing to be imitated or avoided: a pattern: a warn-

ing: a former instance.—*v. t.* to exemplify: to instance.

exasperate, egz-as'pēr-āt, *v. t.* to make very angry: to irritate in a high degree.—*p. a.* irritated.—*adjs.* **exas'perating, exas'perative,** provoking.

excavate, eks'ka-vāt, *v. t.* to hollow or scoop out: to dig out.—*n.* **excavā'tion,** act of excavating: a hollow or cavity.

exceed, ek-sēd', *v. t.* to go beyond the limit or measure of: to surpass or excel.

excel, ek-sel', *v. t.* to be superior to: to exceed: to surpass.—*v. i.* to have good qualities in a high degree.

except, ek-sept', *v. t.* to take or leave out: to exclude.—*v. i.* to object.—*prep.* leaving out: excluding: but.—*prep.* **except'ing,** with the exception of, except.—*n.* **excep'tion,** the act of excepting: that which is excepted: exclusion: objection: offense.—*a.* **excep'tionable.**

excerpt, ek'sērpt, or ek-sērpt', *n.* a passage selected from a book, an extract.

excess, ek-ses', *n.* a going beyond what is usual or proper: intemperance: the degree by which one thing exceeds another.—*a.* **exces'sive,** beyond what is right and proper: immoderate: violent.

exchange, eks-chānj', *v. t.* to give or leave one place or thing for another: to give and take mutually: to barter.—*n.* the giving and taking one thing for another: barter: the thing exchanged.

exchequer, eks-chek'ēr, *n.* (*Eng.*) an ancient tribunal: a state treasury: a department of revenue: a court of common law.

excise, ek-sīz', *n.* a revenue tax on certain commodities.

excise, ek-sīz', *v. t.* to cut off or out.—*n.* **exci'sion,** a cutting out or off of any kind: extirpation.

excite, ek-sīt', *v. t.* to call into activity: to stir up: to rouse: to irritate.—*ns.* **excītabil'ity; excīt'ableness.**—*a.* **excīt'able,** capable of being excited, easily excited.—*p. a.* **excīt'ed,** agitated.—*n.* **excite'ment,** agitation: that which excites.

exclaim, eks-klām', *v. i.* to cry out: to utter or speak vehemently.—*n.* **exclamā'tion,** vehement utterance: outcry: an uttered expression of surprise, and the like: the mark expressing this (!): an interjection.

exclude, eks-klōd', *v. t.* to close or shut out: to thrust out: to hinder from entrance: to hinder from participation: to except.—*n.* **exclu'sion,** a shutting or putting out: ejection: exception.—*a.* **exclu'sive,** able or tending to exclude.

excogitate, eks-koj'i-tāt, *v. t.* to discover by thinking: to think earnestly or laboriously.

excommunicate, eks-kom-ūn'i-kāt, *v. t.* to put out or expel from the communion of the church.

excoriate, eks-kō'ri-āt, *v. t.* to strip the skin from.—*n.* **excoriā'tion.**

excorticate, eks-kor'ti-kāt, *v. t.* to strip the bark off.—*n.* **excorticā'tion.**

excrement, eks'kre-ment, *n.* useless matter discharged from the animal system: dung.

excrescence, eks-kres'ens, *n.* an outbreak: a wart or tumor: a superfluous part.

excruciate, eks-krō'shi-āt, *v. t.* to torture: to rack: to pain, grieve.—*p. a.* **excru'ciating.**—*adv.* **excru'ciatingly.**—*n.* **excruciā'tion,** torture: vexation.

exculpate, eks-kul'pāt, *v. t.* to clear from a charge: to absolve: to vindicate.

excursion, eks-kēr'shun, *n.* a going forth: an expedition: a trip for pleasure or health: a digression.

excuse, eks-kūz', *v. t.* to free from blame, guilt, or obligation: to forgive: to release, dispense with: to make an apology or ask pardon for.—*n.* (eks-kūs') a plea offered in extenuation of a fault: indulgence.

execrate, eks'e-krāt, *v. t.* to curse: to denounce evil against: to detest utterly.—*a.* **ex'ecrable,** deserving execration: detestable: accursed.—*adv.* **ex'ecrably.**—*n.* **execrā'tion,** act of execrating: a curse pronounced: that which is execrated.

execute, eks'e-kūt, *v. t.* to perform: to give effect to: to put to death by law.—*ns.* **exec'utant,** one who executes or performs; **ex'ecuter; execū'tion,** act of executing or performing: accomplishment: completion: the warrant of a court of law: the infliction of capital punishment; **execū'tioner,** one who executes, esp. one who inflicts capital punishment.—*a.* **exec'utive,** designed or fitted to execute: active.—*n.* one who administers the law or government.

exegesis, eks-e-jē'sis, *n.* the science of interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures.

exemplar, egz-em'plar, *n.* a person

or thing to be imitated: a type: an example.—*adv.* **ex'emplarily.**—*a.* **exem'plary,** worthy of imitation or notice.

exemplify, egz-em'pli-fī, *v. t.* to illustrate by example.—*n.* **exemplificā'tion,** act of exemplifying: that which exemplifies: a copy or transcript.

exempt, egz-emt', *v. t.* to free, or grant immunity (with *from*).—*a.* taken out: not liable to: released: unaffected.

exercise, eks'ĕr-sīz, *n.* a putting in practice: exertion of the body for health or amusement: discipline: a lesson, task, academical disputation, etc.: an act of worship or devotion: a discourse.

exert, egz-ĕrt', *v. t.* to bring into active operation: to do or perform.

exhale, egz-hāl', *v. t.* to emit or send out as vapor: to evaporate.—*v. i.* to rise or be given off as vapor.—*n.* **exhalā'tion,** act or process of exhaling: evaporation: that which is exhaled.

exhale, egz-hāl', *v. t.* to draw out.

exhaust, egz-awst', *v. t.* to draw out the whole of: to use the whole strength of: to wear or tire out: to treat of or develop completely.—*n.* the exit of steam from the cylinder.—*p. a.* **exhaust'ed,** drawn out: emptied: consumed: tired out.—*a.* **exhaust'ible.**—*n.* **exhaust'ion.**

exhibit, egz-ib'it, *v. t.* to hold forth or present to view: to present formally or publicly.—*n.* (*law*) anything produced in court to be used as evidence: something exhibited: that which is exhibited.

exhilarate, egz-il'a-rāt, *v. t.* to make hilarious or merry: to enliven: to cheer.—*p. a.* **exhil'arāting,** cheering: gladdening.—*n.* **exhilarā'tion,** state of being exhilarated: joyousness.

exhort, egz-ort', *v. t.* to urge strongly to good deeds, esp. by words or advice: to animate: to advise or warn.—*n.* **exhortā'tion,** counsel: a religious discourse.

exhume, eks-hūm', *v. t.* to take out of the ground or place of burial: to disinter: to bring to light.

exigent, eks'i-jent, *a.* pressing: demanding immediate attention or action.—*n.* **ex'igency,** pressing necessity: imergency: distress.

exile, eks'īl, or egz'īl, *n.* state of being sent out of one's native country: banishment: one away from his native country.

exist, egz-ist', *v. i.* to have an actual being: to live: to continue to be.—*n.* **exist'ence,** state of existing or being.

exit, eks'it, *n.* a direction to an actor to go off the stage: departure from the stage: any departure: a passage out.

exodus, eks'o-dus, *n.* a going out or departure, esp. that of the Israelites from Egypt: (E-) the second book of the Old Testament.

exogen, eks'o-jen, *n.* a plant belonging to the great class that increases by layers growing on the outside of the wood.

exonerate, egz-on'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* to free from the burden of blame or obligation: to acquit.—*n.* **exonerā'tion,** act of exonerating or freeing from a charge or blame.—*a.* **exon'erative.**

exorbitant, egz-or'bi-tant, *a.* going beyond the usual limits: excessive.

exorcise, eks'or-sīz, or eks-or'-, *v. t.* to call forth or drive away, as a spirit: to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit.

expand, eks-pand', *v. t.* to spread out: to lay open: to enlarge in bulk or surface: to develop, or bring out in fuller detail.—*v. i.* to become opened: to enlarge.—*ns.* **expanse',** a wide extent of space: the firmament; **expan'sion,** act of expanding: state of being expanded: enlargement: immensity: extension.—*a.* **expans'ive,** widely extended: diffusive.

ex parte, eks pär'ti, *a.* on one side only: partial: prejudiced.

expatiate, eks-pā'shi-āt, *v. i.* to range at large: to enlarge in discourse, argument, or writing.—*n.* **expatiā'tion.**

expatriate, eks-pā'tri-āt, *v. t.* to banish or exile.—*n.* **expatriā'tion.**

expect, eks-pekt', *v. t.* to wait for: to look forward to as something about to happen: to anticipate: to hope.

expectorate, eks-pek'to-rāt, *v. t.* to expel from the breast or lungs by coughing, etc.: to spit forth.—*v. i.* to discharge or eject phlegm from the throat.

expedient, eks-pē'di-ent, *a.* suitable: advisable.—*n.* that which serves to promote: means suitable to an end: contrivance.—*n.* **expē'diency,** fitness: desirableness: self-interest.

expedite, eks'pe-dīt, *v. t.* to free from impediments: to hasten: to send forth: to despatch.—*n.* **expedi'tion,** speed: promptness: any undertaking by a number of persons: a hostile march or voyage: those who make an expedition.

expel, eks-pel′, *v. t.* to drive out, eject: to discharge: to banish.

expend, eks-pend′, *v. t.* to lay out: to employ or consume in any way: to spend.—*ns.* **expend′iture,** act of expending or laying out: that which is expended: the process of using up: money spent; **expense′,** outlay: cost, often in the *pl.*—*a.* **expens′ive,** causing or requiring much expense: extravagant.

experience, eks-pē′ri-ens, *n.* practical acquaintance with any matter gained by trial: repeated trial: wisdom derived from the changes and trials of life.—*v. t.* to make trial of, or practical acquaintance with: to prove or know by use: to suffer, undergo.—*p. a.* **expē′rienced,** taught by experience: skilful: wise.

experiment, eks-per′i-ment, *n.* a trial: something done to prove some theory, or to discover something unknown.—*v. i.* to make an experiment or trial: to search by trial.—*a.* **experiment′al,** founded or known by experiment.

expert, eks-pĕrt′, *a.* taught by practice: having a familiar knowledge: skilful, adroit.—*n.* **ex′pert,** one who is skilled in any art or science: a specialist: a scientific or professional witness.

expiate, eks′pi-āt, *v. t.* to make complete atonement for.—*a.* **ex′piable,** capable of being expiated.—*n.* **expiā′tion,** act of expiating or atoning for.

expire, eks-pīr′, *v. t.* to breathe out: to emit from the lungs: to emit in minute particles.—*v. i.* to breathe out the breath of life: to die out (of fire): to die: to come to an end.—*n.* **expirā′tion,** the act of breathing out: end: that which is expired.

explain, eks-plān′, *v. t.* to make plain or intelligible: to expound: to account for.—*a.* **explain′able.**—*n.* **explanā′tion,** act of explaining: that which explains meaning or sense: a mutual clearing up of matters.—*a.* **explan′atory,** serving to explain: containing explanations.

expletive, eks′ple-tiv, *a.* filling out: added for ornament or merely to fill up.—*n.* a word or syllable inserted for ornament: an oath.

explicate, eks′pli-kāt, *v. t.* to unfold, develop: to lay open or explain the meaning of.—*a.* **ex′plicable,** capable of being explained.—*n.* **explicā′tion,** act of explicating: explanation.

explicit, eks-plis′it, *a.* distinctly stated: plain in language: outspoken: clear: unreserved.

explode, eks-plōd′, *v. t.* to bring into disrepute and reject: to cause to blow up.—*v. i.* to burst with a loud report: to burst into laughter.—*p. a.* **explō′ded,** rejected, discarded.—*n.* **explō′sion,** act of exploding: a sudden violent burst with a loud report: a breaking out of feelings, etc.—*a.* **explō′sive,** liable to or causing explosion: bursting out with violence or noise.—*n.* something that will explode.

exploit, eks-ploit′, *n.* a deed or achievement: a feat.—*v. t.* to work up: to utilize for one's own ends.—*ns.* **exploit′age, exploitā′tion,** the act of successfully applying industry to any object, as the working of mines, etc.

explore, eks-plōr′, *v. t.* to search for the purpose of discovery: to examine thoroughly.—*ns.* **explorā′tion; explor′er.**

exponent, eks-pō′nent, *n.* he who or that which points out, or represents: (*alg.*) a figure which shows how often a quantity is to be multiplied by itself, as a^3: an index: an example, illustration.

exponible, eks-pō′ni-bl, *a.* able to be, or requiring to be, explained.

export, eks-pōrt′, *v. t.* to carry or send out of a country, as goods in commerce.—*n.* **ex′port,** act of exporting: a commodity which is or may be sent from one country to another, in traffic.

expose, eks-pōz′, *v. t.* to lay forth to view: to deprive of cover, protection, or shelter: to make bare: to explain: to make liable to: to disclose: to show up.—*ns.* **exposé** (eks-pō-zā′), an exposing: a shameful showing up; **exposi′tion,** act of exposing: a public exhibition: act of expounding: explanation.

expostulate, eks-post′ū-lāt, *v. i.* to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety: to remonstrate.—*n.* **expostulā′tion,** act of expostulating.

expound, eks-pownd′, *v. t.* to explain: to interpret.—*n.* **expound′er.**

express, eks-pres′, *v. t.* to press or force out: to emit: to represent by a likeness or by words: to declare, reveal: to put into words: to state plainly: to designate.—*a.* pressed or clearly brought out: exactly representing: directly stated: explicit: clear: intended or sent

for a particular purpose.—*adv.* with haste: specially: with an express train. —*n.* a messenger or conveyance sent on a special errand: a regular and quick conveyance: a system organized for the speedy and safe transmission of parcels or merchandise.

expropriate, eks-prō'pri-āt, *v. t.* to dispossess.—*n.* **expropriā'tion.**

expulsion, eks-pul'shun, *n.* the act of expelling: banishment.—*a.* **expul'sive.**

expunge, eks-punj', *v. t.* to wipe out: to efface.—*n.* **expunc'tion.**

expurgate, eks'pēr-gāt, or eks-pēr'-, *v. t.* to purge out: to purify from anything noxious or erroneous.

exquisite, eks'kwi-zit, *a.* of superior quality: excellent: not easily satisfied: fastidious: exceeding, extreme, as pain or pleasure.—*n.* one extremely nice or refined in dress: a fop.

extant, eks'tant, *a.* standing out, or above the rest: still standing or existing.

extempore, eks-tem'po-re, *adv.* on the spur of the moment: without preparation: suddenly.—*a.* sudden: rising at the moment: of a speech delivered without help of manuscript.

extend, eks-tend', *v. t.* to stretch out: to prolong in any direction: to enlarge, expand: to widen: to hold out: to bestow or impart.—*v. i.* to stretch: to be continued in length or breadth.—*n.* **exten'sion,** a stretching out, prolongation, or enlargement.—*a.* **extens'ive,** large: comprehensive.—*adv.* **extens'ively.**

extenuate, eks-ten'ū-āt, *v. t.* to lessen: to underrate: to weaken the force of: to palliate.—*p. a.* **exten'uating,** palliating.—*n.* **extenuā'tion,** palliation.

exterior, eks-tē'ri-or, *a.* outer: outward, external: on or from the outside: foreign.—*n.* outward part or surface: outward form or deportment.

exterminate, eks-tēr'mi-nāt, *v. t.* to destroy utterly: to put an end to: to root out.—*a.* **exter'minable,** that can be exterminated.—*n.* **exterminā'tion,** complete destruction or extirpation.

external, eks-tēr'nal, *a.* exterior: lying outside: outward: that may be seen: accidental: foreign.—*n.* exterior: (*pl.*) the outward parts: outward or non-essential forms and ceremonies.—*n.* **extē'rior,** an exterior thing, the outside.

extinct, eks-tingkt', *a.* put out: extinguished: no longer existing: dead.—*n.* **extinc'tion,** a quenching or destroying: destruction: suppression.

extinguish, eks-ting'gwish, *v. t.* to quench: to destroy, annihilate: to obscure by superior splendor.—*v. i.* to die out.—*a.* **exting'uishable.**

extirpate, eks'tēr-pāt, *v. t.* to root out: to destroy totally: to exterminate.

extol, eks-tol', *v. t.* to magnify: to praise.

extort, eks-tort', *v. t.* to gain or draw from by compulsion or violence.—*n.* **extor'tion,** illegal or oppressive exaction: that which is extorted.—*adjs.* **extor'tionary,** pertaining to or implying extortion; **extortionāte,** oppressive.

extra, eks'tra, *a.* beyond or more than the usual or the necessary: extraordinary: additional.—*adv.* unusually.—*n.* something extra or additional.

extract, eks-trakt', *v. t.* to draw out by force or otherwise: to select: to find out: to distil.—*n.* **ex'tract,** anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, etc., as an essence: a passage taken from a book or writing.

extradition, eks-tra-dish'un, *n.* a delivering up by one government to another of fugitives from justice.

extraneous, eks-trān'e-us, *a.* external: foreign: not belonging to or dependent on a thing: not essential.

extraordinary, eks-trawr'di-nar-i, *a.* beyond ordinary: not usual or regular: wonderful: special or supernumerary.

extravagant, eks-trav'a-gant, *a.* unrestrained: excessive: profuse in expenses: wasteful.

extravaganza, eks-trav-a-gan'za, *n.* an extravagant or eccentric musical or literary production: a burlesque.

extravasate, eks-trav'a-sāt, *v. t.* to let out of the proper vessels, as the blood.

extreme, eks-trēm', *a.* outermost: most remote: last: highest in degree: greatest: excessive: most violent: most urgent: stringent.—*n.* the utmost point or verge: end: utmost or highest limit or degree: great necessity.—*adv.* **extrēme'ly.**—*n.* **extrem'ity,** the utmost limit: the highest degree.

extricate, eks'tri-kāt, *v. t.* to free from hindrances or perplexities: to disentangle: to set free.—*a.* **ex'tricable.**

extrinsic, -al, eks-trin'sik, -al, *a.* external: not contained in or belonging to a body: foreign: not essential.

extrorse, eks-trors′, *a.* turned outward.

extrude, eks-tröd′, *v. t.* to force or urge out: to expel: to drive off.

exuberant, eks-ū′bēr-ant, *a.* plenteous: overflowing: happy: lavish.

exude, eks-ūd′, *v. t.* to discharge, as sweat, moisture, etc.—*v. i.* to flow out of a body through the pores.

exult, egz-ult′, *v. i.* to rejoice exceedingly: to triumph.—*a.* **exult′ant,** exulting: triumphant.—*n.* **exultā′tion,** rapturous delight: transport.

exuviæ, eks-ū′vi-ē, *n. pl.* cast-off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals.

eye, ī, *n.* the organ of sight or vision, more correctly the globe or movable part of it: the power of seeing: sight: regard: aim: keenness of perception: anything resembling an eye: the seed-bud of a potato.—*v. t.* to look on: to observe narrowly.

eyot, ī′ot, *n.* a little island.

eyre, ār, *n.* a journey or circuit: a court of itinerant justices.

eyry, eyrie, old spellings of **aery, aerie.**

F, ef, the sixth letter in the English and Latin alphabets — its sound called a labio-dental fricative, and formed by bringing the lower lip into contact with the upper teeth.

fa, fä, *n.* (*mus.*) the fourth tone of the diatonic scale.

Fabian, fā′bi-an, *a.* delaying, avoiding battle, cautious, practising the policy of delay.

fable, fā′bl, *n.* a feigned story or tale with a moral purpose: a fiction or myth: a ridiculous story, a falsehood.—*v. i.* to tell fictitious tales.—*v. t.* to feign: to invent.—*p. a.* **fā′bled,** mythical.—*v. i.* **fab′ulīze,** to write fables, or to speak in fables.—*n.* **fab′ulist,** one who invents fables.—*a.* **fab′ulous,** feigned, false: related in fable: immense, amazing.

fabric, fab′rik, *n.* workmanship: texture: anything framed by art and labor: manufactured cloth: any system of connected parts.

fabricate, fab′ri-kāt, *v. t.* to put together by art and labor: to manufacture: to produce: to devise falsely.—*n.* **fabricā′tion,** construction: manufacture: that which is fabricated: a story.

facade, fa-säd′, *n.* the exterior front or face of a building.

face, fās, *n.* the front part of the head, including forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and chin: the outside make or appearance: front or surface of anything: cast of features: look, configuration: boldness, effrontery: presence.—*v. t.* to meet in front: to stand opposite to: to resist: to put an additional face or surface on: to cover in front.—*v. i.* to turn the face, as in military tactics—'right face', etc.

facet, fas′et, *n.* a small surface, as of a crystal.—*v. t.* to cut a facet upon, or cover with facets.

facetious, fa-sē′shus, *a.* witty, humorous, jocose.—*n. pl.* **facetiæ** (fa-sē′shi-ē), witty or humorous sayings or writings.

facial, fā′shal, *a.* of or relating to the face.—*adv.* **fā′cially.**

facies, fā′shi-ēz, *n.* general aspect of anything: the face, features. [L.]

facile, fas′il, *a.* easily persuaded: affable: yielding: easy of access or accomplishment: courteous: easy.—*v. t.* **facil′itāte,** to make easy: to lessen difficulty.

facsimile, fak-sim′i-lē, *n.* an exact copy, as of handwriting, a coin, etc.—*a.* exactly corresponding.—*v. t.* to make a facsimile of, to reproduce.

fact, fakt, *n.* a deed or anything done: anything that comes to pass: reality, or a real state of things: truth: the assertion of a thing done.

faction, fak′shun, *n.* a contentious party in a state or society: dissension.

factitious, fak-tish′us, *a.* made by art.

factor, fak′tor, *n.* one who buys and sells goods for others, on commission: an agent: (*math.*) one of two or more parts, which, when multiplied together, result in a given number: an element.—*n.* **fac′tory,** a manufactory.

factotum, fak-tō′tum, *n.* a person employed to do all kinds of work.

faculty, fak′ul-ti, *n.* facility or power to act: any particular ability or aptitude: an original power of the mind: any physical function: personal quality or

endowment: right, authority, or privilege to act: license: a department of learning at a university, or the professors constituting it: the members of a profession: executive ability.

fad, fad, *n.* a weak or transient hobby, crotchet, or craze.—*a.* **fad'dish,** given to fads.—*n.* **fad'dist.**

fade, fād, *v. i.* to lose strength, freshness, or color gradually: to vanish.

fag, fag, *v. i.* to become weary or tired out: to work hard: to be a fag.—*v. t.* to weary: to use as a fag.—*n.* a drudge for others: a tiresome piece of work: drudgery.

fag-end, fag'-end, *n.* the untwisted end of a rope: the refuse or meaner part of a thing.

fagot, faggot, fag'ut, *n.* a bundle of sticks for fuel, fascines, etc.: anything like a fagot.—*v. t.* to tie together.

Fahrenheit, fä'ren-hīt, *n.* the name applied to a thermometer, the freezing-point of which is marked at 32, and the boiling-point at 212 degrees.

faience, fā'yäns, *n.* a fine kind of pottery. [Fr.; prob. from *Faenza* in Italy.]

fail, fāl, *v. i.* to fall short or be wanting (with *in*): to fall away: to decay: to die: to prove deficient: to miss: to be disappointed or baffled: to be unable to pay one's debts.—*v. t.* to be wanting to: not to be sufficient for: to leave undone, omit: to disappoint or desert any one.—*p. a.* **failed,** decayed, worn out: bankrupt.—*n.* **fail'ing,** a fault, weakness: a foible.—*prep.* in default of.—*n.* **fail'ure,** a falling short, or cessation: omission: decay: bankruptcy.

fain, fān, *a.* glad or joyful: inclined (with *to*): content to accept, for want of better: compelled.

faint, fānt, *a.* wanting in strength: fading: lacking distinctness: not bright or forcible: weak in spirit: lacking courage: depressed: done in a feeble way.—*v. i.* to become feeble or weak: to lose strength, color, etc.: to swoon: to fade or decay: to vanish: to lose courage or spirit: to become depressed.—*n.* a swoon.

fair, fār, *a.* bright: clear: free from blemish: pure: pleasing to the eye: beautiful: free from a dark hue: of a light shade: favorable: unobstructed: open: prosperous: frank: impartial: just: pleasing: plausible: hopeful: moderate: pretty good.—*adv.* kindly, honestly, clearly: straight.

fair, fār, *n.* a great periodical market: an exhibition or exposition, a bazaar.

fairy, fār'i, *n.* an imaginary being, capable of kindly or unkindly acts towards man: an enchantress, or creature of overpowering charm.—*a.* like a fairy, fanciful, whimsical, delicate.

faith, fāth, *n.* trust or confidence: belief in the statement of another: belief in the truth of revealed religion: confidence and trust in God: that which is believed: any system of religious belief: fidelity to promises: honesty: word or honor pledged.—*a.* **faith'ful,** full of faith, believing: firm in adherence to promises, duty, allegiance, etc.: loyal: conformable to truth: worthy of belief: true.—*adv.* **faith'fully,** sincerely, truthfully, exactly.—*n.* **faith'fulness.**—*a.* **faith'less,** without faith or belief: unbelieving: not adhering to promises, allegiance, or duty.

fake, fāk, *v. t.* to steal: to make up an article or story so as to hide its defects.

fakir, fa-kēr', *n.* a member of a religious order of mendicants or penitents in India, etc.

falchion, fawl'shun, *n.* a short, broad sword, bent somewhat like a sickle.

falcon, faw'kn, *n.* a bird of prey formerly trained to the pursuit of game.—*n.* **fal'coner,** one who sports with, or breeds and trains, falcons.—*a.* **fal'conine.**—*n.* **fal'conry,** the art of training or hunting with falcons. [O. Fr. *faucon*—Low L. *falcon-em*—L. *falx,* a hook or sickle.]

Head and foot of Falcon.

Falernian, fa-lēr'ni-an, *a.* pertaining to a district (*Falernus ager*) in Campania, famous of old for its wine.

fall, fawl, *v. i.* to drop down: to descend by the force of gravity: to become prostrate: (of a river) to discharge itself: to slope down: to sink as if dead: to vanish: to die away: to lose strength, subside: to decline: to be overthrown: to be compelled to yield: to become downcast: to yield to temptation: to depart from the faith: to become dejected: to pass gently into any state, as 'to fall in love': to befall: to

issue, occur: to rush: to be required or necessary: to fall away:—*pr. p.* fall'ing; *pa. t.* fell; *pa. p.* fallen (faw'ln).—*n.* the act of falling, in any of its senses.

fallacy, fal'a-si, *n.* something fallacious: deceptive appearance: an apparently genuine but really illogical argument.—*a.* **fallā'cious,** calculated to deceive or mislead: not well founded.

fallal, fal'lal', or fal-lal', *n.* any trifling ornament.

fallible, fal'i-bl, *a.* liable to error or mistake.—*n.* **fallibil'ity,** liability to err.

Fallopian, fal-lō'pi-an, *a.* denoting two tubes or ducts in the human anatomy.

fallow, fal'ō, *a.* left untilled or unsowed for a time after ploughing.—*n.* land that has lain a year or more untilled: land ploughed but not sown.—*v. t.* to plough land without seeding it.

fallow, fal'ō, *a.* of a brownish-yellow color.—*n.* **fall'ow-deer,** a yellowish-brown deer smaller than the red-deer.

false, fawls, *a.* deceptive or deceiving: untruthful: unfaithful to obligations: untrue: not genuine or real, counterfeit: hypocritical: not well founded, or not according to rule.—*n.* **false'hood,** state or quality of being false: want of truth: want of honesty: deceitfulness: false appearance: an untrue statement: a lie.—*adv.* **false'ly.**

falsetto, fawl-set'o, *n.* a forced voice of a range or register above the natural.

falsify, fawls'i-fī, *v. t.* to forge or counterfeit: to prove untrustworthy: to break by falsehood.

falter, fawl'tẽr, *v. i.* to stumble: to fail or stammer in speech: to tremble or totter: to be feeble or irresolute.—*n.* any unsteadiness.—*n.* **fal'tering,** feebleness, deficiency.

fame, fām, *n.* public report or rumor: renown or celebrity.—*v. t.* to report: to make famous.—*a.* **famed,** renowned.

familiar, fa-mil'yar, *a.* well acquainted or intimate: free: unceremonious: having a thorough knowledge of: well known or understood: private, domestic: common, plain.—*n.* one well or long acquainted: a spirit or demon supposed to attend an individual at call.

family, fam'i-li, *n.* a household: the children of a person: the descendants of one common progenitor: race: honorable or noble descent: a group of animals, plants, languages, etc.

famine, fam'in, *n.* general scarcity of food: extreme scarcity of anything: hunger: starvation.

famish, fam'ish, *v. t.* to starve.—*v. i.* to die or suffer extreme hunger or thirst.

famous, fā'mus, *a.* renowned: noted.

fan, fan, *n.* an instrument for winnowing grain: a broad, flat instrument used to cool the face and person by waving to and fro: the agitation of the air caused by a fan.—*v. t.* to cool with a fan: to winnow: to ventilate.

fanatic, fa-nat'ik, *a.* extravagantly or unreasonably zealous, esp. in religion: excessively enthusiastic.—*n.* a person excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects.

fancy, fan'si, *n.* the faculty of imagination: an image or representation formed in the mind: an unreasonable or capricious opinion: a whim: capricious inclination or liking: taste.—*a.* pleasing to, or guided by, fancy or caprice: elegant or ornamental.—*v. t.* to portray in the mind: to imagine: to have a fancy or liking for: to be pleased with.

fandango, fan-dan'go, *n.* an old Spanish dance for two performers. [Sp.]

fane, fān, *n.* a temple. [L. *fanum.*]

fang, fang, *n.* the tooth of a ravenous beast: a claw or talon: the venom-tooth of a serpent.

fantasy, phantasy, fan'ta-si, *n.* fancy: imagination: mental image: love: whim, caprice.—*v. t.* to fancy, conceive mentally.—*n.* **fan'tasm** (same as **phantasm**).

far, fär, *a.* remote: more distant of two: remote from or contrary to purpose or design.—*adv.* to a great distance in time, space, or proportion: remotely: considerably: very much: to a great height: to a certain point, degree, or distance.

farad, far'ad, *n.* the practical unit of electrical capacity—the capacity of a conductor which when raised to a potential of one volt has a charge of one coulomb.

farce, färs, *n.* a style of comedy marked by low humor and extravagant wit: ridiculous or empty show.

farcy, fär'si, *n.* a disease of horses like glanders.

fard, färd, *n.* white paint for the face.

fardel, făr'del, *n.* a pack: anything cumbersome or irksome.

fare, fār, *v. i.* to get on or succeed: to happen well or ill: to be in any particular state, to be, to go on: to feed.—*n.* the price of passage: one conveyed in a public carriage: food or provisions for the table.—*interj.* **farewell',** may you fare well! a wish for safety or success.

farina, fa-rē'na, or fa-rī'na, *n.* ground grain: meal: starch: pollen of plants.

farm, färm, *n.* a tract of land for cultivation or pasturage, with the necessary buildings.—*v. t.* to let out as lands to a tenant: to take on lease: to cultivate, as land.—*n.* **farm'er,** one who farms or cultivates land.

faro, făr'o, *n.* a game of chance played by betting on the order in which certain cards will appear when taken singly from the top of the pack.

farrier, far'i-ĕr, *n.* one who shoes horses: one who cures the diseases of horses.

farrow, far'ō, *n.* a litter of pigs.—*v. i.* or *v. t.* to bring forth pigs.

farther, făr'*th*ĕr, *a.* (*comp.* of **far**) more far or distant: tending to a greater distance: longer: additional.—*adv.* at or to a greater distance: more remotely: beyond: moreover.—*a.* **farthest** (*superl.* of **far**), most far, distant, or remote.

farthing, făr'*th*ing, *n.* the fourth of a penny: anything very small.

fascinate, fas'i-nāt, *v. t.* to control by the glance: to charm: to captivate: to enchant, esp. by the evil eye.—*a.* **fas'cinating,** charming, delightful.—*n.* **fascinā'tion,** the act of charming: mysterious personal attraction: power of alluring: state of being fascinated.

fashion, fash'un, *n.* the make or cut of a thing: form or pattern: prevailing mode or custom: manner: polite society: appearance.—*v. t.* to make: to mold according to a pattern: to suit or adapt.—*a.* **fash'ionable,** made according to prevailing fashion: observant of the fashion: moving in high society: patronized by people of fashion.—*n.* a person of fashion.

fast, fast, *a.* firm: fixed: steadfast: fortified.—*adv.* firmly, unflinchingly: soundly or sound (asleep): quickly: close, near.—*n.* **fast'ness,** fixedness: a stronghold, fortress, castle.

fast, fast, *a.* quick: rapid: rash: dissipated.—*adv.* swiftly: in rapid succession: extravagantly.

fast, fast, *v. i.* to keep from food: to go hungry: to abstain from food as a religious duty.—*n.* abstinence from food: the day or time of fasting.

fasten, fas'n, *v. t.* to make fast or tight: to fix securely: to attach firmly one thing to another: to confirm.—*v. i.* to fix itself.

fastidious, fas-tid'i-us, *a.* affecting superior taste: over-nice: difficult to please.

fat, fat, *a.* plump, fleshy: fruitful, esp. profitable: gross: thick, full-bodied, esp. of printing-types.—*n.* an oily substance under the skin: solid animal oil: the richest part of anything.—*v. t.* to make fat.—*v. i.* to grow fat.—*adv.* **fat'ly,** grossly: in a lumbering manner.—*n.* **fat'ness,** quality or state of being fat: richness: fertility.—*v. t.* **fat'ten,** to make fat or fleshy: to make fertile.—*v. i.* to grow fat.

fate, fāt, *n.* inevitable destiny or necessity: appointed lot: ill-fortune: doom: final issue.—*a.* **fāt'al,** belonging to or appointed by fate: causing ruin or death: mortal: calamitous.—*ns.* **fāt'alism,** the doctrine that all events are subject to fate; **fāt'alist.**—*a.* **fāt'alistic.**—*n.* **fatal'ity,** the state of being fatal or unavoidable: the decree of fate: mortality: a fatal occurrence.

father, fä'*th*ĕr, *n.* a male parent: an ancestor or forefather: a fatherly protector: a contriver or originator: a title of respect applied to a venerable man, oldest member of any profession or other body: one of a group of early ecclesiastical writers: the first person of the Trinity.—*v. t.* to adopt: to ascribe to one as his offspring or production.

fathom, fa*th*'um, *n.* a nautical measure =6 feet: depth.—*v. t.* to try the depth of: to comprehend or get to the bottom of.—*adjs.* **fath'omable; fath'omless.**

fatigue, fa-tēg', *n.* weariness from labor of body or of mind: toil: military work distinct from the use of arms.—*v. t.* to reduce to weariness: to exhaust one's strength: to harass.

fatuous, fat'ū-us, *a.* silly: imbecile: without reality.—*n.* **fatū'ity,** unconscious stupidity: imbecility. [L. *fatuus.*]

faucet, faw'set, *n.* a pipe inserted in a barrel to draw liquid. [Fr. *fausset.*]

faugh, faw, *interj.* an exclamation of contempt or disgust.

fault, fawlt, *n.* a failing: error: blemish: imperfection: a slight offense: (*geol., min.*) a displacement of strata or veins.—*adv.* **fault'ily.**—*n.* **fault'iness.**—*a.* **fault'y,** imperfect, defective: guilty of a fault: blamable.

fauna, fawn'a, *n.* animals collectively, or those of a particular country.

fauteuil, fō-tĕy', *n.* an arm-chair. [Fr.]

favor, favour, fā'vẽr, *n.* countenance: good-will: a kind deed: indulgence: partiality: advantage: a wedding token: a trinket bestowed in the german or cotillion: a pledge of a woman's favor: a letter or written communication.—*v. t.* to regard with good-will: to be on the side of: to treat indulgently: to afford advantage to: (*coll.*) to resemble.—*a.* **fā'vorable,** friendly: propitious: advantageous.—*n.* **fā'vorableness.**—*adv.* **fā'vorably.**

fawn, fawn, *v. i.* to cringe, to flatter in a servile way (with *upon*).—*ns.* **fawn'er; fawn'ing,** mean flattery: sycophancy.

faze, fāz, *v. t.* (*coll.*) to disconcert: to nonplus: to hinder: to daunt—also **feaze, phase,** etc.

fealty, fē'al-ti, or fēl'ti, *n.* the vassal's oath of fidelity to his feudal lord.

fear, fēr, *n.* a painful emotion excited by danger: apprehension: alarm: the object of fear: aptness to cause fear: (*B.*) deep reverence: piety towards God.—*v. t.* to regard with fear: to expect with alarm: to venerate.—*v. i.* to be afraid: to be in doubt.—*a.* **fear'ful,** timorous: exciting intense fear: terrible.

feasible, fēz'i-bl, *a.* practical.

feast, fēst, *n.* a day of unusual solemnity or joy: a festival in commemoration of some event: a rich and abundant repast.—*v. i.* to hold a feast: to eat sumptuously: to receive intense delight.—*v. t.* to entertain sumptuously.

feat, fēt, *n.* a deed manifesting extraordinary strength, skill, or courage.

feather, fe*th*'ẽr, *n.* one of the growths which form the covering of a bird: a feather-like ornament: nature, kind, as in 'birds of a feather': birds collectively: anything light or trifling.—*v. t.* to furnish or adorn with feathers.—*p. a.* **feath'ered,** covered or fitted with feathers, or anything feather-like: like the flight of a feathered animal, swift: smoothed as with feathers.—*n.* **feath'erweight,** the lightest weight that may be carried by a racehorse: a boxer, wrestler, etc., —*a.* **feath'ery,** pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers.

feature, fēt'ūr, *n.* one of the marks by which anything is recognized: a prominent trait: the cast of the face: (*pl.*) the countenance.—*v. t.* (*coll.*) to have features resembling: to make or treat as important.

febrifuge, feb'ri-fūj, *n.* a medicine for removing fever.

febrile, fē'bril, or feb'ril, *a.* pertaining to fever. [Fr.,—L. *febris,* fever.]

February, feb'rö-ar-i, *n.* the second month of the year.

feces, fæces, fē'cēz, *n. pl.* dregs, sediment: excrement, dung.—*a.* **fe'cal.**

fecund, fek'und, *a.* fruitful: fertile: prolific.—*v. t.* **fec'undāte,** to make fruitful: to impregnate.—*ns.* **fecundā'tion,** act of impregnating: state of being impregnated; **fecund'ity,** fruitfulness.

fed, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of feed.

federal, fed'ẽr-al, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of a treaty or covenant: confederated, of a union or government in which several states combine for national or general purposes, as in the United States.—*n.* a supporter of federation: a Union soldier in the Civil War.

fee, fē, *n.* price paid for services, as to a lawyer: recompense, wages: sum exacted for any special privilege: an unconditional inheritance.

feeble, fē'bl, *a.* weak: wanting in strength of body, energy, or efficiency: faint: dull.—*a.* **fee'ble-mind'ed,** weak-minded: irresolute.

feed, fēd, *v. t.* to give food to: to nourish: to furnish with necessary material: to foster.—*v. i.* to take food: to nourish oneself by eating.—*n.* an allowance of provender, esp. to cattle: the motion forward of anything being fed to a machine.

feel, fēl, *v. t.* to perceive by the touch: to handle or try by touch: to be conscious of: to be keenly sensible of.—*v. i.* to know by the touch: to have the emotions excited: to produce a certain sensation when touched.—*n.* the sensation of touch.—*ns.* **feel'er,** any indirect stratagem to sound the opinions of others: (*pl.*) antennæ; **feel'ing,** the

sense of touch: perception of objects by touch: consciousness of pleasure or pain: tenderness: emotion: sensibility.

feet, fēt, *pl.* of **foot.**

feign, fān, *v. t.* to invent: to imagine: to make a show or pretense of, to counterfeit, simulate.—*a.* **feigned,** pretended: simulating.—*adv.* **feign'edly.**

feint, fānt, *n.* a false appearance: a pretense: a mock-assault: a deceptive movement.—*v. i.* to make a feint.

felicity, fe-lis'i-ti, *n.* happiness: delight: a blessing: a happy event.—*v. t.* **felic'itāte,** to express joy or pleasure to: to congratulate.—*n.* **felicitā'tion.**

feline, fē'līn, *a.* pertaining to the cat or the cat kind: like a cat.

fell, fel, *pa. t.* of **fall.**

fell, fel, *v. t.* to cause to fall: to bring to the ground: to cut down.

fellow, fel'ō, *n.* an associate: a companion and equal: one of a pair, a mate: a member of a university who enjoys a fellowship: a member of a scientific or other society: an individual, a person generally: a worthless person. —*n.* **fell'owship,** the state of being a fellow or partner: friendly intercourse: communion: an association: an endowment or prize in a college, for the encouragement of study.

felly, fel'i, **felloe,** fel'ō, *n.* one of the curved pieces in the circumference of a wheel: the circular rim of the wheel.

felon, fel'on, *n.* one guilty of felony: a convict.—*a.* wicked or cruel.—*a.* **felō'nious,** wicked: depraved: done with the deliberate intention to commit crime.

felt, felt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **feel.**

felt, felt, *n.* a fabric of wool, hair, etc., formed without weaving.—*v. t.* to make into felt: to cover with felt.—*n.* **felt'ing.**

female, fē'māl, *a.* of the sex that produces young: pertaining to females: (*bot.*) having a pistil or fruit-bearing organ.—*n.* one of the female sex, a woman.—*a.* **fem'inine,** pertaining to women: tender: womanly: (*gram.*) the ender denoting females.—*n.* **feminin'ity.**

femur, fē'mēr, *n.* the thigh-bone.

fen, fen, *n.* a kind of low marshy land.

fence, fens, *n.* a structure for inclosing land, for separating lots, etc.: the art of fencing: defense: a receiver of stolen goods, also a receiving-house.—*v. t.* to inclose with a fence.—*v. i.* to practise fencing: to conceal the truth by equivocal answers.—*n.* **fenc'er,** one who practises fencing with a sword.—*p. a.* **fenc'ing,** defending or guarding.

fend, fend, *v. t.* to ward off: to shut out: to defend.—*n.* **fend'er,** a metal guard before a fire to confine the ashes.

ferment, fēr'ment, *n.* what excites fermentation, as yeast, leaven: internal motion amongst the parts of a fluid: agitation: tumult.—*v. t.* **ferment',** to excite fermentation: to inflame.—*v. i.* to rise and swell by the action of fermentation: to work, used of wine, etc.—*n.* **fermentā'tion,** the act or process of fermenting: the kind of spontaneous decomposition which produces alcohol.

fern, fērn, *n.* one of the class of higher or vascular cryptogamous plants.—*n.* **fern'ery,** a place for rearing ferns.

ferocious, fe-rō'shus, *a.* savage, fierce: cruel.—*adv.* **ferō'ciously.**—*n.* **feroc'ity.**

ferreous, fer'e-us, *a.* pertaining to or made of iron.

ferret, fer'et, *n.* a half-tamed albino variety of weasel, employed in unearthing rabbits, killing rats, etc.—*v. t.* to drive out of a hiding-place: to search out cunningly.

ferriage, fer'ri-āj, *n.* See **ferry.**

ferrule, ferule, fer'il, or fer'öl, *n.* a metal ring or cap on a staff, etc., to keep it from splitting.

ferry, fer'i, *v. t.* to carry or convey over a water in a boat.—*n.* a place where one is carried by boat across a water: the right of conveying passengers: the ferry-boat.—*ns.* **ferr'iage,** provision for ferrying: the fare paid for such.

fertile, fēr'til, *a.* able to bear or produce abundantly: rich in resources: inventive: fertilizing.—*adv.* **fer'tilely.**—*n.* **fertilizā'tion,** the act or process of fertilizing.—*v. t.* **fer'tilize,** to make fertile or fruitful: to enrich.

ferule, fer'öl, *n.* a cane or rod for punishment.

fervent, fēr'vent, *a.* ardent: zealous: warm in feeling.—*n.* **fer'vency,** eagerness: warmth of devotion.—*adv.* **fer'vently.**—*a.* **fer'vid,** very hot: having burning desire or emotion: zealous.

festal, fes'tal, *a.* pertaining to a feast or holiday: joyous: gay.—*adv.* **fes'tally.**

fester, fes'tēr, *v. i.* to become corrupt or malignant: to suppurate.—*v. t.* to cause to fester or rankle.—*n.* a wound discharging corrupt matter.

festive, fes'tiv, *a.* festal: mirthful.—*n.* **fes'tival,** a joyful celebration: a feast.

festoon, fes-tön', *n.* a garland suspended between two points. —*v. t.* to adorn with festoons. [Fr. *feston*—Low L. *festo* (*n*-), a garland—L. *festum.*]

Festoon.

fetch, fech, *v. t.* to bring: to go and get: to obtain as its price: to accomplish in any way: to bring down, to cause to yield: to reach or attain.—*v. i.* to turn: (*naut.*) to arrive at.—*n.* the act of bringing: space carried over: a stratagem.—*a.* **fetch'ing,** fascinating.

fête, fāt, *n.* a festival: a holiday.—*v. t.* to entertain at a feast. [Fr.]

fetid, fē'tid, or fet'id, *a.* stinking: having a strong offensive odor.

fetish, fetich, fē'tish, *n.* an object of awe or veneration, due to belief in its occult power: a charm.

fetlock, fet'lok, *n.* a tuft of hair that grows behind on horses' feet: the part where this hair grows.

fetter, fet'ĕr, *n.* a chain or shackle for the feet: anything that restrains—used chiefly in *pl.*—*v. t.* to put fetters on.

fettle, fet'l, *n.* preparedness, ready condition. [Prob. A. S. *fetel,* a belt.]

fetus, fœtus, fē'tus, *n.* the young of animals in the egg or in the womb.

feud, fūd, *n.* a war waged by private individuals, families, or clans against one another on their own account.

feud, fūd, *n.* a fief or land held on condition of service.—*a.* **feud'al,** pertaining to feuds or fiefs: belonging to feudalism.—*n.* **feud'alism,** the system, during the Middle Ages, by which land was held on condition of military service.

fever, fē'vĕr, *n.* disease marked by great bodily heat and quickening of pulse: extreme excitement of the passions, agitation: a painful degree of anxiety.—*v. t.* to put into a fever.—*v. i.* to become fevered.—*a.* **fē'verish,** slightly fevered: indicating fever: fidgety: fickle: morbidly eager.—*adv.* **fē'verishly.**

few, fū, *a.* small in number: not many.

fey, fay, fā, *a.* doomed, fated soon to die.

fez, fez, *n.* a red brimless cap of wool or felt, worn in Turkey, Egypt, etc.

fiacre, fē-ä'kr, *n.* a hackney-coach.

fiancée, fē-on-sā', *n.* a woman betrothed:—*masc.* **fiancé.**

fiasco, fi-as'ko, *n.* a failure of any kind. [It.]

fiat, fī'at, *n.* a decree: a formal or solemn command.

fib, fib. *n.* something said falsely: a mild expression for a lie.—*v. i.* to tell a fib or lie: to speak falsely.—*n.* **fib'ber.**

fiber, fibre, fī'bĕr, *n.* a conglomeration of thread-like tissue, as in animals or vegetables: any fine thread, or thread-like substance: material, substance.

fickle, fik'l, *a.* inconstant: changeable.

fiction, fik'shun, *n.* a feigned or false story: a falsehood: romance: the novel, story-telling as a branch of literature: a supposition of law that a thing is true. —*a.* **ficti'tious,** imaginary: not real: forged.—*adv.* **ficti'tiously.**—*a.* **fic'tive.**

fid, fid, *n.* a conical pin of hard wood, used by sailors in splicing.

fiddle, fid'l, *n.* a stringed instrument of music, called also a *violin.*—*v. t.* or *v. i.* to play on a fiddle: to trifle.

fidelity, fi-del'i-ti, *n.* faithful performance of duty: faithfulness to a husband or wife: honesty: firm adherence.

fidget, fij'et, *v. i.* to be unable to rest: to move uneasily.—*n.* irregular motion: restlessness: (*pl.*) general nervous restlessness.—*a.* **fidg'ety,** restless: uneasy.

fiducial, fi-dū'shi-al, *a.* showing confidence or reliance: of the nature of a trust.—*a.* **fidū'ciary,** confident: unwavering: held in trust.—*n.* a trustee.

fie, fī, *interj.* denoting disapprobation or disgust.

fief, fēf, *n.* land held of a superior in fee or on condition of military service: a feud. [Fr.,—Low L. *feudum.*]

field, fēld, *n.* country or open country in general: a piece of ground inclosed for tillage or pasture: the locality of a battle: the battle itself: room for action of any kind: a wide expanse: (*her.*) the surface of a shield: the background on which figures are drawn: the part of a coin left unoccupied by the main device: those taking part in a hunt: all the entries collectively against which a single contestant has to compete.—*v. t.* at baseball, etc., to catch or stop (the ball) and return to the fixed place.—*v. i.* to stand in positions so as to catch the ball easily in baseball, etc.

fiend, fēnd, *n.* the devil: one actuated by the most intense wickedness or hate.

fierce, fērs, *a.* ferocious: violent: angry.—*adv.* **fierce'ly.**—*n.* **fierce'ness.**

fiery, fīr'i, or fī'ĕr-i, *a.* ardent: impetuous: irritable.—*n.* **fier'iness.**

fife, fīf, *n.* a smaller variety of the flute.—*v. i.* to play on the fife.—*n.* **fif'er.**

fifteen, fif'tēn, *a.* and *n.* five and ten.—*a.* **fif'teenth,** the fifth after the tenth: being one of fifteen equal parts.—*n.* a fifteenth part.

fifth, fifth, *a.* next after the fourth.—*n.* one of five equal parts: (*mus.*) a tone five diatonic degrees above or below any given tone.

fifty, fif'ti, *a.* and *n.* five tens or five times ten.—*a.* **fif'tieth,** the ordinal of fifty.—*n.* a fiftieth part.

fig, fig, *n.* the fig-tree (*Ficus*), or its fruit: a thing of little consequence. [Fr. *figue*—L. *ficus,* a fig.]

Fig. Leaf and Fruit.

Figaro, fig'ar-o, *n.* a type of cunning and dexterity, from the dramatic character, first barber and then valet-de-chambre, in the *Barbier de Seville* and the *Mariage de Figaro,* by Beaumarchais.

fight, fīt, *v. i.* to strive with an enemy in war or in single combat.—*v. t.* to engage in conflict with: to gain by fight: to cause to fight.—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* fought (fawt).—*n.* a struggle: a combat: a battle or engagement.

figment, fig'ment, *n.* a fabrication or invention.

figure, fig'ūr, *n.* the form of anything in outline: a drawing: a design: a statue: appearance: a character denoting a number: value or price: (*rhet.*) a form of speech in which words are changed from their literal signification or usage: steps in a dance: a type or emblem.—*v. t.* to form or shape: to make an image of: to mark with figures or designs: to imagine: to symbolize: to foreshow: to note by figures.—*v. i.* to make figures: to appear as a distinguished person.

filaceous, fil-ā'shus, *a.* composed of threads.

filament, fil'a-ment, *n.* a slender or thread-like object: a fiber.

filanders, fil-an'dĕrz, *n. pl.* a disease in hawks. [Fr. *filandres*—L. *filum.*]

filbert, fil'bĕrt, *n.* the nut of the cultivated hazel.

filch, filch, *v. t.* to steal: to pilfer.

file, fīl, *n.* a device on or in which papers are placed in order: the papers so placed: a roll or list: a line of soldiers ranged behind one another: the number of men forming the depth of a battalion.—*v. t.* to put upon a file: to arrange in an orderly manner: to put among the records of a court: to bring before a court.—*v. i.* to march in a file.

file, fīl, *n.* a steel instrument with sharp-edged furrows for smoothing or rasping metals, etc.—*v. t.* to cut or smooth with, or as with, a file: to polish, improve.

filial, fil'yal, *a.* pertaining to or becoming a son or daughter: bearing the relation of a child.—*adv.* **fil'ially.**

filibuster, fillibuster, fil'i-bus-tĕr, *n.* a lawless military or piratical adventurer: a bucaneer.—*v. i.* to act as a bucaneer: to obstruct legislation wantonly by endless speeches, motions, etc.

filigree, fil'i-grē, *n.* a kind of ornamental metallic lacework of gold and silver.

fill, fil, *v. t.* to make full: to supply abundantly: to satisfy: to glut: to perform the duties of.—*v. i.* to become full: to become satiated.—*n.* as much as fills or satisfies: a full supply.

fillet, fil'et, *n.* a little string or band, esp. to tie round the head: a piece of meat, esp. the fleshy part of the thigh: (*archit.*) a small space or band used with moldings.—*v. t.* to bind or adorn with a fillet.

fillip, fil'ip, *v. t.* to strike with the nail of the finger, forced from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk: to incite, drive.—*n.* a jerk of the finger from the thumb: anything which excites.

filly, fil'i, *n.* a young mare: a lively, wanton girl. [Dim. of *foal.*]

film, film, *n.* a thin skin or membrane: a very slender thread: the coating on a plate prepared to act as a medium for taking a picture: a length of celluloid, etc., used instead of a plate in photography, and in the production of life-motion pictures.—*v. t.* to cover with a film, or thin skin.—*n.* **film'iness.**

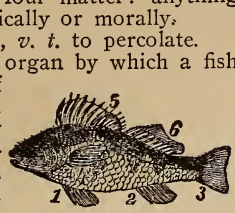
filose, fī'lōs, *a.* ending in a thread-like process. [L. *filum,* thread.]

filter, fil'tēr, *n.* a contrivance arranged for purifying a liquid of solid insoluble matter: a strainer.—*v. t.* to purify liquid by a filter.

filth, filth, *n.* foul matter: anything that defiles, physically or morally.

filtrate, fil'trāt, *v. t.* to percolate.

fin, fin, *n.* the organ by which a fish balances itself and swims.—*adjs.* **finned,** having fins; **fin'ny,** furnished with fins. [A. S. *finn;* L. *pinna,* a fin.]



Fins.
1, ventral; 2, anal; 3, caudal; 4, pectoral; 5, first dorsal; 6, second dorsal.

finable, fīn'a-bl, *a.* liable to a fine.

final, fī'nal, *a.* last: decisive, conclusive: respecting the end or motive.—*n.* **final'ity,** state of being final: completeness or conclusiveness.

finale, fi-nä'lā, *n.* the end: the last passage in a piece of music.

finance, fi-nans', *n.* money affairs or revenue, esp. of a ruler or state: public money: the art of managing or administering the public money or important money matters: (*pl.*) funds.—*v. t.* to manage financially, to furnish with money.—*a.* **finan'cial,** pertaining to finance.—*adv.* **finan'cially.**—*n.* **financier',** one skilled in finance.—*v. i.* and *v. t.* to finance.

finch, finsh, *n.* a name applied to many passerine birds—*bullfinch, chaffinch, goldfinch,* etc. [A. S. *finc;* Ger. *fink.*]

find, fīnd, *v. t.* to come upon or meet with: to discover or arrive at: to perceive: to experience: to supply: to determine after judicial inquiry.—*ns.* **find'er; find'ing,** act of one who finds: that which is found: a judicial verdict.

fine, fīn, *a.* excellent: beautiful: not coarse or heavy: subtle: thin: slender: exquisite: nice: delicate: overdone: showy: splendid: pure, refined: consisting of small particles: sharp, keen.—*v. t.* to make fine: to refine: to purify: to change by imperceptible degrees.—*adv.* **fine'ly.**

fine, fīn, *n.* a composition: a sum of money imposed as a punishment.—*v. t.* to impose a fine on: to punish by fine.

finesse, fi-nes', *n.* subtlety of contrivance: artifice.—*v. i.* to use artifice. [Fr.]

finger, fing'gēr, *n.* one of the five terminal parts of the hand: a finger-breadth or finger-length: execution in music.—*v. t.* to handle or perform with the fingers: to pilfer: to toy or meddle with.—*v. i.* to use lightly with the fingers, as a musical instrument.

finical, fin'i-kal, *a.* affectedly fine or precise in trifles: nice: foppish.

finis, fī'nis, *n.* the end: conclusion.

finish, fin'ish, *v. t.* to complete: to perfect: to give the last touches to: to put an end to, to destroy.—*n.* that which finishes or completes: the end of a race, hunt, etc.: last touch, polish.—*p. a.* **fin'ished,** brought to an end or to completion: complete: perfect.

finite, fī'nīt, *a.* having an end or limit: subject to limitations, as time, space.—*adv.* **fī'nītely.**

Finn, fin, *n.* a native of *Finland.*

fiord, fjord, fyord, *n.* name given in Scandinavia to a long, narrow, rock-bound inlet. [Norw.]

fir, fēr, *n.* the name of several species of cone-bearing, resinous trees, valuable for their timber.

fire, fīr, *n.* the heat and light caused by burning: flame: anything burning, as fuel in a grate, etc.: a conflagration: severe trial: anything inflaming or provoking: ardor of passion: vigor: enthusiasm: sexual passion.—*v. t.* to set on fire: to inflame: to irritate: to animate: to cause the explosion of: to discharge.—*v. i.* to take fire: to be or become irritated or inflamed: to discharge firearms.

firkin, fēr'kin, *n.* (*Eng.*) fourth part of a barrel: a small cask for butter, soap, etc.

firm, fērm, *a.* fixed: compact: strong: not easily moved or disturbed: unshaken: resolute: decided.—*adv.* **firm'ly.**

firm, fērm, *n.* the title under which a company transacts business: a business house or partnership.

firmament, fēr'ma-ment, *n.* the solid sphere in which the stars were thought to be fixed: the sky.—*a.* **firmament'al.**

first, fērst, *a.* foremost: preceding all others in place, time, or degree: most eminent: chief.—*adv.* before anything else, in time, space, rank, etc.—*a.* **first'-born,** born first.—*n.* the first in the order

of birth: the eldest child.—*a.* **first'-class,** of the first class, rank, or quality.

fisc, fisk, *n.* the treasury: the public revenue: one's purse.—*a.* **fisc'al,** pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.

fish, fish, *n.* a vertebrate that lives in water, and breathes through gills: the flesh of fish:—*pl.* **fish,** or **fish'es.**—*v. t.* to search for fish: to search by sweeping: to draw out or up: to seek to obtain by artifice.

fissile, fis'il, *a.* that may be cleft or split in the direction of the grain.

fissure, fish'ūr, *n.* a narrow opening or chasm: a cleft, slit, or furrow.

fist, fist, *n.* the closed or clenched hand.—*a.* **fist'ic,** pugilistic.—*n.* **fist'icuff,** a blow with the fist: (*pl.*) boxing, blows.

fistula, fist'ū-la, *n.* a narrow passage or duct: a deep, sinuous ulcer.

fit, fit, *a.* adapted to any particular end or standard, prepared for: qualified: convenient: proper: properly trained and ready, as for a race.—*v. t.* to make fit or suitable: to suit: to be adapted to: to qualify.—*v. i.* to be suitable or becoming.—*adv.* **fit'ly.**—*ns.* **fit'ness; fit'ter,** he who or that which makes fit.—*a.* **fit'ting,** fit: appropriate.—*n.* anything used in fitting up, esp. in *pl.*—*adv.* **fit'tingly.** [M. E. *fit, fitte,* meet, suitable.]

fit, fit, *n.* a sudden attack by convulsions, as apoplexy, epilepsy, etc.: convulsion or paroxysm: a temporary attack of anything, as laughter, etc.: a sudden effort or motion: a passing humor.—*a.* **fit'ful,** marked by sudden impulses: spasmodic.—*adv.* **fit'fully.**

five, fīv, *a.* and *n.* four and one.—*a.* **five'fold,** five times folded, or repeated in fives.

fix, fiks, *v. t.* to make firm or fast: to establish: to drive into: to settle: to put into permanent form: to establish as a fact: to direct steadily: to regulate: to deprive of volatility.—*v. i.* to settle or remain permanently: to become firm: to congeal.—*n.* (*coll.*) a difficulty: a dilemma.

fizz, fiz, *v. i.* to make a hissing or sputtering sound.—*n.* any frothy drink, esp. champagne.—*v. i.* **fiz'zle,** to hiss or sputter: to come to a sudden stop, to fail disgracefully.—*n.* a state of agitation or worry: an abortive effort.

flabbergast, flab'ĕrgast, *v. t.* (*coll.*) to stun, confound.

flabby, flab'i, *a.* easily moved: soft, yielding: hanging loose.—*n.* **flabb'iness.**

flaccid, flak'sid, *a.* flabby: lax: easily yielding to pressure: soft and weak.

flag, flag, *v. i.* to grow languid or spiritless.

flag, flag, *n.* the ensign of a ship or of troops: a distinguishing device or emblem: a standard: a banner.—*v. t.* to decorate with flags: to inform by flag-signals.

flag, flag, *n.* a flat stone used for paving—also **flag'stone.**

flagellate, flaj'el-āt, *v. t.* to whip or scourge.—*ns.* **flagellā'tion; flag'ellant,** one who scourges himself in religious discipline.

flagitious, fla-jish'us, *a.* grossly wicked: guilty of enormous crimes.

flagon, flag'un, *n.* a vessel with a narrow neck, for holding liquids.

flagrant, flā'grant, *a.* glaring: notorious: enormous.

flail, flāl, *n.* an implement for threshing grain.

flake, flāk, *n.* a small layer or film of anything: a very small loose mass, as of snow or wool.—*v. t.* to form into flakes.

flam, flam, *n.* a whim: an idle fancy: a falsehood.—*v. t.* to impose upon with such.

flambeau, flam'bō, *n.* a flaming torch.

flamboyant, flam-boi'ant, *a.* (*archit.*) with wavy window-tracery: of wavy form: gorgeously colored.

flame, flām, *n.* gaseous matter undergoing combustion: the gleam or blaze of a fire: rage: ardor of temper: vigor of thought: warmth of affection: love: (*coll.*) the object of love.—*v. i.* to burn as flame: to break out in passion.—*a.* **flām'ing,** red: gaudy: violent.

flamingo, fla-ming'gō, *n.* a tropical bird of a flaming or bright-red color.

flange, flanj, *n.* a projecting or raised edge or flank, as of a wheel or of a rail. [Corr. of *flank.*]

flank, flangk, *n.* the side of an animal from the ribs to the thigh: the side or wing of anything, esp. of an army or fleet: a body of soldiers on the right and left extremities.—*v. t.* to attack or pass round the side of: to protect the flanks of (one's own army).—*v. i.* to be posted on the side: to touch.

flannel, flan'el, *n.* a soft woolen cloth of loose texture.

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BRAZIL

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CANADA

DENMARK

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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EGYPT

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ITALY

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HELIGOLAND

JAPAN

LIBERIA

MEXICO

MONTENEGRO

PARAGUAY

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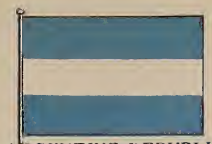
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

CHINA

GERMAN EMPIRE

ICELAND

NEW ZEALAND

RUSSIA

TAHITI

TURKEY

AUSTRIA

COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC

GREECE

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NICARAGUA

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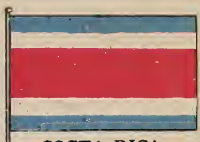
COSTA RICA

GREAT BRITAIN

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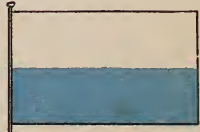
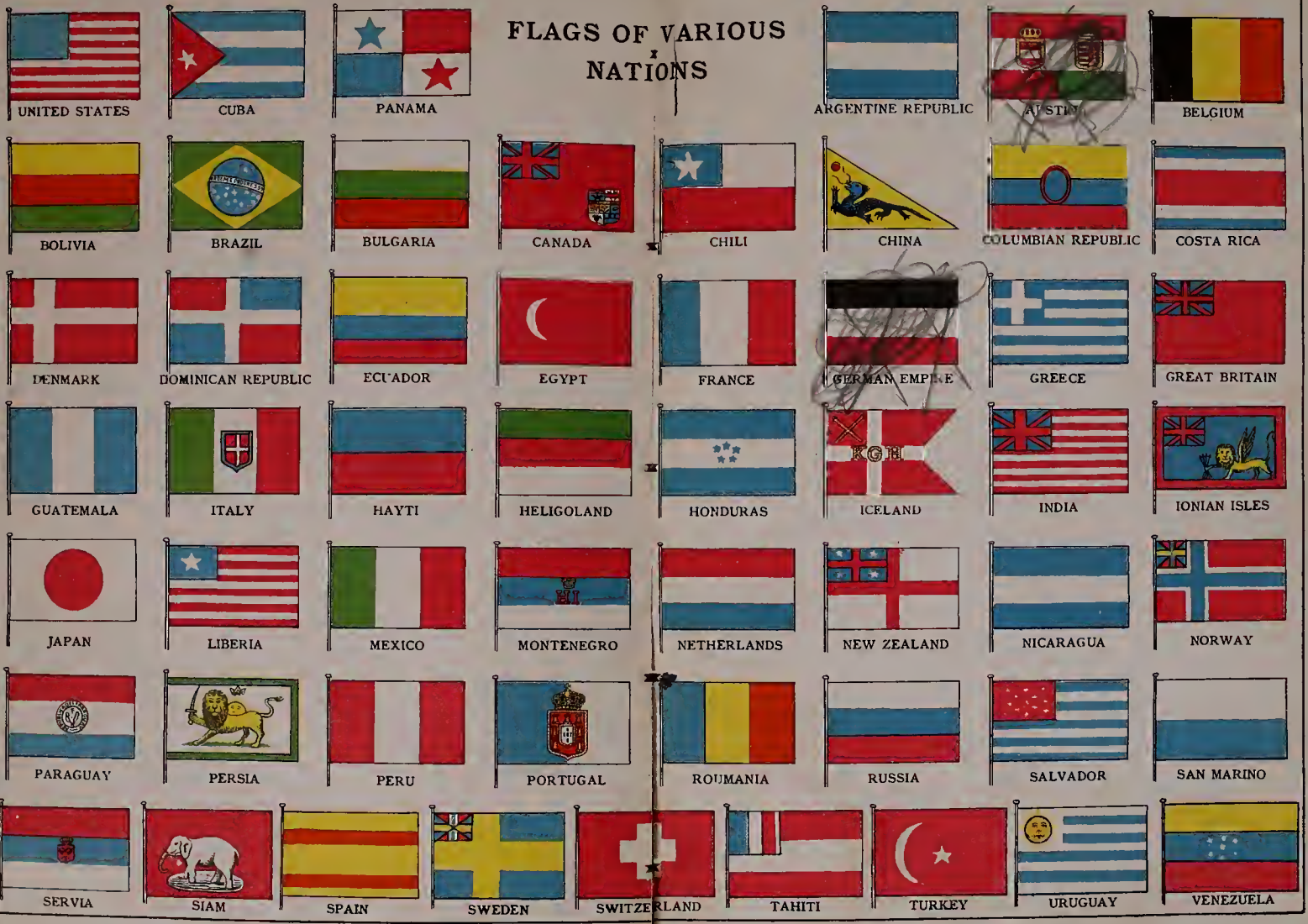

SAN MARINO

VENEZUELA

FLAGS OF VARIOUS NATIONS



flap, flap, *n.* the blow or motion of a broad loose object: anything broad and flexible hanging loose, as the tail of a coat.—*v. t.* to beat or move with a flap.—*v. i.* to move, as wings: to hang like a flap.

flare, flār, *v. i.* to burn with a glaring, unsteady light: to glitter or flash: to display glaringly.—*n.* an unsteady light.

flash, flash, *n.* a momentary gleam of light: a sudden burst, as of merriment: a short transient state.—*v. i.* to break forth, as a sudden light: to break out into intellectual brilliancy: to burst out into violence.—*v. t.* to cause to flash: to send by some startling or sudden means.—*adv.* **flash'ily.**

flask, flask, *n.* a narrow-necked vessel for holding liquids: a bottle: a pocket-bottle: a horn or metal vessel for carrying powder.

flat, flat, *a.* smooth: level: wanting points of prominence and interest: monotonous: vapid, insipid: dejected: unqualified, positive: (*mus.*) opposite of sharp.—*n.* a level plain: a tract covered by shallow water: something broad: a story or floor of a house, esp. when fitted up as a separate residence: a simpleton, a gull: (*mus.*) a character (♭) which lowers a note a semitone.

flatter, flat'ẽr, *v. t.* to soothe with praise and servile attentions: to please with false hopes or undue praise.—*n.* **flatt'erer.**—*a.* **flatt'ering,** uttering false praise: pleasing to pride or vanity.

flatulent, flat'ū-lent, *a.* affected with air in the stomach: apt to generate such: empty: vain.

flaunt, flawnt, *v. i.* to fly or wave in the wind: to move or display ostentatiously: to carry a gaudy or saucy appearance.

flavor, flavour, flā'vẽr, *n.* that quality of anything which affects the smell or the palate: a smack or relish.—*v. t.* to impart flavor to.

Flax.

flaw, flaw, *n.* a break, a crack: a defect.—*a.* **flaw'less.** [Ice. *flaga,* a slab.]

flax, flax, *n.* the fibers of the plant Linum, which are woven into linen cloth: the flax-plant.—*a.* **flax'en,** made of or resembling flax: fair, long, and flowing.—*n.* **flax'seed,** linseed. [A. S. *fleax;* Ger. *flachs.*]

flay, flā, *v. t.* to strip off the skin of. [A. S. *flean;* Ice. *fla,* the skin.]

flea, flē, *n.* a well-known wingless insect of great agility, ectoparasitic on warm-blooded animals.

fleck, flek, *n.* a spot or speckle: a little bit of a thing.—*v. t.* **fleck,** to spot: to streak.—*a.* **flecked,** spotted, dappled.

fled, fled, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **flee.**

fledge, flej, *v. t.* to furnish with feathers or wings.—*v. i.* to acquire feathers for flying.—*n.* **fledg'ling,** a little bird just fledged.

flee, flē, *v. i.* to run away, as from danger: to disappear.—*v. t.* to keep at a distance from.

fleece, flēs, *n.* the coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time: anything like a fleece.—*v. t.* to clip wool from: to plunder: to cover, as with wool.

fleet, flēt, *n.* a number of ships in company, esp. ships of war: a division of the navy, commanded by an admiral.

fleet, flēt, *a.* swift: nimble: transient.—*a.* **fleet'ing,** passing quickly: temporary.—*advs.* **fleet'ingly, fleet'ly.**

fleet, flēt, *v. i.* to flit, pass swiftly.—*v. t.* to make to pass quickly.

Flemish, flem'ish, *a.* of or belonging to the *Flemings* or people of Flanders.

flesh, flesh, *n.* the soft substance which covers the bones of animals: animal food: the bodies of beasts and birds, not fish: the body, not the soul: animals, or animal nature: mankind: kindred.

fleur-de-lis, flēr'-de-lē', *n.* the flower of the lily: a design supposed to resemble the lily. [Fr., *lis* being for L. *lilium,* a lily.]

Fleur-de-lis.

flew, flö, *pa. t.* of **fly.**

flexible, fleks'i-bl, **flexile,** fleks'il, *a.* easily bent: pliant: docile.—*v. t.* **flex,** to bend.—*ns.* **flex'ibleness, flexibil'ity,** pliancy: **flicker,** flik'ẽr, *v. i.* to flutter and move the wings, as a bird: to burn unsteadily.

flier, flyer, flī'ẽr, *n.* one who flies or flees: a part of a machine with rapid motion.

flight, flīt, *n.* a passing through the air: a soaring: excursion: a sally: a series of steps: a flock of birds flying together: a volley or shower: act of fleeing: hasty removal.—*adv.* **flight'ily.**

flimsy, flim'zi, *a.* thin: without solidity, strength, or reason: weak.

flinch, flinsh, *v. i.* to shrink back.

fling, fling, *v. t.* to strike or throw from the hand: to dart: to send forth: to scatter: to throw (of a horse).—*v. i.* to act in a violent and irregular manner: to kick out with the legs: to upbraid: to sneer.—*n.* a cast or throw: a taunt: complete freedom, full enjoyment of pleasure.

flint, flint, *n.* a hard mineral, a variety of quartz: anything proverbially hard.

flip, flip, *v. t.* to fillip, to touch lightly: to toss up with a motion of the thumb.

flippant, flip'ant, *a.* quick and pert of speech: thoughtless.—*n.* **flipp'ancy,** pert fluency of speech: pertness.

flirt, flĕrt, *v. t.* to move about quickly like a fan, to flick, rap.—*v. i.* to trifle with love: to play at courtship: to ogle: to move briskly about.—*n.* a pert, giddy girl: one who coquets for amusement.—*n.* **flirtā'tion,** the act of flirting.

flit, flit, *v. i.* to flutter on the wing: to fly quickly: to remove from place to place.

float, flōt, *v. i.* to swim on a liquid: to be buoyed up: to move lightly and irregularly: to circulate, as a rumor: to drift about aimlessly.—*v. t.* to cause to swim: to cover with water: to set agoing.—*n.* anything swimming on water: a raft: the cork or quill on a fishing-line.

flock, flok, *n.* a company of animals, as sheep, birds, etc.: a company generally.

floe, flō, *n.* a field of floating ice.

flog, flog, *v. t.* to beat or strike: to lash: to chastise with blows.

flood, flud, *n.* a great flow of water: an inundation: a deluge: the rise or flow of the tide: any great quantity.—*v. t.* to overflow: to inundate.

floor, flōr, *n.* the part of a room on which one stands: a platform: the rooms in a house on the same level, a story: any leveled area.—*v. t.* to furnish with a floor: (*coll.*) to vanquish, stump.

flop, flop, *v. t.* to cause to hang down.—*v. i.* to plump down suddenly.

flora, flō'ra, *n.* the collective plants or vegetable species of a region, country, or district: a description of these.—*adjs.* **flō'ral,** pertaining to flora or to flowers; **flor'id,** bright in color: flushed with red: containing flowers of rhetoric or lively figures: richly ornamental.—*n.* **flor'ist,** a cultivator of flowers: a dealer in flowers.

florin, flor'in, *n.* an English silver coin worth about 50c.: a similar coin of Austria and Holland.

floss, flos, *n.* the loose downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants, as the bean: untwisted filaments of silk.

flotation, flo-tā'shun, *n.* the act of floating: the science of floating bodies: act of floating a company or commercial enterprise.

flotilla, flo-til'a, *n.* a fleet of small ships.

flotsam, flot'sam, *n.* goods lost by shipwreck, and found floating on the sea (see **jetsam**).

flounce, flowns, *v. i.* to move abruptly or impatiently.—*n.* an impatient gesture.

flounce, flowns, *n.* a plaited strip sewed to the skirt of a dress.

flounder, flown'dĕr, *v. i.* to struggle with violent and awkward motion: to stumble helplessly in thinking or speaking.

flounder, flown'dĕr, *n.* a small flatfish. [Sw. and Norw. *flundra.*]

flour, flowr, *n.* the finely-ground meal of wheat or other grain: the fine soft powder of any substance.—*v. t.* to reduce into or sprinkle with flour.

flourish, flur'ish, *v. i.* to thrive luxuriantly: to be prosperous: to use copious and flowery language: to move in fantastic figures: to display ostentatiously: to play a trumpet-call: to make ornamental strokes with the pen: to boast or brag.

flout, flowt, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to jeer, mock, or insult: to treat with contempt.

flow, flō, *v. i.* to run, as water: to rise, as the tide: to move in a stream, as air: to glide smoothly: to circulate, as the blood: to abound: to hang loose and waving.—*v. t.* to cover with water.—*n.* a stream or current: the setting in of the tide: abundance: copiousness: free expression.

flower, flow'ĕr, *n.* a growth comprising the reproductive organs of plants: the blossom of a plant: the best of anything: the prime of life: the person or thing most distinguished: a figure of speech: ornament of style.

flown, flōn, *pa. p.* of *fly.*

fluctuate, fluk'tū-āt, *v. i.* to float back-

ward and forward: to roll hither and thither: to be irresolute.

flue, flō, *n.* a smoke-pipe or small chimney: one of the tubes of a steam-boiler.

fluent, flō'ent, *a.* ready in the use of words: voluble: marked by copiousness. —*n.* the variable quantity in fluxions.

fluid, flō'id, *a.* that flows, as water: liquid or gaseous.—*n.* a substance in which the particles can move about with greater or less freedom from one part of the body to another: a liquid or gas.

fluke, flōk, *n.* the part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.

fluke, flōk, *n.* a successful shot made by chance: any unexpected advantage.

flume, flōm, *n.* an artificial channel for water, used in milling, mining, etc.

flung, flung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *fling.*

flunky, flunkey, flung'ki, *n.* a livery servant: a footman: a mean cringing fellow.

fluor, flō'or, *n.* a mineral often described as chemically fluate of lime, but really calcium fluoride—also **flu'orite.**—*n.* **fluores'cence,** a peculiar blue appearance exhibited by certain substances exposed to sunlight.—*a.* **fluores'cent.**

flurry, flur'i, *n.* a sudden blast or gust: agitation: bustle: the death-agony of the whale: a fluttering assemblage of things, as snowflakes.

flush, flush, *n.* a flow of blood to the face causing redness: sudden impulse: bloom, freshness, vigor: abundance.—*v. i.* to become red in the face: to flow swiftly.—*v. t.* to make red in the face: to cleanse by a copious flow of water: to elate, excite the spirits of: mostly in the *pa. p.* flushed (with victory).—*a.* abounding: well supplied, as with money.

flush, flush, *v. i.* to start up like an alarmed bird.—*v. t.* to rouse and cause to start off.—*n.* the act of starting.

flush, flush, *v. t.* to make even: to fill up to the level.—*a.* having the surface level with the adjacent surface.

flush, flush, *n.* in card-playing, a hand in which all the cards or a specified number are of the same suit.

fluster, flus'tĕr, *n.* a hurrying: confusion: heat.—*v. t.* to make hot and confused: to fuddle.—*v. i.* to bustle.

flute, flōt, *n.* a musical pipe with finger-holes and keys sounded by blowing: in organs, a stop having a flute-like tone; one of a series of curved furrows, as on a pillar, called also *fluting.*

flutter, flut'ĕr, *v. i.* to move about with bustle: to vibrate: to be in agitation or in uncertainty.—*v. t.* to throw into disorder: to move in quick motions.—*n.* quick, irregular motion: agitation.

fluvial, flō'vi-al, *a.* of or belonging to rivers—also **fluviat'ic, flu'viatile.**

flux, fluks, *n.* act of flowing: a flow of matter: quick succession: a discharge, as from a mucous membrane: matter discharged: excrement: a substance employed to assist the reduction of ores and the fusion of metals.—*v. t.* to melt. —*a.* **flux'ible,** that may be melted.—*n.* **flux'ion,** a flowing or discharge.

fly, flī, *v. i.* to move through the air on wings: to move swiftly: to pass away: to flee: to burst quickly or suddenly: to flutter.—*v. t.* to avoid, flee from: to cause to fly, as a kite:—*pr. p.* fly'ing; *pa. t.* flew (flō); *pa. p.* flown (flōn).—*n.* a popular name for the insects forming the order *Diptera.*

flying-machine, flī'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* a self propelling, dirigible balloon or kite-like machine.

foal, fōl, *n.* the young of a mare or of a she-ass.—*v. i.* and *v. t.* to bring forth.

foam, fōm, *n.* froth: the bubbles which rise on the surface of liquors: fury.—*v. i.* to gather foam: to be in a rage.

fob, fob, *n.* a small pocket in the waistband of trousers for a watch: a chain or ribbon with seals, etc.

focus, fō'kus, *n.* (*opt.*) a point in which several rays meet and are collected after being reflected or refracted: any central point.

fodder, fod'ĕr, *n.* food for cattle, as hay.—*v. t.* to supply with fodder.

foe, fō, *n.* an enemy: one who or that which injures or hinders: an ill-wisher.

fog, fog, *n.* a thick mist: watery vapor rising from either land or water.—*v. t.* to shroud in fog: to obscure.—*v. i.* to become coated with a uniform coating.

fogy, fogey, fō'gi, *n.* a dull old fellow.

foible, foi'bl, *n.* a weak point in one's character: a failing.

foil, foil, *v. t.* to defeat: to puzzle: to disappoint.—*n.* failure after success seemed certain: defeat: a blunt sword used in fencing.

foil, foil, *n.* a leaf or thin plate of metal, as **tin-foil:** a thin leaf of metal

used to set off a precious stone: anything that serves to set off something else.

foist, foist, *v. t.* to bring in by stealth: to insert wrongfully: to pass off as genuine.

fold, fōld, *n.* the doubling of any flexible substance: a part laid over on another.—*v. t.* to lay one part over another: to inclose in a fold or folds, to wrap up: to embrace.

fold, fōld, *n.* an inclosure for protecting domestic animals, esp. sheep: a flock of sheep: (*fig.*) a church.

folderol, fol'de-rol, *n.* mere nonsense.

foliaceous, fō-li-ā'shus, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of leaves or laminæ.

foliage, fō'lī-āj, *n.* leaves: a cluster of leaves: (*archit.*) a representation of leaves, etc., used for ornamentation.—*v. t.* **fō'liāte,** to cover with leaf-metal.—*a.* **fō'liāted,** beaten into a thin leaf.

folio, fō'li-ō, *n.* a sheet of paper once folded: a book of such sheets: the size of such a book: (*book-k.*) a page in an account-book, or two opposite pages numbered as one: (*law*) a certain number of words taken as a basis for computing the length of a document.

folk, fōk, *n.* people, collectively or distributively: a nation or race (rarely in *pl.*): (*pl.*) those of one's own family, relations (*coll.*):—generally used in *pl.*

follicle, fol'i-kl, *n.* (*anat.*) a gland: (*bot.*) a seed-vessel.

follow, fol'ō, *v. t.* to go after or behind: to come after, succeed: to pursue: to attend: to imitate: to obey: to adopt, as an opinion: to keep the eye or mind fixed on: to pursue, as an object of desire: to result from, as an effect from a cause.—*v. i.* to come after another: to result.

folly, fol'i, *n.* silliness or weakness of mind: a foolish act: criminal weakness.

foment, fo-ment', *v. t.* to bathe with warm water: to encourage: to instigate (usually to evil).—*n.* **fomentā'tion.**

fond, fond, *a.* foolishly tender and loving: weakly indulgent: prizing highly (with *of*): very affectionate: kindly disposed.—*v. i.* to dote.—*v. t.* **fond'le,** to treat with fondness: to caress.—*n.* **fond'ler.**—*adv.* **fond'ly,** in a fond manner.

font, font, *n.* a vessel used in churches as the repository of the baptismal water.

font, font, *n.* a complete assortment of types of one sort, with all that is necessary for printing in that kind of letter.

food, föd, *n.* what one feeds on: that which, being digested, nourishes the body: whatever sustains or promotes growth.

fool, föl, *n.* one who acts stupidly: a person of weak mind: a jester: a tool or victim, as of untoward circumstances: (*B.*) a wicked person.—*v. t.* to deceive: to treat with contempt.—*v. i.* to play the fool: to trifle.

foot, foot, *n.* that part of its body on which an animal stands or walks (having in man 26 bones): the lower part or base: a measure = 12 in.: foot-soldiers: a division of a line of poetry:—*pl.* **feet.**

foozle, föz'l, *n.* (*coll.*) a tedious fellow: a bungled stroke at golf, etc.—*v. i.* to fool away one's time.

fop, fop, *n.* an affected dandy.—*n.* **fop'pery,** vanity in dress or manners: affectation: folly.—*a.* **fop'pish,** vain and showy in dress: affectedly refined in manners.—*n.* **fop'pishness.**

for, for, *prep.* in the place of: for the sake of: on account of: in the direction of: with respect to, by reason of: appropriate or adapted to, or in reference to: beneficial to: in quest of: notwithstanding, in spite of: in recompense of.

for, for, *conj.* the word by which a reason is introduced: because: on the account that.

forage, for'aj, *n.* fodder, or food for horses and cattle: provisions: the act of foraging.—*v. i.* to go about and forcibly carry off fodder or provisions.

forasmuch, for'az-much, *conj.* because that.

foray, for'ā, *n.* a sudden incursion into an enemy's country.—*v. t.* to ravage.

forbade, for-bad', *pa. t.* of *forbid.*

forbear, for-bār', *v. i.* to keep oneself in check: to abstain.—*v. t.* to abstain from: to avoid voluntarily: to spare, to withhold.—*n.* **forbear'ance,** exercise of patience: command of temper: clemency.—*a.* **forbear'ing,** long-suffering: patient.

forbid, for-bid', *v. t.* to prohibit: to command not to do.—*adjs.* **forbid'den,** prohibited: unlawful; **forbid'ding,** repulsive: raising dislike: unpleasant.

forbore, for-bōr', *pa. t.* of *forbear.*—*pa. p.* **forborne'.**

force, fōrs, *n.* strength, power, energy: efficacy: validity: influence: vehemence: violence: coercion or compulsion: military or naval strength (often in *pl.*): an armament: (*mech.*) any cause which changes the direction or speed of the motion of a portion of matter.—*v. t.* to draw or push by main strength: to compel: to constrain: to compel by strength of evidence: to take by violence: to ravish: (*hort.*) to cause to grow or ripen rapidly.—*v. i.* to strive: to endeavor.—*p.* and *a.* **forced,** accomplished by great effort, as a forced march: strained: excessive, unnatural.—*a.* **force'ful,** full of force or might.

forceps, for'seps, *n.* a pair of tongs, pincers, or pliers for holding anything difficult to be held with the hand.

ford, fōrd, *n.* a place where water may be crossed on foot.

fore, fōr, *a.* in front of: advanced in position: coming first.—*adv.* at the front: in the first part: previously: (*golf*) a warning cry to any person in the way of the ball to be played.

forearm, fōr'ärm, *n.* the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

forearm, fōr-ärm', *v. t.* to arm or prepare beforehand.

forebear, fōr-bār', *n.* an ancestor, esp. in *pl.*

forebode, fōr-bōd', *v. t.* to feel a secret sense of something future, esp. of evil.—*n.* **forebod'ing,** a boding or perception beforehand: apprehension of coming evil.—*adv.* **forebod'ingly.**

forecast, fōr-kast', *v. t.* to contrive or reckon beforehand: to foresee.

forecastle, fōr'kas-l, **fo'c'sle,** fōk'sl, *n.* a short raised deck at the fore-end of a vessel: the forepart of the ship under the maindeck, the quarters of the crew.

foreclose, fōr-klōz', *v. t.* to preclude: to enforce: to stop.—*n.* **foreclos'ure,** a foreclosing: (*law*) the process by which a mortgager, failing to repay the money lent on the security of his property, is compelled to forfeit his right.

forefather, fōr'fä-*th*ēr, *n.* an ancestor.

forego, fōr-gō', *v. t.* to go before, precede: chiefly used in its *pr. p.* foregō'ing and *pa. p.* foregone'.

forego, fōr-gō', *v. t.* to give up: to forbear the use of.

foreground, fōr'grownd, *n.* the part of a picture nearest the observer's eye.

forehand, fōr'hand, *n.* the part of a horse which is in front of its rider.—*a.* done beforehand.—*a.* **fore'handed,** forehand, as of payment for goods before delivery, or for services before rendered: seasonable: well-to-do: prosperous.

forehead, fōr'hed, *n.* the fore part of the head above the eyes, the brow.

foreign, for'in, *a.* belonging to another country: from abroad: alien: not appropriate.—*n.* **for'eigner,** a native of another country.

forejudge, fōr-juj', *v. t.* to judge before hearing the facts and proof.

foreknow, fōr-nō', *v. t.* to know beforehand: to foresee.

foreland, fōr'land, *n.* a point of land running forward into the sea,

foreleg, fōr'leg, *n.* one of the front legs of a quadruped, chair, etc.

forelock, fōr'lok, *n.* the lock of hair on the forehead.

foreman, fōr'man, *n.* the first or chief man, one appointed to preside over, or act as spokesman for, others.

foremost, fōr'mōst, *a.* first in place: most advanced: first in rank or dignity.

forenoon, fōr'nön, *n.* the part of the day before noon or midday.

forensic, fo-ren'sik, *a.* belonging to courts of law, held by the Romans in the forum: used in law pleading.

fore-ordain, fōr-or-dān', *v. t.* to arrange beforehand: to predestinate.

forerun, fōr-run', *v. t.* to run or come before: to precede.

foresail, fōr'sāl, *n.* a sail attached to the foreyard on the foremast.

foresee, fōr-sē', *v. t.* or *v. i.* to see or know beforehand.—*p. a.* **foresee'ing.**

foreshadow, fōr-shad'ō, *v. t.* to shadow or typify beforehand.

foresight, fōr'sīt, *n.* act of foreseeing: wise forethought, prudence: the sight on the muzzle of a gun.—*a.* **fore'sighted.**

forest, for'est, *n.* a large uncultivated tract of land covered with trees and underwood.—*a.* pertaining to a forest: sylvan: rustic.—*v. t.* to cover with trees.

forestall, fōr-stawl', *v. t.* to anticipate: to interfere with.—*n.* **forestall'er.**

forestay, fōr'stā, *n.* a rope reaching from the foremast-head to the bowsprit end to support the mast.

foretaste, fōr-tāst', *v. t.* to taste be-

fore possession: to anticipate.—*n.* **fore'-taste**, a taste beforehand: anticipation.

foretell, fōr-tel', *v. t.* to tell before: to prophesy.—*v. i.* to utter prophecy.

forethink, fōr-thingk', *v. t.* to anticipate in the mind.—*n.* **fore'thought**, hought or care for the future: provident.

foretoken, fōr'tō-kn, *n.* a token or sign beforehand.—*v. t.* **foretō'ken.**

forever, for-ev'ĕr, *adv.* for ever, for all time to come: to eternity.

forewarn, fōr-wawrn', *v. t.* to warn beforehand: to give previous notice.

forewoman, fōr'woom-an, *n.* a woman who oversees the employees in any shop.

foreword, fōr'wērd, *n.* a preface.

forfeit, for'fit, *v. t.* to lose the right to by some fault or crime.—*n.* that which is forfeited: a penalty for a crime, or breach of some condition.

forgave, for-gāv', *pa. t.* of *forgive.*

forge, fōrj, *n.* the workshop of a workman in iron, etc.: a furnace, esp. one in which iron is heated: a smithy: a place where anything is shaped or made. —*v. t.* to form by heating and hammering: to form: to make falsely: to fabricate: to counterfeit or imitate for purposes of fraud.—*v. i.* to commit forgery. —*ns.* **forg'er**, one who forges: one guilty of forgery; **forg'ery**, the act of fraudulently making or altering any writing: that which is forged or counterfeited.

forge, fōrj, *v. t.* to move steadily on.

forget, for-get', *v. t.* to lose or put away from the memory: to neglect:—*pr. p.* forget'ting; *pa. t.* forgot'; *pa. p.* forgot', forgot'ten.—*a.* **forget'ful**, apt to forget: inattentive.—*adv.* **forget'fully.**

forgive, for-giv', *v. t.* to pardon: to overlook, as an offense or debt.—*v. i.* to be merciful or forgiving.—*a.* **forgiv'able**, capable of being forgiven.—*n.* **forgive'ness**, pardon: remission.

forgot, forgotten. See **forget.**

fork, fork, *n.* an instrument with two or more prongs at the end: one of the points or divisions of anything fork-like. —*v. i.* to divide into two branches; to shoot into blades, as corn.—*v. t.* to form as a fork: to pitch with a fork.

forlorn, for-lorn', *a.* quite lost: forsaken: wretched.—*adv.* **forlorn'ly.**

form, form, *n.* shape of a body: the boundary-line of an object: a model: a mold: mode of being: mode of arrangement; order; regularity; system, as of government: beauty or elegance: established practice: ceremony: fitness or efficiency for any undertaking: a blank to be filled in with details: a specimen document to be copied or imitated: (*phil.*) the inherent nature of an object: (*print.*) the type from which an impression is to be taken, arranged and secured in a chase: a long seat, a bench. —*v. t.* to give form or shape to: to make: to contrive: to settle, as an opinion: to combine: to go to make up: to establish: (*gram.*) to make by derivation.—*v. i.* to assume a form.—*a.* **form'al**, according to form or established mode: ceremonious, punctilious, methodical: having the form only: essential: proper.

former, form'ĕr, *a.* (*comp.* of *fore*) before in time or order: past: first mentioned.—*adv.* **form'erly**, in former times: heretofore.

formidable, for'mi-da-bl, *a.* causing fear: adapted to excite fear.

formula, form'ū-la, *n.* a prescribed form: a formal statement of doctrines: (*math.*) a general expression for solving problems: (*chem.*) a set of symbols expressing the components of a body.

forsake, for-sāk', *v. t.* to desert: to abandon:—*pr. p.* forsāk'ing; *pa. t.* forsook'; *pa. p.* forsāk'en.—*a.* **forsāk'en.**

fort, fōrt, *n.* a small fortress: a fortification: an outlying trading-station.

forte, fōrt, *n.* that in which one excels.

forte, fōr'te, *adv.* (*mus.*) strongly, loudly.—*n.* a loud passage in music. [It.]

forth, fōrth, *adv.* before or forward in place or order: in advance: onward in time: abroad: (*B.*) out.

fortify, for'ti-fī, *v. t.* to strengthen against attack with forts, etc.: to invigorate: to confirm:—*pa. p.* for'tifīed.

fortitude, for'ti-tūd, *n.* mental power of endurance: firmness.

fortnight, fort'nīt, *n.* two weeks or fourteen days.—*a.* and *adv.* **fort'nightly.**

fortress, for'tres, *n.* a fortified place: a defense. [O. Fr. *forteresse.*]

fortuitous, for-tū'i-tus, *a.* happening by chance.—*adv.* **fortū'itously.**

fortune, for'tūn, *n.* whatever comes by lot or chance: luck: the arbitrary ordering of events: the lot that falls to one in life: success: wealth.—*a.* **for'tunāte**, happening by good fortune: lucky;

forty, for'ti, *a.* and *n.* four times ten. —*a.* **for'tieth.**—*n.* a fortieth part.

forum, fō'rum, *n.* a market-place, esp. the market-place in Rome: the courts of law as opposed to the legislature.

forward, for'ward, *a.* near or at the fore part: in advance of something else: ready: too ready: presumptuous: officious: earnest: early ripe.—*v. t.* to help on, to quicken: to send on.—*advs.* **for'ward, for'wards,** towards what is before or in front: onward.

fossil, fos'il, *n.* the petrified remains of an animal or vegetable found embedded in the strata of the earth's crust: anything antiquated.

foster, fos'tẽr, *v. t.* to bring up or nurse: to encourage.

fought, fawt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *fight.*

foul, fowl, *a.* filthy: loathsome: obscene: impure: stormy: unfair: running against: distressing, pernicious: choked up, entangled.—*v. t.* to make foul: to soil: to effect a collision.—*v. i.* to come into collision.—*n.* act of fouling: any breach of the rules in games.

foulard, fōl'ard, *n.* a soft untwilled silk fabric. [Fr.]

found, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *find.*—*n.* **found'ling,** a little child found deserted.

found, fownd, *v. t.* to lay the bottom or foundation of: to establish on a basis: to originate: to endow.

found, fownd, *v. t.* to form by melting and pouring into a mold: to cast.

founder, fownd'ẽr, *v. i.* to go to the bottom: to fill with water and sink.—*v. t.* to cause to sink: to disable.

fountain, fownt'ān, *n.* a spring of water, natural or artificial: the structure for a jet of water: the source of anything: a reservoir or supply-chamber.—*n.* **fount,** a spring of water: a source.

four, fōr, *a.* and *n.* two and two, a cardinal number.—*adjs.* **four'fold,** folded four times: multiplied four times; **four'-foot'ed,** having four feet; **four'-hand'ed,** having four hands: of a game, played by four people.—*adjs.* **four'score,** four times a score = 80; **four'some,** by fours.—*n.* anything in which four act together.—*a.* **four'square,** having four equal sides and angles: square.—*adjs.* and *ns.* **four'teen,** four and ten; **four'teenth,** four or the fourth after the tenth.—*a.* **fourth,** next after the third.—*n.* one of four equal parts.—*adv.* **fourth'ly.**

fowl, fowl, *n.* a bird: a bird of the barn-door or poultry kind, a cock or hen: the flesh of fowl:—*pl.* **fowls, fowl.** —*v. i.* to kill fowls by shooting or snaring.

fox, foks, *n.* an animal of the family *Canidæ,* genus *Vulpes,* of proverbial cunning.

foyer, fwo-yā', *n.* in theaters, a public room opening on the lobby.

fracas, frā'kas, *n.* uproar: a noisy quarrel.

fraction, frak'shun, *n.* a fragment or very small piece: (*arith.*) any part of a unit: the breaking of bread in the eucharist.—*adjs.* **frac'tional,** belonging to or containing a fraction or fractions; **frac'tious,** ready to quarrel: cross.—*adv.* **frac'tiously.**—*ns.* **frac'tiousness; frac'ture,** the breaking of any hard body: the breach or part broken: the breaking of a bone.—*v. t.* to break through.

fragile, fraj'il, *a.* easily broken: frail: delicate.

fragment, frag'ment, *n.* a piece broken off: an unfinished portion.

fragrant, frā'grant, *a.* sweet-scented.

frail, frāl, *a.* wanting in strength or firmness: weak: unchaste.—*adv.* **frail'ly.**

frail, frāl, *n.* a rush: a basket made of rushes. [O. Fr. *frayel.*]

frame, frām, *v. t.* to form: to shape: to construct by fitting the parts to each other: to plan, adjust, or adapt to an end: to contrive or devise: to constitute: to put a frame or border round, as a picture: to put into a frame.—*n.* the form: a putting together of parts: a case made to inclose or support anything: the skeleton of anything: state of mind.

franc, frangk, *n.* a French silver coin, the unit of the French monetary system, equal to about 19 cents.

franchise, fran'chiz, or -chīz, *n.* liberty: a right or privilege belonging to the people, esp. the right to vote: a particular privilege granted to an individual or corporation.

frank, frangk, *a.* free, open: open or candid in expression.—*v. t.* to send free of expense, as a letter.

Frank, frangk, *n.* one of the German tribes from *Franconia* who conquered

Gaul in the 5th century, and founded France.

franklin, frangk'lin, *n.* an old English freeholder. [Low L. *francus,* frank.]

frantic, fran'tik, *a.* mad, furious: wild.

frappé, fra-pā', *a.* iced, cooled. [Fr.]

fraternal, fra-tĕr'nal, *a.* belonging to a brother or brethren: becoming brothers.

fratricide, frat'ri-sīd, *n.* one who kills his brother: the murder of a brother.

frau, frow, *n.* a married woman, a wife.—*n.* **frau'lein,** a young lady, miss.

fraud, frawd, *n.* deceit: imposture: a deceptive trick: (*coll.*) a cheat: a fraudulent production.

fraught, frawt, *v. t.* to fill, store.—*p. a.* freighted, laden: filled.

fray, frā, *n.* an affray, a brawl.

fray, frā, *v. t.* to wear off by rubbing: to ravel out the edge of a stuff.

frazzle, fraz'l, *v. t.* to fray, wear out. —*n.* state of being worn out.

freak, frēk, *n.* a sudden caprice or fancy: sport: an abnormal production of nature, a monstrosity.

freckle, frek'l, *v. t.* to spot: to color with spots.—*n.* a yellowish or brownish-yellow spot on the skin, esp. of fair-haired persons: any small spot.

free, frē, *a.* not bound: at liberty: not under arbitrary government: unimpeded: set at liberty: guiltless: frank: lavish: not attached: exempt (with *from*): having a franchise (with *of*): gratuitous: bold, indecent: idiomatic, as a translation.—*v. t.* to set at liberty: to deliver from what confines: to rid (with *from, of*):—*pr. p.* free'ing; *pa. p.* freed. —*n.* **free'booty.**—*a.* **free'born,** born of free parents.—*ns.* **freed'man,** a man who has been a slave, and has been freed or set free; **free'dom,** liberty: frankness: separation: privileges connected with a city: improper familiarity: license.

freeze, frēz, *v. i.* to become ice or like a solid body.—*v. t.* to harden into ice: to cause to shiver, as with terror:—*pr. p.* freez'ing; *pa. t.* frōze; *pa. p.* froz'en.

freight, frāt, *n.* the lading or cargo, esp. of a ship: the charge for transporting goods by water.—*v. t.* to load a ship.

frenzy, fren'zi, *n.* a violent excitement: mania.—*v. t.* to render frenzied.

frequent, frē'kwent, *a.* coming or occurring often.—*n.* **frē'quency,** repeated occurrence of anything.—*v. t.* **frequent',** to visit often.

fresco, fres'kō, *n.* a painting executed with colors upon walls covered with damp freshly-laid plaster.

fresh, fresh, *a.* in a state of activity and health: new and strong, not stale or faded: recently produced or obtained: untried: having renewed vigor: healthy, refreshing, invigorating: brisk: not salt. —*v. t.* **fresh'en,** to make fresh: to take the saltness from.—*v. i.* to grow fresh: to grow brisk or strong.—*n.* **fresh'et,** a pool or stream of fresh water: the sudden overflow of a river.—*adv.* **fresh'ly.**

fret, fret, *v. t.* to wear away by rubbing, to rub, chafe, ripple, disturb: to eat into: to vex, to irritate.—*v. i.* to wear away: to vex oneself: to be peevish. —*n.* agitation of the surface of a liquid.

fret, fret, *v. t.* to ornament with raised work: to variegate. [O. Fr. *freter.*]

fret, fret, *n.* a piece of interlaced ornamental work: (*archit.*) an ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles.

friable, frī'a-bl, *a.* apt to crumble.

fricassee, frik-as-sē', *n.* a dish of chicken, rabbit, etc., cut into pieces and cooked in sauce.

friction, frik'shun, *n.* the act of rubbing: (*statics*) a force acting in the tangent plane of two bodies, when one slides or rolls upon another.

fried, frīd, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *fry.*

friend, frend, *n.* one loving or attached to another: an intimate acquaintance: a favorer: one of a society so called.—*a.* **friend'ly,** like a friend: having the disposition of a friend: favorable: pertaining to the Society of Friends or Quakers. —*n.* **friend'ship,** attachment from mutual esteem: friendly assistance.

frieze, frēz, *n.* a coarse woolen cloth with a nap on one side. [Fr. *frise.*]

frieze, frēz, *n.* (*archit.*) the part of the entablature between the architrave and cornice.

frigate, frig'āt, *n.* formerly a naval vessel in the class next to ships of the line.

fright, frīt, *n.* sudden fear: terror: anything inspiring terror or alarm, a figure of grotesque or ridiculous appearance.—*vs. t.* **fright, fright'en,** to make afraid: to alarm.—*a.* **fright'ful,** terrible: shocking.—*adv.* **fright'fully.**

frigid, frij'id, *a.* frozen or stiffened with cold: cold: without spirit or feeling: unanimated.—*n.* **frigid'ity,** coldness: coldness of affection: want of animation.—*adv.* **frig'idly.**—*n.* **frig'idness.**

frill, fril, *v. i.* to ruffle, as a hawk its feathers, when shivering.—*v. t.* to furnish with a frill.—*n.* a ruffle: a ruffled or crimped edging of linen.

fringe, frinj, *n.* loose threads forming an ornamental border: anything like a fringe: the extremity.

frippery, frip'ēr-i, *n.* worn-out clothes: useless trifles.—*a.* useless: trifling.

frisk, frisk, *v. i.* to gambol: to leap playfully.—*n.* a frolic.—*adv.* **frisk'ily.**—*n.* **frisk'iness.**—*a.* **frisk'y,** lively: jumping with gaiety: frolicsome.

frith, firth, fērth, *n.* a narrow inlet of the sea, esp. at a river-mouth.

fritter, frit'ēr, *n.* a kind of pancake: a slice of some fruit sweetened, fried, and served hot: a fragment.—*v. t.* to break into fragments: to waste little by little.

frivolous, friv'ol-us, *a.* trifling: silly.

frizz, friz, friz, *v. t.* to curl: to render rough and tangled.—*n.* a **curl.**

frizzle, friz'l, *v. t.* to form in small short curls.—*v. i.* to go into curls.—*n.* a curl.—*a.* **frizz'ly.**

fro, frō, *adv.* from: back or backward.

frock, frok, *n.* the dress or gown of a woman or girl: the robe of a monk.—*v. t.* to furnish with a frock: to invest with priestly office.—*n.* **frock'-coat,** a double-breasted full-skirted coat for men.

frog, frog, *n.* a tailless amphibian, with webbed feet, remarkable for its rapid swimming and leaping: a soft horny substance in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot: a section of a rail or rails at a point where two lines cross, or at a switch.

frog, frog, *n.* an ornamental fastening or tasseled button for a frock or cloak: a scabbard loop.—*a.* **frogged.**

frolic, frol'ik, *a.* merry: pranky.—*n.* gaiety: a wild prank: a merry-making.—*v. i.* to play wild pranks or merry tricks.

from, from, *prep.* forth: out of, as from a source: away: at a distance: springing out of: by reason of.

front, frunt, *n.* the forehead: the whole face: the fore part of anything: the most conspicuous part: boldness: impudence.—*a.* of, relating to, or in the front.—*v. t.* to stand in front of or opposite: to oppose face to face.—*v. i.* to turn or have the front or face in any direction.—*n.* **front'age,** the front part of a building.—*a.* **front'al,** of or belonging to the front or forehead.—*n.* a frontpiece: something worn on the forehead or face: (*archit.*) a pediment over a door or window: a hanging of some fabric for an altar.

frontier, front'ēr, *n.* the boundary of a territory.—*a.* **lying** on the frontier: bordering.

frontispiece, fron'tis-pēs, *n.* a figure or engraving in front of a book.

frost, frost, *n.* the state of the atmosphere in which water freezes: state of being frozen: frozen dew, also called *hoar-frost:* (*slang*) a disappointment, a failure.—*v. t.* to cover with hoar-frost or with anything resembling hoar-frost.

froth, froth, *n.* the foam on liquids caused by boiling, or any agitation: any light matter.—*v. t.* to cause froth on.

frown, frown, *v. i.* to wrinkle the brow as in anger: to look angry.—*v. t.* to repel by a frown.—*n.* a wrinkling or contraction of the brow in displeasure, etc.: a stern look.—*a.* **frown'ing,** gloomy.

frozen, frōz'n, *pa. p.* of *freeze.*

fructify, fruk'ti-fī, *v. t.* to make fruitful: to fertilize.—*v. i.* to bear fruit.

frugal, frö'gal, *a.* economical in the use of means: thrifty.—*n.* **frugal'ity,** economy: thrift.—*adv.* **fru'gally.**

frugiferous, frö-jif'ēr-us, *a.* fruit-bearing.—*a.* **frugiv'orous,** feeding on fruits or seeds.

fruit, fröt, *n.* the produce of the earth, which supplies the wants of men and animals: the part of a plant which contains the seed: the offspring of animals: product, consequence, effect, advantage.—*ns.* **fruit'age,** fruit collectively: fruits; **fruit'erer,** one who deals in fruit.—*a.* **fruit'ful,** producing fruit abundantly: productive.—*adv.* **fruit'fully.**—*ns.* **fruit'fulness; fruit'ing,** process of bearing fruit.—*a.* **fruit'less,** barren.

fruition, frö-ish'un, *n.* enjoyment: use or possession of anything.

frustrate, frus'trāt, *v. t.* to make vain or of no effect: to bring to nothing: to defeat.

frustum, frus'tum, *n.* a slice of a solid body: the part of a cone which remains

when the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base. [L. *frustum,* a bit.]

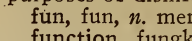
fry, frī, *v. t.* to dress food with oil or fat in a pan over the fire: to vex.

fry, frī, *n.* a swarm of fishes just spawned: a number of small things.

fuel, fū'el, *n.* anything that feeds a fire, supplies energy, etc.

fugitive, fū'ji-tiv, *a.* apt to flee away: uncertain: volatile: perishable: temporary: occasional.—*n.* one who flees or has fled from his station or country.

fulcrum, ful'krum, *n.* (*mech.*) the prop or fixed point on which a lever moves: a prop:—*pl.* **ful'crums, ful'cra.** [L. *fulcrum,* a prop, *fulcire,* to prop.]



F, Fulcrum.

fulfil, fulfill, fool-fil', *v. t.* to complete: to accomplish: to carry into effect.—*n.* **fulfil'ment,** full performance: completion: accomplishment.

fulgent, ful'jent, *a.* shining: bright.

full, fool, *a.* having all it can contain: having no empty space: abundantly supplied or furnished: abounding: containing the whole matter: complete: perfect: strong: clear: (*coll.*) drunk: at poker, consisting of three of a kind and a pair.—*n.* completest extent, as of the moon: highest degree: the whole: time of full-moon.—*adv.* quite: to the same degree: with the whole effect: completely.—*a.* **full'-blown,** blown or fully expanded, as a flower.—*n.* **full'-dress.**—*ns.* **full'ness, ful'ness,** the state of being filled so as to have no part vacant: the state of abounding in anything: completeness: satiety: largeness.

full, fool, *v. t.* to press or pound (cloth) in a mill: to scour and thicken in a mill.

fulminate, ful'mi-nāt, *v. i.* to thunder or make a loud noise: to issue decrees with violence, or with menaces of grave censure.—*v. t.* to cause to explode: to send forth, as a denunciation.—*n.* a compound of fulminic acid with mercury.

fulsome, fool'sum, *a.* cloying: nauseous: offensive: gross: disgustingly fawning.—*a.* **ful'somely.**

fumble, fum'bl, *v. i.* to grope about awkwardly: to handle awkwardly: to stammer in speech: to find by groping.

fume, fūm, *n.* smoke or vapor: any volatile matter: heat of mind, rage, a passion, angry mood: anything unsubstantial, vain conceit.—*v. i.* to smoke: to throw off vapor: to be in a rage.

fumigate, fūm'i-gāt, *v. t.* to expose to smoke, gas, or fumes, as of sulphur, for purposes of disinfecting: to perfume.

fun, fun, *n.* merriment: sport.

function, fungk'shun, *n.* the doing of a thing: duty peculiar to any office: faculty, exercise of faculty: power: a formal event: (*math.*) a quantity so connected with another that any change in the one produces a corresponding change in the other.

fund, fund, *n.* a sum of money on which some enterprise is founded or expense supported: a supply or source of money: a store laid up: supply: (*pl.*) permanent debts due by a government and paying interest.—*v. t.* to form (a debt) into a stock charged with interest.

fundamental, fun-da-ment'al, *a.* essential, basal, primary: important.—*n.* that which serves as a groundwork.

funeral, fū'nĕr-al, *n.* burial: the ceremony, etc., connected with burial.

fungus, fung'gus, *n.* one of the lowest of the great groups of cellular cryptogams, including mushrooms, toadstools, mold, etc.:—*pl.* **fungi** (fun'jī), or **funguses** (fung'gus-ez).

funicle, fū'ni-kl, *n.* a small cord or ligature: a fiber.—*a.* **fūnic'ūlar.**

funk, fungk, *n.* (*coll.*) abject terror or fright.—*v. i.* and *v. t.* to shrink through fear: to shirk.

funnel, fun'el, *n.* a tube or passage for the escape of smoke, etc.: a smoke-stack: an instrument for pouring fluids into close vessels, as bottles, etc.

funny, fun'i, *a.* full of fun: droll: perplexing, odd.—*adv.* **funn'ily.**

fur, fĕr, *n.* the short, fine hair of certain animals: their skins with the fur prepared for garments: collectively, animals yielding fur: any fur-like coating.

furbelow, fĕr'be-lō, *n.* the plaited border of a gown or petticoat, a flounce.

furbish, fĕr'bish, *v. t.* to purify or polish: to renovate.

furcate, fĕr-kāt, *a.* forked: branching like the prongs of a fork—also **fur'cated.**—*ns.* **furcā'tion; fur'cula.**

furious, fū'ri-us, *a.* full of fury: violent.—*ns.* **furios'ity,** madness; **furiō'so,** a furious person.—*adv.* **fū'riously.**

furl, fĕrl, *v. t.* to draw or roll up, as a sail.

furlong, fĕr'long, *n.* one-eighth of a mile.

furlough, fĕr'lō, *n.* leave of absence. —*v. t.* to grant leave of absence.

furnace, fĕr'nās, *n.* an inclosed fireplace for melting ores, raising steam, heating houses, and other purposes.

furnish, fĕr'nish, *v. t.* to fit up or supply completely, or with what is necessary: to equip (*with*).

furniture, fĕr'ni-tūr, *n.* movables, either for use or ornament, with which a house is equipped: equipage, the trappings of a horse, etc.: decorations.

furor, fū'ror, *n.* fury: excitement, enthusiasm.—Also **furō're.** [L.]

furrow, fur'ō, *n.* the trench made by a plough: any groove: a wrinkle on the face.—*v. t.* to form furrows in.

further, fĕr'*th*ĕr, *adv.* to a greater distance or degree: in addition: moreover.—*a.* more distant: additional.—The word *farther* is preferred in speaking of distance.—*adv.* **fur'thermore,** in addition to what has been said, moreover, besides.—*a.* **fur'thermost,** most remote. —*adv.* **fur'thest,** at the greatest distance.

further, fĕr'*th*ĕr, *v. t.* to help forward, promote.—*n.* **fur'therance,** a helping forward. [A. S. *furthran.*]

furtive, fĕr'tiv, *a.* stealthy: secret.—*adv.* **fur'tively.**

furuncle, fū'rung-kl, *n.* an inflammatory tumor. [L. *furunculus.*]

fury, fū'ri, *n.* rage: violent passion: madness: (*myth.*) one of the three goddesses of fate and vengeance.

fuse, fūz, *v. t.* to melt: to liquefy by heat.—*v. i.* to be melted: to be reduced to a liquid.—*n.* **fusibil'ity.**—*a.* **fū'sible,** that may be melted.—*n.* **fū'sing-point,** the temperature at which any solid substance becomes liquid; **fu'sion,** act of melting: the state of fluidity from heat.

fuse, fūz, *n.* a tube filled with combustible matter, or any similar device, for firing explosives: (*elec.*) a safety wire.

fuselage, fū'sel-āj, *n.* the framework of an aerial vehicle, esp. of an aeroplane.

fusillade, fūz'il-ād, *n.* a simultaneous or continuous discharge of firearms.

fuss, fus, *n.* a bustle or tumult: haste, flurry.—*v. i.* to be in a bustle.

fustian, fust'yan, *n.* a kind of coarse, twilled cotton fabric: a pompous and unnatural style of writing or speaking: bombast.—*a.* made of fustian: bombastic.

futile, fū'til, *a.* useless: unavailing: trifling.—*adv.* **fū'tilely.**

future, fūt'ūr, *a.* about to be: that is to come: (*gram.*) expressing what will be.—*n.* time to come.—*n.* **futur'ity,** time to come.

fuzz, fuz, *v. i.* to fly off in minute particles with a fizzing sound like water from hot iron.—*n.* fine light particles, as dust, down, etc.

G g, jē, the seventh letter of our alphabet: (*mus.*) the fifth note of the diatonic scale of C minor —also *sol.*

gab, gab, *v. i.* (*coll.*) to chatter, prate.

gabble, gab'l, *v. i.* to talk inarticulately: to chatter: to cackle like geese.

gabion, gā'bi-un, *n.* (*fort.*) a bottomless basket of wickerwork filled with earth, used for shelter, etc.

gable, gā'bl, *n.* (*archit.*) the triangular part of an exterior wall of a building between the top of the side-walls and the slopes of the roof. [O. Fr. *gable;* Low L. *gabulum.*]

Gable.

gaby, gā'bi, *n.* a simpleton.

gad, gad, *n.* a pointed bar of steel: a tool used in mining: a graver: a rod or stick, a goad.

gad, gad, *v. i.* to rove about restlessly. —*n.* **gadabout,** one who wanders idly.

Gael, gāl, *n.* a Scotch Highlander.—*a.* **Gaelic** (gāl'ik), pertaining to the Gaels. —*n.* the Scottish-Highland dialect: the Celtic family of languages, including the ancient languages of Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, and the Isle of Man.

gaff, gaf, *n.* a hook used esp. for landing large fish: (*naut.*) the spar to which the head of a fore-and-aft sail is bent.

gag, gag, *v. t.* to forcibly stop the mouth: to silence: to choke up: to introduce unexpected jokes, etc., into (a play or part).—*n.* something thrust into the mouth or put over it to enforce silence or distend the jaws: the closure applied in a debate: a mouthful which produces

nausea: (*slang*) an actor's interpolation: a joke or hoax.

gag, gag, *v. t.* (*slang*) to deceive.—*v. i.* to practise imposture.—*n.* a made-up story, lie: a laughing-stock.

gage, gāj, *n.* a pledge: something thrown down as a challenge, as a glove.—*v. t.* to bind by pledge or security, offer as a guarantee: to stake, wager.

gaiety, gaily. See **gay.**

gain, gān, *v. t.* to obtain by effort: to earn: to be successful in: to draw to one's own party, bribe: to reach: to make advance.—*n.* that which is gained: profit.—*a.* **gain'ful,** advantageous.

gainsay, gān'sā, *v. t.* to contradict.

gait, gāt, *n.* way or manner of walking, step, pace.

gaiter, gāt'ēr, *n.* a covering of cloth, etc., for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe: a shoe covering the ankles.

gala, gā'la, *n.* festivity.—*n.* **gā'la-dress,** gay costume for a gala-day.

galactic, ga-lak'tik, *a.* pertaining to or obtained from milk.

galalite, gal'a-līt, *n.* a horn-like material somewhat resembling celluloid and used for similar purposes—manufactured from skimmed cow's milk.

galantine, gal'an-tīn, *n.* a dish of poultry or veal, boned, tied up tight, cooked, and served cold.

galaxy, gal'ak-si, *n.* the Milky Way, or the luminous band of stars stretching across the heavens: any splendid assemblage.

gale, gāl, *n.* a strong wind between a stiff breeze and a hurricane.

gall, gawl, *n.* the greenish-yellow fluid secreted from the liver, called bile: bitterness: malignity.

gall, gawl, *n.* a light nut-like ball which certain insects produce on the oak-tree, used in dyeing—also **gall'-nut.**—*v. t.* to fret or hurt the skin by rubbing: to annoy: to enrage.—*n.* a sore caused by rubbing.—*a.* **gall'ing,** irritating.

gallant, gal'ant, *a.* brave: noble: gay, splendid: courteous or attentive to ladies: amorous, erotic (sometimes gal-ant').—*n.* a gay, dashing person: a man of fashion: suitor, seducer.—*adv.* **gall'-antly.**—*n.* **gall'antry,** bravery: intrepidity: attention or devotion to ladies.

galleon, gal'i-un, *n.* a large Spanish vessel with lofty stem and stern.

gallery, gal'ēr-i, *n.* a balcony surrounded by rails: a long passage: the upper floor of seats in a church or theater: a room for the exhibition of works of art.

galley, gal'i, *n.* a long, low-built vessel, propelled by oars: a state barge: the place where the cooking is done on board ship: a kind of boat attached to a ship-of-war: (*print.*) a flat oblong tray in which the compositor places the type he has set up.

gallium, gal'i-um, *n.* a rare malleable metal.

gallivant, gal-i-vant', *v. i.* to spend time frivolously, esp. in flirting.

gallon, gal'un, *n.* the standard measure of capacity = 4 quarts.

galloon, ga-lön', *n.* a kind of lace: a narrow ribbon made of silk or worsted.

gallop, gal'up, *v. i.* to move by leaps, as a horse: to ride a galloping horse: to move very fast.—*v. t.* to cause to gallop.—*n.* the pace at which a horse runs when the forefeet are lifted together and the hindfeet together: a ride at a gallop.

gallows, gal'ōz, *n.* a wooden frame on which criminals are executed by hanging: any contrivance with posts and cross-beam for suspending objects.

galoot, ga-löt', *n.* a recruit, a clumsy fellow.

galop, gal'op, *n.* a lively round dance: music for such a dance. [Fr.; cf. *gallop.*]

galore, ga-lōr', *adv.* in abundance, plentifully.—*n.* abundance.

galvanism, gal'van-izm, *n.* a branch of the science of electricity which treats of electric currents produced by chemical agents.—*a.* **galvan'ic,** belonging to or exhibiting galvanism.—*v. t.* **gal'vanīze,** to subject to the action of a galvanic current: to confer a false vitality upon.

gambado, gam-bā'do, *n.* a bound or spring of a horse: a fantastic movement, a caper.

gamble, gam'bl, *v. i.* to play for money in games of chance or skill: to engage in wild financial speculations.—*v. t.* to squander away.—*n.* a gambling transaction.—*n.* **gam'bler,** one who gambles, esp. who makes it his business.

gamboge, gam-bōj', or gam-böj', *n.* a yellow gum-resin used as a pigment and in medicine.

gambol, gam'bol, *v. i.* to leap, skip: to frisk in sport.—*n.* a skipping.

gambrel, gam'brel, *n.* the hock of a horse.

game, gām, *n.* sport of any kind: an exercise or contest for recreation or amusement, esp. an athletic contest: the stake at a game: the manner of playing a game: the requisite number of points to be gained to win a game: jest, sport, trick, artifice: any object of pursuit or desire: the spoil of the chase: wild animals protected by law and hunted by sportsmen, also the flesh of such.—*a.* of or belonging to such animals as are hunted as game: plucky, courageous: (*slang*) having the spirit to do something.—*v. i.* to gamble.—*ns.* **game'cock,** a cock trained to fight; **game'keeper.**—*adv.* **game'ly.**—*n.* **game'ness.**—*a.* **game'some,** playful.—*ns.* **game'ster,** one viciously addicted to gambling: a gambler; **gam'ing,** gambling.—*a.* **gam'y,** having the flavor of dead game kept till tainted: (*coll.*) spirited, plucky.

gamin, gam'in, *n.* a street arab. [Fr.]

gammon, gam'un, *n.* (mostly *coll.*) a hoax: nonsense, humbug.

gammon, gam'un, *n.* (*naut.*) the lashing of the bowsprit.—*v. t.* to lash the bowsprit with ropes.

gamut, gam'ut, *n.* the musical scale: the whole extent of a thing.

gander, gan'dēr, *n.* the male of the goose: a simpleton.

gang, gang, *n.* a number of persons or animals associated for a certain purpose, usually in a bad sense: a number of laborers working together during the same hours.

ganglion, gang'gli-on, *n.* a tumor in the sheath of a tendon: an enlargement in the course of a nerve: any special center of nervous action.

gangrene, gang'grēn, *n.* loss of vitality in some part of the body: the first stage in mortification.

gangue, gang; gang, *n.* in mining, the stony matrix in which metallic ores occur.

gangway, gang'wā, *n.* a passage or way by which to go into or out of any place, esp. a ship.

gantlet, gant'let, *n.* a punishment consisting in driving an offender through a lane formed by two files of men, who each strike him as he passes.—**run the gantlet,** to undergo the punishment of the gantlet.

gap, gap, *n.* an opening made by rupture or parting: a cleft: a passage: a deep ravine in a mountain-ridge: any breach of continuity.

gape, gāp, *v. i.* to open the mouth wide: to yawn: to stare with open mouth: to be open, like a gap.

garage, ga-räzh', *n.* a repository for automobiles: an automobile livery. [Fr.]

garb, gärb, *n.* fashion of dress: external appearance.—*v. t.* to clothe, array.

garbage, gär'bāj, *n.* refuse, as the bowels of an animal: any worthless matter.

garble, gär'bl, *v. t.* to select what may serve our own purpose, in a bad sense: to mutilate, corrupt, or falsify.

garçon, gär-son', *n.* a boy: a waiter.

garden, gär'dn, *n.* a piece of ground on which flowers, fruits, or vegetables are cultivated: a pleasant spot.

gargle, gär'gl, *v. t.* to wash the throat, preventing the liquid from going down by expelling air against it.—*n.* a preparation for washing the throat.

gargoyle, gär'goil, *n.* a projecting spout, conveying the water from the roof-gutters of buildings, often representing human or other figures. [O. Fr. *gargouille*—L. *gurgulio,* throat.]

Gargoyle.

garish, gär'ish, *a.* showy: gaudy.

garland, gär'land, *n.* a wreath of flowers or leaves.—*v. t.* to deck with a garland.

garlick, gär'lik, *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of genus *Allium,* having a pungent taste and very strong smell.

garment, gär'ment, *n.* any article of clothing, as a coat or gown.

garner, gär'nēr, *n.* a granary or place where grain is stored up: a store of anything.—*v. t.* to store as in a garner.

garnet, gär'net, *n.* a precious stone: a deep red color.

garnish, gär'nish, *v. t.* to adorn: to furnish: to surround with ornaments, as a dish.—*n.* something placed round a dish for embellishment or relish.—*n.* **gar'nishee,** a person warned not to pay money owed to another, because the latter is indebted to the garnisher who gives the warning.

garret, gar'et, *n.* a room next the roof of a house.

garrison, gar'i-sn, *n.* a supply of

soldiers for guarding a fortress: a fortified place.—*v. t.* to furnish with troops.

garrote, garote, gar-rot', *n.* a Spanish mode of strangling criminals.—*v. t.* to strangle by a metal collar tightened by a screw, whose point enters the spinal marrow: to suddenly render insensible by semi-strangulation, and then to rob.

garrulous, gar'ū-lus, *a.* talkative.

garter, gär'tĕr, *n.* a band used to hold up the stocking: the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain.

gas, gas, *n.* a vaporous substance not condensed into a liquid at ordinary terrestrial temperatures and pressures—esp. that obtained from coal, etc., used as an illuminant: (*coll.*) frothy talk: —*pl.* **gas'es.**—*v. i.* to vapor, talk boastfully.

gash, gash, *v. t.* to cut into deeply, esp. into flesh.—*n.* a deep, open wound.

gasket, gas'ket, *n.* (*naut.*) a canvas band used to bind the sails to the yards when furled: a strip of tow, etc., for packing a piston, etc.

gasp, gasp, *v. i.* to gape in order to catch breath: to desire eagerly.—*n.* the act of opening the mouth to catch the breath.

gastric, gas'trik, *a.* belonging to the stomach.—*n.* **gastrī'tis,** inflammation of the stomach.

gastronome, gas'tro-nōm, *n.* one who pays great attention to his diet, an epicure—also **gastron'omer, gastron'omist.**

gate, gāt, *n.* a passage into a city, inclosure, or any large building: a narrow opening or defile: a frame in the entrance into any inclosure: an entrance.

gate, gāt, *n.* (*Scot.*) a way, path; manner of doing.

gather, ga*th*'ĕr, *v. t.* to collect: to acquire: in sewing, to plait: to learn by inference.—*v. i.* to assemble or muster: to increase: to suppurate.—*n.* a plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through.

gauche, gōsh, *a.* left-handed: clumsy.

gaud, gawd, *n.* an ornament: a piece of finery:—*pl.* showy ceremonies, gaieties.—*n.* **gaud'ery,** finery.—*adv.* **gaud'ily.**—*n.* **gaud'iness,** showiness.—*a.* **gaud'y,** showy: gay.

gauge, gage, gāj, *n.* a measuring-rod: a standard of measure: estimate.—*v. t.* to measure the contents of: to appraise: to estimate.

gaum, gawm, *v. t.* to smear.

gaunt, gänt, *a.* thin: of a pinched appearance: causing emaciation.

gauntlet, gantlet, gant'let, *n.* the iron glove of armor, formerly thrown down in challenge: a long glove covering the wrist.

gauze, gawz, *n.* a thin transparent fabric, of any fine hard-spun fiber: material slight and open like gauze.

gave, gāv, *pa. t.* of *give.*

gavel, gav'l, *n.* the mallet used by a presiding officer to rap for order.

gawk, gawk, *n.* an awkward or stupid person.—*a.* **gawk'y,** awkward, stupid.

gay, gā, *a.* lively: bright: sportive, merry: wanton, dissipated, of loose life: showy.—*ns.* **gai'ety; gay'ety; gay'ness.**

gaze, gāz, *v. i.* to look fixedly.—*n.* a fixed look: the object gazed at.

gazel, gazelle, ga-zel', *n.* a small species of antelope with beautiful dark eyes, found in North Africa. [Fr., — Ar. *ghazal,* a wild-goat.]

Gazelle.

gazette, ga-zet', *n.* a newspaper: one of the three official newspapers of Great Britain that record every appointment in the public service.—*v. t.* to publish in a gazette.—*n.* **gazetteer',** a geographical dictionary.

gazogene, gaz'o-jēn, *n.* an instrument for manufacturing aerated waters, usually for domestic use.

geal, jē'al, *a.* pertaining to the earth.

gear, gēr, *n.* a state of preparation: dress: harness: tackle: (*mech.*) connection by means of toothed wheels.

geese, *pl.* of *goose.*

Gehenna, ge-hen'a, *n.* the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, in which the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch—hence (*N. T.*) hell.

gelatin, gelatine, jel'a-tin, *n.* an animal substance which dissolves in hot water and forms a jelly when cold.

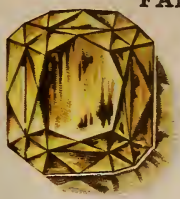
geld, geld, **gelt,** gelt, *n.* a historical term for money: tribute.

geld, geld, *v. t.* to emasculate, castrate: to spay: to deprive of anything essential.

gem, jem, *n.* any precious stone, esp. when cut: anything extremely valuable or attractive, a treasure.

gemel-ring, jem'el-ring, *n.* a ring with two or more links.—*n.* **gem'el,** a twin.

FAMOUS GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES.



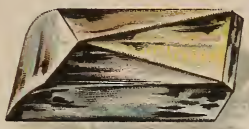
The Tiffany Yellow Diamond.

Olivine.

Onyx.

Emerald.

The Nassac, 48 Carats.



The Shah of Persia, 95 Carats.

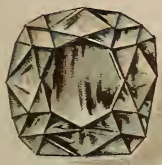
The Hope, 44 Carats.

Sapphire.

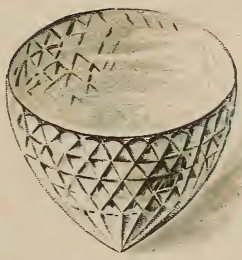
Siam Ruby.

Spinell Ruby.

Blood Red Chalcedon.



The Regent, 133 1/2 Carats.



The Great Mogul, 279 Carats.

The Orlow, 194 Carats.

Hyacinth.

Oriental Ruby.

Cat's Eye.

Hungarian Opal.

Lapis Lazuli.

Dark Blue Amethyst.

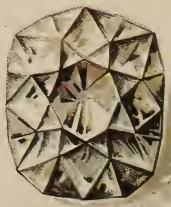
Amethyst.

Agate.

Sapphire.

The Kohinoor, After Recutting, 103 3/4 Carats.

The Kohinoor, 186 1/16 Carats.



The Star of the South. 124 Carats.

Oriental Pearl.

Turquoise.

geminate, jem'in-āt, *a.* (*bot.*) in pairs. —*n.* **gemināʹtion,** a doubling: repetition of a word to add emphasis: (*philol.*) the doubling of a consonant originally single.

gemmation, jem-māʹshun, *n.* (*bot.*) act or time of budding: arrangement of buds on the stalk.—*n.* **gemʹma,** a bud.

gendarme, jän-därmʹ, *n.* one of a corps of military police.—*n.* **gendarʹmerie,** the armed police of France.

gender, jenʹdēr, *n.* kind, esp. with regard to sex: (*gram.*) the distinction of nouns according to sex.

genealogy, jen-e-alʹo-ji, *n.* history of the descent of families: the pedigree of a particular person or family.

genera. See **genus.**

general, jenʹēr-al, *a.* relating to a genus or whole class: including many species: not special: not restricted: common: prevalent: public: loose: vague.

generate, jenʹēr-āt, *v. t.* to produce: to bring into life: to originate.—*n.* **generāʹtion,** a producing or originating: a single stage in natural descent: the people of the same age or period: offspring, progeny, race.—*a.* **genʹerative,** having the power of generating.

generic, -al, generically. See **genus.** —**generic term** (law), see **genus.**

generous, jenʹēr-us, *a.* of a noble nature: courageous: liberal: bountiful: invigorating in its nature, as wine.—*adv.* **genʹerously.**

genesis, jenʹe-sis, *n.* generation, creation, or production.

genial, jēʹni-al, *a.* cheering: kindly: sympathetic: healthful.—*ns.* **genialʹity; gēʹnialness.**—*adv.* **gēʹnially.**

genital, jenʹi-tal, *a.* belonging to generation or the act of producing.

genitive, jenʹi-tiv, *a.* (*gram.*) applied to a case properly denoting the class or kind to which a thing belongs, represented in modern English by the possessive case.

genius, jēnʹyus, or jēʹni-us, *n.* the special inborn faculty of any individual: special taste or disposition qualifying for a particular employment: a man having such power of mind.

genteel, jen-tēlʹ, *a.* well-bred: graceful in manners or in form: fashionable.

gentian, jenʹshan, *n.* a plant the root of which is used in medicine.

Gentile, jenʹtīl, *n.* (*B.*) any one not a Jew: any one not a Christian.—*a.* belonging to any nation but the Jews.

gentle, jenʹtl, *a.* well-born: mild and refined in manners: mild in disposition: amiable: soothing: moderate: gradual.—*n.* the larva of the flesh-fly, used as a bait in angling.—*n.* **gentilʹity,** good birth or extraction: good breeding: politeness of manners: genteel people: marks of breeding.

gentleman, jenʹtl-man, *n.* a man of refined manners: a polite term used for man in general.

gentry, jenʹtri, *n.* (*Eng.*) the class of people below the rank of nobility: (*coll.*) people of a particular, esp. an inferior, stamp.

genuflect, jen-ū-flektʹ, *v. i.* to bend the knee in worship or respect.

genuine, jenʹū-in, *a.* natural, not spurious or adulterated: real: pure: (*biol.*) conformable to type.

genus, jēʹnus, *n.* (*biol.*) a group consisting of a number of species closely connected by common characters or natural affinity: (*log.*) a class of objects comprehending several subordinate species:—*pl.* **genera** (jenʹēra).—*adjs.* **generʹic, -al,** pertaining to a genus: relating to gender: of a general nature, not special: distinctly characteristic.—*adv.* **generʹically.**—**generic term,** (*law*) 'a term which may not be appropriated as a trademark, because it is too general and comprehensive in its meaning to become the monopoly of an individual in application to merchandise. The word in its proper signification includes the use of geographical and proper names, and descriptive words used in commerce' (*George F. Bean,* Boston).

geodesy, je-odʹe-si, *n.* a science whose object is to measure the earth and its parts on a large scale.

geography, je-ogʹra-fi, *n.* the science which describes the surface of the earth and its inhabitants: a book containing a description of the earth.—*n.* **geogʹrapher.**

geology, je-olʹo-ji, *n.* the science relating to the history and development of the earth's crust, together with the several floras and faunas which have successively clothed and peopled it.

geometry, je-omʹe-tri, *n.* that branch of mathematics which treats of magnitude and its relations: a text-book of geometry.

geonomy, jē-onʹo-mi, *n.* the science

of the physical laws relating to the earth. [Gr. *ge,* earth, *nomos,* law.]

Georgian, jorj'i-an, *a.* relating to the reigns of the four *Georges,* kings of Great Britain.

Geranium, je-rā'ni-um, *n.* a genus of plants with seed-vessels like a crane's bill.

gerent, jē'rent, *n.* one who holds an office, a manager, ruler.—*a.* (*obs.*) managing.

gerfalcon, gyrfalcon, jĕr'fawk'n, *n.* a large falcon, found in northern regions.

germ, jĕrm, *n.* a rudimentary form of a living thing, whether a plant or animal: (*bot.*) the seed-bud of a plant: a shoot: that from which anything springs, the origin: a first principle: a microbe.—*v. i.* to put forth buds, sprout. —*n.* **germ'icide,** that which destroys germs.

german, jĕr'man, *a.* of the first degree, as *cousins german:* closely allied.—*n.* one from the same stock or closely allied.—*a.* **germane',** nearly related.

germinate, jĕrm'in-āt, *v. i.* to spring from a germ: to begin to grow.—*v. t.* to produce.—*a.* **germ'inant,** sprouting.

gerrymander, ger-i-man'dĕr, *v. t.* to rearrange (voting districts) in the interests of a particular party or candidate: to manipulate facts, arguments, etc., so as to reach undue conclusions.

gerund, jer'und, *n.* a part of the Latin verb which has the value of a verbal noun—e. g. *amandum,* loving.

gestation, jes-tā'shun, *n.* the act of carrying the young in the womb, pregnancy.

gesticulate, jes-tik'ū-lāt, *v. i.* to make gestures when speaking: to play antic tricks.—*n.* **gesticulā'tion,** act of making gestures in speaking: a gesture.

gesture, jes'tūr, *n.* a posture, or movement of the body: an action expressive of sentiment or passion.

get, get, *v. t.* to obtain: to seize: to procure or cause to be: to beget offspring: to learn: to persuade: (*B.*) to betake, to carry.—*v. i.* to arrive or put oneself in any place, state, or condition: to become:—*pr. p.* get'ting; *pa. t.* got; *pa. p.* got or got'ten.—*ns.* **get'ting,** a gaining: anything gained: procreation; **get'-up,** equipment: general appearance.

gewgaw, gū'gaw, *n.* a toy: a bauble. —*a.* showy without value.

geyser, gī'sĕr, *n.* a hot spring, as in Iceland, which spouts water into the air.

ghast, gast, *v. t.* (*Shak.*) to strike aghast: to affright.—*n.* **ghast'liness.**—*a.* **ghast'ly,** death-like: hideous.

ghazi, gä'zē, *n.* a veteran Mohammedan soldier. [Ar., 'a warrior'.]

gherkin, gĕr'kin, *n.* a small cucumber used for pickling.

Ghetto, get'ō, *n.* the Jews' quarter in any city: formerly a section of Italian towns set apart for Jews. [It.]

ghost, gōst, *n.* the soul of man: a spirit appearing after death.—*n.* **ghost'liness.**—*a.* **ghost'ly,** spiritual, religious: pertaining to apparitions.

ghoul, göl, *n.* an Eastern demon which devours the dead: a grave-robber.

giant, jī'ant, *n.* an individual whose stature and bulk exceed those of his species or race generally: a person of extraordinary powers:—*fem.* **gī'antess.**

gibberish, gib'ĕr-ish, *n.* rapid, gabbling talk: unmeaning words.

gibbet, jib'et, *n.* a gallows on which criminals were suspended after execution: the projecting beam of a crane.

gibe, jibe, jīb, *v. t.* to sneer at: to taunt.—*n.* a taunt: contempt.—*n.* **gib'er.**

giblets, jib'lets, *n. pl.* the internal eatable parts of a fowl, taken out before cooking it.—*a.* **gib'let,** made of giblets.

giddy, gid'i, *a.* unsteady, dizzy: that causes giddiness: whirling: inconstant: thoughtless.

gift, gift, *n.* a thing given: a bribe: a quality bestowed by nature: the act of giving.—*v. t.* to endow with any power or faculty.—*a.* **gift'ed,** endowed by nature: intellectual.

gig, gig, *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage: a long, light boat: anything whirled or moved quickly in play: a dart or harpoon.—*v. t.* to move up and down quickly. —*v. i.* to catch fish with a gig.

Gig.

gigantic, jī-gan'tik, *n.* suitable to a giant: enormous.

giggle, gig'l, *v. i.* to laugh with short catches of the breath, or in a silly manner.—*n.* a laugh of this kind.

gild, gild, *v. t.* to cover or overlay with gold or with any gold-like substance: to gloss over: to adorn with luster:—*pr. p.*

gild'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* gild'ed or gilt.

gill, gil, *n.* one of the breathing organs in fishes and certain other aquatic animals.

gill, jil, *n.* a measure = ¼ pint.

gillyflower, jil'i-flow-ēr, *n.* popular name for stock, wallflower, etc.

gilt, gilt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *gild.*—*n.* that which is used for gilding.—*adjs.* **gild'ed**; **gilt'-edged**, having the edges gilt: of the highest quality.

gimcrack, jim'krak, *n.* a toy: a gew-gaw: a trivial mechanism.

gimlet, gim'let, *n.* a small tool for boring holes by turning it with the hand.

gimp, gimp, *n.* a kind of trimming, etc., of silk, woolen, or cotton twist.

gin, jin, *n.* contr. of *geneva*, a spirituous liquor flavored with juniper berries.

gin, jin, *n.* the name of a variety of machines, esp. one with pulleys for raising weights, etc.: a pump worked by rotary sails: (*B.*) a trap or snare.—*v. t.* to trap or snare: to clear (cotton) of its seeds by a machine.

ginger, jin'jēr, *n.* the root of a plant in the East and West Indies, with a hot and spicy taste.

gingerly, jin'jēr-li, *adv.* with soft steps: cautiously.

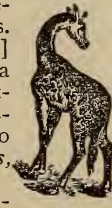
gingham, ging'ham, *n.* a kind of cotton cloth.

gingival, jin-jī'val, *a.* pertaining to the gums.

ginseng, jin'seng, *n.* a plant of genus *Aralia*, and its root, a Chinese panacea for exhaustion. [Chin. *jin-tsan.*]

Gipsy, Gypsey, Gypsy, jip'si, *n* one of a wandering race.

giraffe, ji-raf', *n.* the camelopard, an African quadruped with remarkably long neck and legs. [Fr.,—Sp. *girafa*—Ar. *zaraf.*]



Giraffe.

girandole, jir'an-dōl, *n.* a branched chandelier: a rotating firework. [Fr.,—It *girandola* — *girare* — L. *gyrare*, to turn round—*gyrus*—Gr. *gyros*, a circle.]

girasol, jir'a-sol, *n.* a bluish-white translucent opal.

gird, gērd, *v. t.* to bind round: to make fast by binding: to surround: to clothe, furnish:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* gird'ed or girt.—*n.* **gird'er**, one of the principal pieces of timber in a floor binding the others together: in engineering, any simple or compound beam used to support joisting, walls, arches, etc.

girdle, gērd'l, *n.* that which encircles, esp. a band or belt for the waist: an inclosure, compass, limit.

girl, gērl, *n.* a female child: a young unmarried woman: a maid-servant.

girt, gērt, *v. t.* to gird, to surround.

girth, gērth, *n.* belly-band of a saddle: measure round the waist.—Also **girt.**

gist, jist, *n.* the main point or pith of a matter.

give, giv, *v. t.* to bestow: to impart: to yield: to grant: to permit: to afford: to furnish: to pay or render, as thanks: to pronounce, as a decision: to show, as a result: to apply, as oneself: to allow or admit.—*v. i.* to yield to pressure: to begin to melt: to grow soft: to open, or give an opening or view, to lead (with *upon, on, into*):—*pr. p.* giv'ing; *pa. t.* gāve; *pa. p.* given (giv'n).—*p. a.* **giv'en**, bestowed: specified: addicted, disposed to: admitted, supposed.—*n.* **giv'er.**

gizzard, giz'ard, *n.* the muscular stomach of a bird.

glacial, glā'shal, *a.* icy: frozen: pertaining to ice or its action, esp. to glaciers. [Fr.,—L. *glacialis—glacies*, ice.]

glacier, glā'shēr, or glas'i-ēr, *n.* a field or, more properly, a slowly moving river of ice.

glad, glad, *a.* pleased: cheerful: bright: giving pleasure.—*v. t.* to make glad.—*v. t.* **glad'den**, to make glad: to cheer: to animate.

glade, glād, *n.* an open space in a wood.

gladiator, glad'i-ā-tor, *n.* in ancient Rome, a professional combatant with men or beasts in the arena.

gladiolus, gla-dī'o-lus, *n.* the plant sword-lily. [L. *gladiolus*, dim. of *gladius.*]

glamour, glam'ēr, *n.* the supposed influence of a charm on the eyes: fascination: enchantment.

glance, glans, *n.* a sudden shoot of light: a darting of the eye: a momentary view.—*v. i.* to dart a ray of light or splendor: to snatch a momentary view: to fly off obliquely: to make a passing allusion.—*v. t.* to dart suddenly or obliquely: to hint.

gland, gland, *n.* (*anat.*) a secreting structure, which in various ways alters the material brought to it by the blood.

glanders, gland'ẽrz, *n.* a malignant, contagious, and fatal disease of the horse or ass. [Fr. *glande,* a gland.]

glare, glār, *n.* a clear, dazzling light: overpowering luster: a piercing look.—*v. i.* to shine with a clear, dazzling light: to be ostentatiously splendid: to look with piercing eyes.—*a.* **glar'ing,** bright and dazzling: barefaced: notorious.

glass, glas, *n.* a combination of silica with some alkali or alkaline earth, such as lime, etc., used for window panes, mirrors, lenses, etc.: anything made of glass, esp. a drinking-vessel, a mirror, etc.: the quantity of liquid a glass holds: (*pl.*) spectacles.—*a.* made of glass.

glauberite, glaw'bẽr-īt, *n.* a grayish-white mineral, found chiefly in rock-salt.

glaze, glāz, *v. t.* to furnish or set with glass: to cover with a thin surface of glass or something glassy: to give a glassy surface to.—*n.* the glassy coating put upon pottery: any shining exterior.

gleam, glēm, *v. i.* to glow or shine: to flash.—*n.* a small stream of light: a beam: brightness.

glean, glēn, *v. t.* to gather in handfuls after the reapers: to collect (what is thinly scattered).—*v. i.* to gather the corn left by a reaper.—*n.* that which is gleaned: the act of gleaning.

glee, glē, *n.* joy: mirth and gaiety: (*mus.*) a song or catch in parts.—*a.* **glee'ful,** merry.

gleet, glēt, *n.* a glairy discharge from a mucous surface.

glen, glen, *n.* a narrow valley worn by a river: a depression between hills.

glib, glib, *a.* moving easily: voluble.—*v. i.* to move freely.—*adv.* **glib'ly.**

glide, glīd, *v. i.* to slide smoothly and easily: to flow gently: to pass rapidly.—*n.* act of gliding: the joining of two sounds without a break: a smooth, sliding waltz-step.—**glider,** glīd'ẽr, *n.* an aeroplane without a motor.

glim, glim, *n.* (*coll.*) a light: (*slang*) an eye. [A. S. *gleomu.*]

glimmer, glim'ẽr, *v. i.* to burn or appear faintly.—*n.* a faint light: feeble rays of light: (*min.*) mica.—*n.* **glimm'ering,** a glimmer: an inkling.

glimpse, glimps, *n.* a short gleam: a weak light: transient luster: a hurried view: fleeting enjoyment.

glint, glint, *v. i.* to shine, gleam.

glisten, glis'n, *v. i.* to glitter or sparkle with light: to shine.—*n.* glitter.

glitter, glit'ẽr, *v. i.* to glisten, to sparkle with light: to be splendid: to be showy.—*n.* luster: brilliancy.—*a.* **glitt'ering,** shining: splendid: brilliant.

gloaming, glōm'ing, *n.* twilight, dusk.

gloat, glōt, *v. i.* to look eagerly, in a bad sense: to view with a wicked joy.

globate, -d, glōb'āt, -ed, *a.* like a globe: circular.

globe, glōb, *n.* a ball: a round body, a sphere: the earth: a sphere representing the earth (terrestrial **globe**) or the heavens (celestial globe).

gloom, glöm, *n.* partial darkness: cloudiness: heaviness of mind, sadness: hopelessness: sullenness.

gloria, glō'ri-a, *n.* a doxology.

glorify, glō'ri-fī, *v. t.* to make glorious: to honor: to exalt to glory or happiness: to ascribe honor to, to worship:—*pa. p.* glō'rified.—*n.* **glorificā'tion.**

glory, glō'ri, *n.* renown: honor: the occasion of praise: an object of pride: excellency: splendor: brightness: (*B.*) the presence of God: heaven.—*v. i.* to boast: to be proud of anything: to exult:—*pa. p.* glō'ried.—*n.* **glō'riole,** a halo or glory.—*a.* **glō'rious,** noble, splendid: conferring renown.—*adv.* **glō'riously.**

gloss, glos, *n.* brightness or luster, as from a polished surface: external show.—*v. t.* to give a superficial luster to: to render plausible: to palliate.

gloss, glos, *n.* a remark to explain a subject: a comment.—*v. i.* to comment or make explanatory remarks.—*a.* **glossā'rial,** relating to a glossary: containing explanation.—*n.* **gloss'ary,** a vocabulary of words requiring special explanation: a dictionary.

glossy, glos'i, *a.* smooth and shining: highly polished.—*n.* **gloss'iness.**

glove, gluv, *n.* a covering for the hand, with a sheath for each finger: a boxing-glove.—*v. t.* to cover with, or as with, a glove.—*a.* **gloved,** covered with a glove.

glow, glō, *v. i.* to shine with an intense heat: to feel great heat of body: to be flushed: to feel the heat of passion: to be ardent.—*n.* shining or white heat: unusual warmth: brightness of color: vehemence of passion.

glucose, glö-kōs', *n.* the peculiar kind of sugar in the juice of fruits.

glue, glō, *n.* an adhesive substance ob-

tained by boiling the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals.—*v. t.* to join with glue.

glum, glum, *a.* frowning: sullen: gloomy.—*adv.* **glum'ly**.—*n.* **glum'ness**.

glut, glut, *v. t.* to swallow greedily: to feast to satiety: to supply in excess. —*n.* an over-supply.

gluten, glō'ten, *n.* the nitrogenous part of the flour of wheat and other grains, insoluble in water. [L., glue.]

glutton, glut'n, *n.* one who eats to excess: a popular name for the wolverene.

glycerin, glycerine, glis'ĕr-in, *n.* a colorless, viscid, neutral, inodorous fluid.

glycogen, glī'kō-jen, *n.* animal starch.

glycol, glī'kol, *n.* the type of a class of artificial compounds forming chemically a link between alcohol and glycerin.

glyph, glif, *n.* (*archit.*) an ornamental channel or fluting, usually vertical.

gnarl, närl, *n.* a twisted knot in wood. —*a.* **gnarled**, knotty, twisted. [From a Teut. root as in Ger. *knurren*, Dan. *knort*, a knot, gnarl.]

gnash, nash, *v. t.* to strike the teeth together in rage or pain.—*v. i.* to grind the teeth.—*n.* a sudden snap.

gnat, nat, *n.* a dipterous insect of numerous species, as the mosquito, midge, etc. [A. S. *gnæt*.]

gnaw, naw, *v. t.* to bite off by degrees: to corrode or wear away: to bite in agony or rage: (*fig.*) to torment.—*v. i.* to use the teeth in biting.

gneiss, nīs, *n.* (*geol.*) a species of stratified rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

gnome, nōm, *n.* a sprite guarding the inner part of the earth and its treasures.

gnomon, nō'mon, *n.* the pin of a dial, whose shadow points to the hour: the index of the hour-circle of a globe.

Gnostic, nos'tik, *n.* (*theol.*) one of an early sect of rationalists.—*n.* **Gnos'ticism**, the eclectic doctrines of the Gnostics.

gnu, nū, *n.* a South African antelope.

go, gō, *v. i.* to pass from one place to another: to be in motion: to proceed: to walk: to depart from: to lead in any direction: to extend: to tend: to be about to do: to pass in repute: to pass, as in payment: to be accounted in value: to happen in a particular way: to turn out: to fare: to give way:—*pr. p.* gō'ing; *pa. t.* went; *pa. p.* gone (gon).—*n.* affair, matter, as in 'a pretty go': fashion, as in 'all the go': energy, activity.

goad, gōd, *n.* a sharp-pointed stick, often shod with iron, for driving oxen: a stimulus.—*v. t.* to drive with a goad.

goal, gōl, *n.* a mark set up to bound a race: the winning-post: the end aimed at: the two upright posts between which the ball is kicked in the game of football.

goat, gōt, *n.* a well-known quadruped, allied to the sheep.—*ns.* **goatēē'**, a beard left on the chin, while the rest of the face is shaven; **goat'herd**, one who tends goats. —*a.* **goat'ish**, resembling a goat, esp. in smell: lustful: wanton.—*n.* **goat'ishness**. [A. S. *gat*.]

Goat's Head.

gob, gob, *n.* the mouth: a mouthful.

gobble, gob'l, *v. t.* to swallow in lumps: to swallow hastily.—*v. i.* to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.

goblet, gob'let, *n.* a large drinking-cup without a handle.

goblin, gob'lin, *n.* a frightful phantom: a fairy: a mischievous sprite.

go-cart, gō'-kärt, *n.* a wheeled apparatus for teaching children to walk.

God, god, *n.* the Supreme Being: the Creator and Preserver of the world: **(g-)** an object of worship, an idol. —*a.* **god'ly**, like God in character: pious: according to God's law.

goer, gō'ĕr, *n.* one who or that which goes: a horse, considered in reference to his gait.

goggle, gog'l, *v. i.* to strain or roll the eyes.—*a.* rolling: staring: prominent. —*n.* a stare or affected rolling of the eye: (*pl.*) spectacles with projecting eye-tubes: blinds for shying horses.

going, gō'ing, *n.* the act of moving: departure.—**goings on**, behavior.

goiter, goitre, goi'tĕr, *n.* a tumor on the fore part of the throat, being an enlargement of one of the glands.

gold, gōld, *n.* one of the precious metals much used for coin: money: riches: anything very precious: yellow, gold color.—*a.* made of or like gold.

golf, golf, *n.* a game played with clubs and a ball, in which he who drives the ball into a series of small holes in the

ground with fewest strokes is the winner.—*ns.* **golf'er**; **golf'ing.**

Golgotha, gol'go-tha, *n.* the scene of Christ's crucifixion, near Jerusalem: a charnel-house. [Heb.]

gondola, gon'do-la, *n.* a long, narrow boat used chiefly on the canals of Venice.

gone, gon, *pa. p.* of *go,* lost, passed beyond help: weak, faint, feeling a sinking sensation: wide of the mark, of an arrow: (*slang*) entirely given up to (with *on*).—*ns.* **gone'ness,** a sinking sensation; **gon'er** (*slang*), one ruined beyond recovery.

gong, gong, *n.* a Chinese instrument of percussion: a form of bell. [Malay.]

goniometer, gō-ni-om'e-tĕr, *n.* an instrument for measuring solid angles.

good, good, *a.* having qualities, whether physical or moral, desirable or suitable to the end proposed: promoting success, welfare, or happiness: virtuous: pious: kind: benevolent: proper: fit: competent: satisfactory: sufficient: valid: sound: serviceable: beneficial: real: serious: not small, considerable: full, complete: unblemished, honorable.—*comp.* bett'er; *superl.* best.—*n.* that which promotes happiness, success, etc.—opp. to *evil:* prosperity: welfare: advantage, temporal or spiritual: moral qualities: virtue: (*pl.*) household furniture: movable property: merchandise: freight.—*interj.* well! right!—*adv.* well.—*ns.* or *interjs.* **good'-by, good'-bye,** contracted from 'God be with you'.

goose, gös, *n.* (*pl.* **geese**) a web-footed bird like a duck, but larger and stronger: a tailor's smoothing-iron: a stupid, silly person.

gooseberry, göz'ber-i, *n.* the berry or fruit of a shrub of the same name.

gopher, gō'fĕr, *n.* a name applied to many burrowing animals, as several species of squirrel, the prairie dog, the pouched rat, etc. [Fr. *gaufre.*]

Gordian, gord'yan, *a.* intricate: difficult.—**cut the Gordian knot,** to overcome a difficulty by violent measures.

gore, gōr, *n.* clotted blood: blood.—*a.* **gor'y,** covered with gore: bloody.

gore, gōr, *n.* a triangular piece let into a garment to widen it: a triangular piece of land.—*v. t.* to shape like or furnish with gores: to pierce with anything pointed, as a spear or horns.

gorge, gorj, *n.* the throat: a narrow pass among hills: (*fort.*) the entrance to an outwork.—*v. t.* to swallow greedily.

gorgeous, gor'jus, *a.* showy: splendid: magnificent.—*adv.* **gor'geously.**

gorilla, gor-il'a, *n.* a great African ape, the largest known anthropoid.

gormand, older form of *gourmand.*—*v. i.* **gor'mandīze,** to eat hastily or voraciously.—*ns.* **gor'mandīzer; gor'mandizing,** the act or habit of eating voraciously; **gor'mandism,** gluttony.

gosling, goz'ling, *n.* a young goose.

gospel, gos'pel, *n.* the Christian revelation: the narrative of the life of Christ, as related by Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John: the stated portion of these read at service: the teaching of Christ: a system of religious truth: absolute truth.

gossamer, gos'a-mĕr, *n.* very fine spider-threads which float in the air or any thin material: a thin waterproof garment.—*a.* light, flimsy.

gossip, gos'ip, *n.* one who goes about telling and hearing news: idle talk: a familiar acquaintance: a boon-companion.—*v. i.* to go about telling idle tales: to talk much: to chat.—*n.* **goss'iping,** the act or practice of one who gossips or tattles.—*p. a.* having the character of one who gossips: tattling.

got, gotten. See under **get.**

Goth, goth, *n.* one of an ancient Teutonic nation: a rude or uncivilized person, a barbarian.

gouge, gowj, *n.* a chisel, with a hollow blade, for cutting grooves or holes.—*v. t.* to scoop out, as with a gouge: to force out, as the eye with the thumb.

gourd, gōrd, *n.* a large fleshy fruit: rind of a gourd used as a drinking-cup: the gourd plant.

gourmand, gör'mand, *n.* one who eats greedily: a glutton.—*a.* voracious: gluttonous—also **gor'mand.**—*n.* **gourmet** (gör-mā', or -met'), an epicure.

gout, gowt, *n.* an acute inflammation of the smaller joints, and esp. of the great toe.

govern, guv'ĕrn, *v. t.* to direct: to control: to rule with authority: (*gram.*) to determine the mood, tense, or case of.—*v. i.* to exercise authority: to administer the laws.—*ns.* **gov'ernance,** government: control: direction: behavior; **gov'erness,** a woman who has charge of the instruction of children: a tutoress.—*a.* **gov'erning,** having control

gown, gown, *n.* a woman's upper garment: a long loose robe.—*v. t.* to invest with the gown.—*a.* **gowned.**

grab, grab, *v. t.* (*coll.*) to seize or grasp suddenly: to lay hands on.

grace, grās, *n.* easy elegance in form or manner: what adorns and commends to favor: embellishment: favor: pardon: (*pl.*) favor, friendship (with *good*): (*myth.*) the three sister goddesses in whom beauty was deified.—*v. t.* to mark with favor: to adorn.—*a.* **grace'ful,** elegant and easy: marked by propriety or fitness, becoming.—*adv.* **grace'fully.**

grade, grād, *n.* a degree or step in rank or dignity: the degree of slope on a road as compared with the horizontal: a group of animals branching off from a common stem.—*v. t.* to arrange in degrees, ranks, or steps: to reduce to a standard level: to improve the blood or quality of.—*n.* **gradā'tion,** a rising step by step: progress from one degree or state to another: position attained: state of being arranged in ranks: (*paint.*) the gradual blending of tints.—*a.* **grā'dient,** gradually rising: rising with a regular slope.—*n.* the degree of slope on a road or railway: the difference in the height of the barometer at two places: an incline.—*a.* **grad'ūal,** advancing by grades or degrees: regular and slow.—*adv.* **grad'ūally.**—*v. t.* **grad'ūāte,** to divide into regular intervals: to mark with degrees: to proportion.—*v. i.* to pass by grades or degrees: to pass through a university course and receive a degree.—*n.* one admitted to a degree in a college, university, or society.—*p. a.* **grad'ūāted,** marked with degrees, as a thermometer.—*ns.* **gradūā'tion; grad'ūātor,** an instrument for graduating.

graft, graft, *v. t.* to insert (a scion or cutting) into a tree or plant for the purpose of propagation: to insert in something anything not belonging to it: to incorporate: to transplant, as a piece of tissue, from one part to another.

graft, graft, *v. i.* to accept bribes: to use public office for private gain.—*n.* the act of any one, esp. a public officer, in accepting or procuring money surreptitiously for his official services: the money thus obtained: boodle.—*n.* **graft'er,** one who grafts, a boodler.

grain, grān, *n.* a single small hard seed: the seeds of certain plants which form the chief food of man: wheat, or cereals in general: a minute particle: a very small quantity: the smallest weight in the English and United States systems: the arrangement of the particles or fibers of anything, as stone or wood.

gram, gramme, gram, *n.* the unit of mass in the metric system, equal to 15.432 troy grains.

grammar, gram'ar, *n.* the science of the right use of language: a book which teaches grammar.—*n.* **gramma'rian,** one versed in or who teaches grammar.

grand, grand, *a.* of great size, extent, power, or dignity: splendid: illustrious: noble: sublime: chief: covering the whole field, or including all details.—*ns.* **grandee',** the most highly privileged class of nobility in Spain: a man of high rank; **grandeur** (grand'ūr), vastness: splendor of appearance: loftiness of thought or deportment; **grandil'oquence.**—*a.* **grandil'oquent,** speaking grandly or bombastically: pompous.

grange, grānj, *n.* a farm-house with its stables and other buildings.

granite, gran'it, *n.* an igneous crystalline rock, composed of grains of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

grant, grant, *v. t.* to bestow or give over: to give possession of: to admit as true: to concede.—*n.* a bestowing: something bestowed, an allowance: a gift: (*law*) conveyance of property by deed.—*a.* **grant'able.**—*ns.* **grantēē'** (*law*), the person to whom a grant, gift, or conveyance is made; **grant'er, grant'or** (*law*), the person who grants.

granule, gran'ūl, *n.* a little grain: a fine particle.—*adjs.* **gran'ūlar, gran'ūlous,** consisting of or like grains or granules.—*v. t.* **gran'ūlāte,** to form or break into grains or small masses.

grape, grāp, *n.* the fruit of the grapevine, or of any of the many species of the genus *Vitis:* grapeshot.—*ns.* **grape'-fruit,** a small variety of the shaddock; **grape'shot,** shot or small iron balls clustered or piled on circular plates round an iron pin, which scatter on being fired; **grape'-su'gar,** dextrose.

graph, graf, *n.* a representation by means of lines.—*adjs.* **graphic, -al,** pertaining to writing, describing, or delineating: picturesquely described: vivid.—*a.* **graphit'ic.**—*n.* **graph'ophone,** an

instrument for recording sounds, based on the principle of the phonograph.

grapnel, grap'nel, *n.* a small anchor with several claws or arms.

grapple, grap'l, *v. t.* to seize: to lay fast hold of.—*v. i.* to contend in close fight.

grasp, grasp, *v. t.* to seize and hold by clasping with the fingers or arms: to catch at: to comprehend.—*v. i.* to endeavor to seize: to catch (with *at*).—*n.* grip of the hand: reach of the arms: power of seizing: mental power of apprehension.—*p. a.* **grasp'ing,** seizing: avaricious: encroaching.

grass, gras, *n.* common herbage: an order of plants (*Graminea*), the most important in the whole vegetable kingdom, with long, narrow leaves and tubular stem, including wheat, rye, oats, rice, millet, and all fodder plants.—*v. t.* to cover with grass: to bring to the grass or ground, as a bird or a fish.

grate, grāt, *n.* a framework composed of bars with interstices, esp. one of iron bars for holding fuel while burning.

grate, grāt, *v. t.* to rub hard or wear away with anything rough: to make a harsh sound: to irritate or offend.

grateful, grāt'fool, *a.* causing pleasure: acceptable: delightful: thankful: having a due sense of benefits.—*adv.* **grate'fully.**—*ns.* **grate'fulness; gratificā'tion,** a pleasing or indulging: that which gratifies: delight; **grat'ifier.**—*v. t.* **grat'ify,** to do what is agreeable to: to please: to soothe: to indulge.—*p. a.* **grat'ifying.**

gratis, grā'tis, *adv.* for nothing: without payment or recompense.

gratitude, grat'i-tūd, *n.* warm and friendly feeling towards a benefactor.

gratuity, gra-tū'i-ti, *n.* a present: an acknowledgment of service, generally pecuniary.—*a.* **gratū'itous,** done or given for nothing: voluntary: without reason, ground, or proof.—*adv.* **gratū'itously.**

gravamen, grav-ā'men, *n.* grievance: the substantial or chief ground of complaint or accusation. [L.,—*gravis,* heavy.]

grave, grāv, *v. t.* to carve or cut on a hard substance: to engrave.—*v. i.* to engrave:—*pa. p.* graved or grāv'en.—*n.* a pit graved or dug out, esp. one in which to bury the dead: any place of burial.

grave, grāv, *a.* of importance: serious: not gay or showy: sober: solemn: weighty: (*mus.*) not acute: low.—*n.* the grave accent, or its sign (`).

gravel, grav'el, *n.* small stones often intermixed with sand: small collections of gravelly matter in the kidneys or bladder.—*v. t.* to cover with gravel: to puzzle, perplex.—*a.* **grav'elly.**

graven, grāv'n, *pa. p.* of *grave.*

graving, grāv'ing, *n.* act of cleaning a ship's bottom.—*n.* **grav'ing-dock.**

gravity, grav'i-ti, *n.* weightiness: that attraction between bodies, or acceleration of one toward another, of which the fall of a body to the ground is an example: state of being grave or sober: relative importance: (*mus.*) lowness of a note.—*v. i.* **grav'itāte,** to be acted on by gravity: to tend towards the earth: to be strongly attracted towards anything.—*n.* **gravitā'tion,** act of gravitating: the tendency of all bodies to attract each other.

gravy, grāv'i, *n.* the juices from meat while cooking.

gray, grey, grā, *a.* of a white color mixed with black: ash-colored: (*fig.*) aged, gray-haired, mature.—*n.* a gray color: an animal of a grayish color, as a horse, etc.

graze, grāz, *v. t.* to eat or feed on grass: to feed or supply with grass.—*v. i.* to eat grass: to supply grass.—*n.* **grazier,** (grā'zhēr), one who grazes or pastures cattle and rears them.

graze, grāz, *v. t.* to pass lightly along the surface of.

grease, grēs, *n.* soft thick animal fat: oily matter of any kind: an inflammation in the heels of a horse, marked by swelling, etc.—*v. t.* (sometimes pron. grēz) to smear with grease, to lubricate—also used figuratively, to cause to go easily.

great, grāt, *a.* large: long continued: superior: distinguished: highly gifted: noble: mighty: sublime: of high rank: chief: proud, arrogant: weighty: difficult: important: pregnant, teeming: indicating one degree more remote in the direct line of descent.

Grecian, grē'shan, *a.* pertaining to Greece.—*n.* a native of Greece.

greedy, grēd'i, *a.* having a voracious appetite: covetous: eagerly desirous.—*n.* **greed,** an eager desire or longing.

Greek, grēk, *a.* Grecian.—*n.* a Grecian: the language of *Greece:* a cunning rogue, a merry fellow: any language of which

one is ignorant, jargon, anything unintelligible.

green, grēn, *a.* of the color of growing plants: growing: vigorous: new: unripe: inexperienced, simple, raw, easily imposed on: young.—*n.* the color of growing plants: a small green or grassy plat: (*golf*) the putting-ground round the individual holes: (*pl.*) fresh leaves: wreaths: the leaves and stems of green vegetables for food.

greengage, grēn'gāj, *n.* a green and very sweet variety of plum.

greet, grēt, *v. t.* to salute or address with contempt, derision or kindness: to send kind wishes to: to congratulate.—*v. i.* to meet and salute.—*n.* **greet'ing,** expression of kindness or joy: salutation.

gregarious, gre-gā'ri-us, *a.* associating or living in flocks and herds.

grenade, gre-nād', *n.* a small shell of iron or annealed glass, filled with powder and bits of iron, and thrown from the hand, or with a shovel over a parapet. [Fr.,—Sp. *granada*—L. *granatus,* full of seeds—*granum,* a grain, seed.]

Grenade and Fuse.

grenadier, gren-a-dēr', *n.* (*orig.*) a soldier who threw grenades: a British foot-guard.

grenadine, gren-a-dēn', *n.* a thin kind of silk used for ladies' dresses.

grew, grö, *pa. t.* of *grow.*

greyhound, grā'hownd, *n.* a tall and slender dog, with great powers of speed. [M. E. *greihund;* Ice. *greyhundr*—Ice. *grey,* a dog, *hundr,* a hound.]

Greyhound.

griddle, grid'l, *n.* a flat iron pan for frying cakes.

gride, grīd, *v. t.* to cut with a grating sound, to pierce harshly: to grate, jar upon.—*n.* a harsh grating sound.

gridiron, grid'ī-ērn, *n.* a frame of iron bars for broiling flesh or fish over the fire: a frame to support a ship during repairs: a football field.

grief, grēf, *n.* heaviness of heart: sorrow: regret: mourning: cause of sorrow: affliction.

grieve, grēv, *v. t.* to cause grief or pain of mind to: to make sorrowful: to vex.—*v. i.* to feel grief: to mourn.—*n.* **griev'ance,** cause of grief: burden: hardship: injury: grief.—*a.* **griev'ous,** causing grief: burdensome: painful: atrocious, hurtful.—*adv.* **griev'ously,** in a grievous manner:

griffin, grif'in, **griffon,** grif'un, *n.* an imaginary animal, with the body and legs of a lion, and the crooked beak and wings of an eagle: a watchful guardian.

grill, gril, *v. t.* to broil on a gridiron: to torment.—*v. i.* to undergo torment, to be in a broil.—*n.* a grated appliance for broiling meat, etc., a gridiron.

grille, gril, *n.* a lattice, or grating, or screen, or openwork of metal: a grating in a convent or jail door. [Fr.]

grim, grim, *a.* of forbidding aspect: ferocious: ghastly: sullen: stern, unyielding.—*adv.* **grim'ly.**—*n.* **grim'ness.**

grimace, gri-mās', *n.* a distortion of the face, in jest, etc.: a smirk.—*v. i.* to make grimaces.

grime, grīm, *n.* ingrained dirt.—*v. t.* to soil deeply.—*adv.* **grim'ily.**—*n.* **grim'iness.**—*a.* **grim'y,** foul, dirty.

grin, grin, *v. i.* to set the teeth together and withdraw the lips: to smile with some distortion of the features, expressive of derision, stupid admiration, etc.—*v. t.* to express by grinning.—*n.* act of grinning: a forced or sardonic smile.

grind, grīnd, *v. t.* to reduce to powder by friction: to wear down or sharpen by rubbing: to rub together: to oppress or harass: to set in motion by a crank.—*v. i.* to be moved or rubbed together: to drudge at any tedious task: to read hard:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* ground.—*n.* hard or distasteful work, etc.

grip, grip, *n.* grasp or firm hold with the hand, etc.: the handle or part by which anything is grasped: a mode of grasping, a particular mode of grasping hands for mutual recognition, as by Freemasons: a clutching device connecting a car with a moving traction-cable: oppression: pinching distress.—*v. t.* to take fast hold of, to grasp or gripe.—*v. t.* **grīpe,** to grasp with the hand: to seize and hold fast: to squeeze: to give pain to the bowels.—*n.* fast hold, grasp: forcible retention: (*pl.*) severe spasmodic pain in the intestines.—*p. a.* **grīp'ing,** avaricious: of a pain that catches or seizes acutely.—*adv.* **grīp'ingly,** in a

griping or oppressive manner.—*ns.* **grippe, grip,** influenza or epidemic catarrh; **grip'sack,** a hand-satchel.

grisly, griz'li, *a.* frightful: hideous.

grist, grist, *n.* corn for grinding at one time: supply: profit.

gristle, gris'l, *n.* a soft elastic substance in animal bodies, cartilage.

grit, grit, *n.* the coarse part of meal: gravel: a kind of hard sandstone: firmness of character, spirit: (*pl.*) oats coarsely ground, groats.—*n.* **grit'tiness.**

grizzle, griz'l, *n.* a gray color.—*adjs.* **grizz'led,** gray, or mixed with gray; **grizz'ly,** of a gray color.—*n.* the grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) of the Rocky Mountains.

groan, grōn, *v. i.* to utter a moaning sound in distress: (*fig.*) to be afflicted: to express disapprobation by means of groans.—*n.* a deep moaning sound as of distress: a sound of disapprobation.—*n.* **groan'ing,** a deep moan as of pain.

grocer, grōs'ēr, *n.* a dealer in tea, sugar, etc., and household supplies generally.—*n.* **groc'ery.**

grog, grog, *n.* a mixture of spirits and cold water, without sugar.—*ns.* **grog'gery,** a low public-house; **grog'giness,** state of being groggy.—*a.* **grog'gy,** affected by grog, partially intoxicated: (*boxing*) weak and staggering.

groin, groin, *n.* the part of the body on either side of the belly where the thigh joins the trunk: (*archit.*) the angular curve formed by the crossing of two arches.—*v. t.* to form into groins, to build in groins.

groom, gröm, *n.* one who has the charge of horses: a bridegroom.—*v. t.* to tend, as a horse.—*n.* **grooms'man,** the attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.

groove, gröv, *n.* a furrow, or long hollow.—*v. t.* to grave or cut a groove or furrow in.

grope, grōp, *v. i.* to search for something, as if blind or in the dark.—*v. t.* to search by feeling.—*adv.* **grop'ingly.**

grosbeak, grōs'bēk, *n.* a name applied to many birds having large, thick bills.

gross, grōs, *a.* coarse: rough: dense: palpable, glaring, shameful: whole: coarse in mind: stupid: sensual: obscene.—*n.* the main bulk: the whole taken together: a great hundred—i. e. twelve dozen.—*adv.* **gross'ly.**—*n.* **gross'ness.**

grotesque, grō-tesk', *a.* extravagantly formed: ludicrous.—*n.* (*art*) extravagant ornament.—*adv.* **grotesque'ly.**

grotto, grot'ō, *n.* a cave: a place of shade, for pleasure—also **grot.**

grouch, growch, *n.* a sulky condition.—*a.* **grouch'y,** sulky.

ground, grownd, *n.* the surface of the earth: a portion of the earth's surface: land, field, soil: the floor, etc.: position: field or place of action: (*lit.* or *fig.*) that on which something is raised: foundation: sufficient reason: (*art*) the surface on which the figures are represented.—*v. t.* to fix on a foundation or principle: to instruct in first principles: to cover with a layer of plaster, etc., as a basis for painting: to coat with a composition, as a surface to be etched.—*v. i.* to strike the bottom and remain fixed.

group, gröp, *n.* a number of persons or things together: a number of individual things related in some definite way differentiating them from others.

grouse, grows, *n.* the heathcock or moorfowl, also called *red grouse:* the sage-cock, etc.

grout, growt, *n.* coarse meal: a thin coarse mortar: a fine plaster for finishing ceilings.—*a.* **grout'y,** thick, muddy: sulky.

grove, grōv, *n.* a wood of small size, generally of a pleasant or ornamental character: an avenue of trees.

grovel, grov'el, *v. i.* to crawl on the earth, esp. in abject fear, etc.: to be base or mean.—*n.* **grov'eler.**—*a.* **grov'eling.**

grow, grō, *v. i.* to become enlarged by a natural process: to advance towards maturity: to increase in size: to develop: to become greater in any way: to extend: to improve: to pass from one state to another: to become.—*v. t.* to cause to grow: to cultivate:—*pa. t.* grew (grō); *pa. p.* grown.—*ns.* **grow'er; grow'ing; growth,** a growing: gradual increase: progress: development: that which has grown: product.

growl, growl, *v. i.* to utter a deep, murmuring sound like a dog: to grumble surlily.—*v. t.* to express by growling.—*n.* a murmuring, snarling sound.

grub, grub, *v. i.* to dig in the dirt: to be occupied meanly: (*slang*) to eat.—*v. t.* to dig or root out of the ground (generally followed by *up*): (*slang*) to

supply with victuals.—*n.* the larva of the beetle, moth, etc.

grudge, gruj, *v. t.* to murmur at: to look upon with envy: to give or take unwillingly.—*v. i.* to show discontent.—*n.* secret enmity or envy: an old cause of quarrel.—*a.* **grudg'ing,** given to grudge.—*adv.* **grudg'ingly,** unwillingly.

gruel, grö'el, *n.* a thin food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

gruesome, grö'sum, *a.* horrible: fearful: dismal, depressing.

gruff, gruf, *a.* rough, stern, or abrupt in manner: churlish.—*adv.* **gruff'ly.**

grumble, grum'bl, *v. i.* to murmur with discontent: to growl: to rumble.—*n.* the act of grumbling.—*n.* **grum'bler.**

grume, gröm, *n.* a thick consistence of fluid: a clot, as of blood.—*adjs.* **grum'ous, grum'ose,** thick: clotted.

grumpy, grum'pi, *a.* surly: dissatisfied: melancholic.—*adv.* **grum'pily.**

grunt, grunt, *v. i.* to make a sound like a pig: to utter guttural sounds.—*n.* a short, guttural sound, as of a hog.

guano, gwä'nō, *n.* the long-accumulated excrement of certain sea-fowl.

guarantee, gar-an-tē', **guaranty,** gar'-an-ti, *n.* a warrant or surety: a contract to see performed what another has undertaken: the person who makes such a contract: one responsible for the performance of some action, the truth of some statement, etc.—*v. t.* to undertake that another shall perform: to make sure.—*n.* **guar'antor,** one who makes a guarantee.

guard, gärd, *v. t.* to ward, watch, or take care of: to protect from danger or attack.—*v. i.* to watch: to be wary.—*n.* that which guards from danger: a man or body of men stationed to protect: (*Eng.*) a railway conductor: state of caution: posture of defense: part of the hilt of a sword: a watch-chain: (*pl.*) troops attached to the person of a sovereign.—*a.* **guard'ed.**

gubernation, gū-bėr-nā'shun, *n.* government, rule.—*a.* **gubernatō'rial.**

gudgeon, guj'un, *n.* a small, carp-like fish common in the fresh waters of Europe—easily caught: a person easily cheated.

guerdon, gėr'dun, *n.* a reward or recompense.—*v. t.* to reward.

guernsey, gėrn'zi, *n.* a sailor's closely-fitting knitted woolen shirt: one of a breed of dairy cattle.

guerrilla, guerilla, gėr-ril'a, *n.* a mode of harassing an army by small bands: a member of such a band.—*a.* conducted by or conducting petty warfare.

guess, ges, *v. t.* to form an opinion of on uncertain knowledge: to conjecture, to think.—*v. i.* to judge on uncertain knowledge: to conjecture rightly.—*n.* judgment or opinion without sufficient evidence or grounds.—*n.* **guess'work,** work done by guess: random action.

guest, gest, *n.* a visitor received and entertained.

guffaw, guf-faw', *v. i.* to laugh loudly.—*n.* a loud laugh.

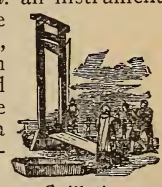
guide, gīd, *v. t.* to lead or direct: to regulate: to influence.—*n.* he who or that which guides: one who directs another in his course: a guide-book: anything calculated to maintain in a certain direction or position.—*ns.* **guid'ance,** direction: government.

guild, gild, gild, *n.* an association of men for mutual aid: a corporation.

guilder, gild'ėr, *n.* an old Dutch and German gold coin: now a silver coin = 40 cents.

guile, gīl, *n.* wile, jugglery: cunning: deceit.—*a.* **guile'ful,** crafty: deceitful.—*adv.* **guile'fully.**—*n.* **guile'fulness.**—*a.* **guile'less,** without deceit: artless.

guillotine, gil'ō-tēn, *n.* an instrument for beheading: a machine for cutting paper, straw, etc.—*v. t.* to behead with the guillotine. [Named after Joseph Ignace *Guillotin* (1738-1814), a physician, who first proposed its adoption.]


Guillotine.

guilt, gilt, *n.* punishable conduct: the state of having broken a law: crime: wickedness.—*adv.* **guilt'ily.**—*n.* **guilt'iness.**—*a.* **guilt'less,** free from crime: innocent.—*adv.* **guilt'lessly.**—*n.* **guilt'lessness.**—*a.* **guilt'y,** justly chargeable with a crime: wicked: pertaining to guilt.

guinea, gin'i, *n.* an English gold coin, no longer used = 21 shillings or about $5.11, so called because first made of gold brought from *Guinea* in Africa.

guipure, gē-pör', *n.* a kind of lace: a species of gimp.

guise, gīz, *n.* manner, behavior: external appearance: dress.

guitar, gi-tär′, *n.* a six-stringed musical instrument.

gular, gū′lĕr, *a.* pertaining to the throat.

gulch, gulch, *n.* a ravine or narrow rocky valley, a gully.

gules, gūlz, *n.* (*her.*) a red color, marked in engraved figures by perpendicular lines.

gulf, gulf, *n.* a hollow or indentation in the sea-coast: a deep place in the earth: an abyss: anything insatiable.

gull, gul, *n.* a web-footed swimming bird, of various species.

gull, gul, *v. t.* to beguile: to deceive. —*n.* a trick: one easily cheated.—*ns.* **gull′ery,** imposture; **gullibil′ity.**—*a.* **gull′ible,** easily deceived.

gullet, gul′et, *n.* the throat: the passage in the neck by which food is taken into the stomach.

gully, gul′i, *n.* a channel worn by running water: a ditch: a ravine.

gulp, gulp, *v. t.* to swallow eagerly or in large draughts.—*n.* a swallow: as much as is swallowed at once.

gum, gum, *n.* the firm fleshy tissue which surrounds the teeth.—*n.* **gum′boil,** a boil or small abscess on the gum.

gum, gum, *n.* a substance which exudes from certain trees and plants, and hardens on the surface: mucilage.—*v. t.* to smear or unite with gum.

gumbo, gum′bō, *n.* the okra or its mucilaginous pods.

gumption, gump′shun, *n.* sense: shrewdness: common sense.

gun, gun, *n.* a firearm or weapon from which balls or other projectiles are discharged, usually by means of gunpowder —now generally applied to cannon: one who carries a gun, a member of a shooting-party.—*v. i.* to shoot or go after with a gun.—*ns.* **gun′boat,** a boat or small vessel of light draft, fitted to carry one or more guns; **gun′cott′on,** an explosive prepared by saturating cotton with nitric acid; **gun′ner,** one who works a gun or cannon: (*naut.*) a petty officer who has charge of the ordnance on board ship; **gun′nery,** the art of managing guns, or the science of artillery; **gun′powder,** an explosive powder used for guns and firearms; **gun′shot,** the distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun.—*a.* caused by the shot of a gun.

gunwale, gunnel, gun′el, *n.* the wale or upper edge of a ship's side next to the bulwarks.

gurgle, gĕr′gl, *v. i.* to flow in an irregular noisy current: to make a bubbling sound.

gurnard, gĕr′nard, *n.* a marine fish of several species—also **gurnet.**

gush, gush, *v. i.* to flow out with violence or copiously: to be effusive, or highly sentimental.—*n.* that which flows out: a violent issue of a fluid.

gusset, gus′et, *n.* an angular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part of it.

gust, gust, *n.* a sudden blast of wind: a violent burst of passion.—*a.* **gust′y,** stormy: irritable.—*n.* **gust′iness.**

gust, gust, *n.* relish: gratification.—*n.* **gustā′tion,** the act of tasting: the sense of taste.—*adjs.* **gust′ative, gus′tātory,** of or pertaining to gustation.—*n.* **gust′o,** taste: zest.

gut, gut, *n.* the alimentary canal: a preparation of animal intestines, used for violin-strings, fishing-lines, etc.: (*pl.*) the bowels.—*v. t.* to take out the bowels of: to plunder.

gutta-percha, gut′a-pĕrch′a, *n.* the elastic solidified juice of various trees.

gutter, gut′ĕr, *n.* a channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away water: a channel for water.—*v. t.* to cut or form into small hollows.

guttural, gut′ur-al, *a.* pertaining to the throat: formed in the throat: harsh or rasping in sound.—*n.* (*gram.*) a letter pronounced in the throat or the back part of the mouth (*k, c* hard, *q, g, ng*).

guy, gī, *n.* (*naut.*) a rope to steady any suspended weight.

guy, gī, *n.* an odd figure: (*slang*) a term loosely and flippantly applied to a stranger.

guzzle, guz′l, *v. i.* to eat and drink with haste and greediness.—*v. t.* to swallow with exceeding relish.

gymnasium, jim-nā′zi-um, *n.* a school for gymnastics: a school for the higher branches of literature and science:—*pl.* **gymnā′sia.**—*n.* **gym′nast,** one who teaches or practises gymnastics.—*adjs.* **gymnas′tic, -al,** pertaining to athletic exercises: athletic, vigorous.—*adv.* **gymnas′tically.**—*n. pl.* used as *sing.* **gym-**

nas'tics, athletic exercises, devised to strengthen the muscles and bones.

gynecology, gynæcology, jin-ē-kol'-o-ji, *n.* that branch of medicine which treats of the diseases and affections peculiar to woman.

gypsum, jip'sum, *n.* a mineral burned in kilns, and afterwards ground to a fine powder, called *plaster of Paris.*

gyrate, jī'rāt, *v. i.* to whirl round a central point: to move round.

gyre, jīr, *n.* a circular motion.—*adjs.* **gy'ral,** whirling, rotating.

gyromancy, jī'ro-man-si, *n.* divination by walking in a circle till dizziness causes a fall towards one direction or another.

gyroscope, jī'ro-skōp, *n.* an instrument for the exhibition of various properties of rotation and the composition of rotations.—*a.* **gyroscop'ic.**

gyrose, jī'rōs, *a.* (*bot.*) turned round like a crook.

gyrostat, jī'rō-stat, *n.* an instrument contrived for illustrating the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies.—*a.* **gyrostat'ic.**

gyrus, jī'rus, *n.* a convolution of the brain.

gyve, jīv, *v. t.* to fetter.—*n. pl.* **gyves,** shackles, fetters.

H, āch, the eighth letter in our alphabet. In Old English it was a guttural, or throat sound, but it gradually softened down to a spirant, and has now become almost a vowel.

ha, hä, *interj.* denoting surprise, joy, or grief; and, when repeated, laughter.

habeas-corpus, hā'be-as-kor'pus, *n.* a writ to a jailer to produce the body of one detained in prison.

haberdasher, hab'ẽr-dash-ẽr, *n.* a seller of small wares, as ribbons, tape, etc.: a dealer in men's furnishings.

habiliment, ha-bil'i-ment, *n.* a garment: (*pl.*) clothing, dress.

habit, hab'it, *n.* ordinary course of conduct: tendency to perform certain actions: general condition or tendency, as of the body: practice: custom: outward appearance: dress, esp. any official or customary costume: a garment, esp. a tight-fitting dress, with a skirt, worn by ladies on horseback.—*v. t.* to dress.—*adjs.* **hab'ited,** clothed, dressed; **habit'ūal,** formed or acquired by frequent use: customary.—*adv.* **habit'ually.**—*v. t.* **habit'ūāte,** to cause to acquire a habit: to accustom.—*ns.* **habitūā'tion; hab'itūde,** tendency from acquiring a habit: usual manner; **habitué** (hab-it'ū-ā), a habitual frequenter of any place of entertainment, etc.

habitable, hab'it-a-bl, *a.* that may be dwelt in.—*ns.* **habitabil'ity; hab'itableness.**—*adv.* **hab'itably.**—*ns.* **hab'itant,** an inhabitant; **hab'itat,** the natural abode or locality of an animal or plant: place of abode generally; **habitā'tion,** act of inhabiting: a dwelling or residence.

hack, hak, *v. t.* to cut: to chop or mangle: to notch: to kick (another) at football.—*n.* a cut made by hacking: a kick on the shin.—*a.* **hack'ing,** short and interrupted, as a broken, troublesome cough.

hack, hak, *n.* a horse kept for hire, esp. a poor one: any person overworked on hire: a literary drudge.—*a.* hired, mercenary: used up.—*v. t.* to offer for hire: to use roughly.

hackberry, hak'ber-i, *n.* a tree allied to the elm.

hackee, hak'ē, *n.* the chipmunk.

hackney, hak'ni, *n.* a horse for general use, esp. for hire.—*adjs.* **hack'ney, hack'neyed,** let out for hire: devoted to common use: much used.

had, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *have.*

haddock, had'uk, *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family—(*Scot.*) **hadd'ie.**

hades, hā'dēz, *n.* the unseen world: the abode of the dead indefinitely, hell.

hæmatozoa, hem-, hē-ma-to-zō'a, *n.* parasites occurring in the blood.

hæmoglobin, hem-, hē-mo-glō'bin, *n.* the red substance in the red blood-corpuscles.

haft, haft, *n.* a handle.—*v. t.* to set in a haft: to establish firmly.

hag, hag, *n.* an ugly old woman, originally a witch: a fish allied to the lamprey.

haggard, hag'ard, *a.* lean: hollow-eyed.—*adv.* **hagg'ardly.**

haggis, hag'is, *n.* a Scotch dish.

haggle, hag'l, *v. t.* to cut unskilfully:

to mangle.—*v. i.* to be slow and hard in making a bargain: to stick at trifles, to cavil.—*n.* **hagg'ler.**

hagioscope, hag'-, or hā'ji-o-skōp, *n.* an oblique opening in the screen or chancel wall of a church to afford a view of the chief altar to those in a side chapel or aisle, a squint.

hah, hä, *interj.* Same as **ha.**

ha-ha, imitation of the sound of laughter.

hail, hāl, *v. t.* to greet: to call to, at a distance: to address one passing.

hail, hāl, *n.* frozen rain or particles of ice falling from the clouds.—*v. i.* to rain hail.—*v. t.* to pour down in rapid succession.

hair, hār, *n.* a filament growing from the skin of an animal: the whole mass of hairs which forms a covering for the head or the whole body: (*bot.*) minute hair-like processes on the cuticle of plants: anything very small and fine.

hake, hāk, *n.* a gadoid fish resembling the cod. [Prob. Scand.; cf. Norw. *hakefisk,* lit. hook-fish.]

halberd, hal'bĕrd, *n.* an ancient military weapon, a long-handled battle-ax and spear.

halcyon, hal'si-un, *n.* the kingfisher. —*a.* calm: peaceful: happy—hence **halcyon-days,** a time of peace and happiness.

hale, hāl, *a.* healthy: robust: sound of body.—*n.* **hale'ness.**

hale, hāl, *v. t.* to drag.

half, häf, *n.* one of two equal parts: a contraction of half-year, as in a school session:—*pl.* **halves** (hävz).—*a.* having or consisting of one of two equal parts: being in part: incomplete, as measures. —*adv.* in an equal part or degree: in part: imperfectly.—*v. i.* to divide into two equal parts.

halibut, hol'i-but, *n.* the largest kind of flat-fish.—Also **hol'ibut.**

hall, hawl, *n.* a room or passage at the entrance of a house: a large chamber for public business: an edifice of a public character, as a city-hall: a dining or living room.

halleluiah, hallelujah, hal-e-lö'ya, *n.* an exclamation or song of praise to God.

hall-mark, hawl'-märk, *n.* (*Eng.*) an official mark certifying the genuineness and fineness of gold and silver plate: any mark of genuineness or good quality.

halloo, hal-lö', *n.* a hunting cry: a cry to draw attention.—*v. i.* to cry after dogs: to raise an outcry.—*v. t.* to encourage or chase with shouts.—*interj.* **hallo'!** used to call attention or in salutation.

hallow, hal'ō, *v. t.* to make holy: to set apart for religious use: to reverence.

hallucination, hal-lū-sin-ā'shun, *n.* error: delusion: the perception of things that do not externally exist.

hallux, hal'uks, *n.* the first digit of the foot, the great toe.

halo, hā'lō, *n.* a luminous circle round the sun or moon: (*paint.*) the bright ring round the heads of saints, hence any ideal or sentimental glory attaching to a thing:—*pl.* **halos** (hā'lōz).

halogen, hal'o-jen, *n.* a substance which by combination with a metal forms a saline compound.

halt, hawlt, *v. i.* to stop from going on: (*mil.*) to stop in a march.—*v. t.* to stop.—*n.* (*mil.*) a stop in marching.

halt, hawlt, *n.* a halting or limping. —*a.* lame, crippled, limping.—*v. i.* to be lame, to limp: to walk unsteadily: to vacillate: to proceed lamely or imperfectly, to be at fault, as in logic, rhythm, etc.

halter, hawlt'ĕr, *n.* a head-rope for holding and leading a horse: a rope for hanging criminals.—*v. t.* to catch or bind with a rope.

halve, häv, *v. t.* to divide into halves or two equal parts.

halyard, halliard, hal'yard, *n.* (*naut.*) a rope for hoisting or lowering a sail, yard, or flag. [*Haul* and *yard.*]

ham, ham, *n.* the back of the thigh: the thigh of an animal, esp. of a hog salted and dried.

hame, hām, *n.* one of the two curved bars to which the traces are attached in the harness of a draft-horse.

Hamitic, ham-it'ik, *a.* pertaining to *Ham,* a son of Noah: pertaining to negroes.

hamlet, ham'let, *n.* a cluster of houses in the country: a small village.

hammer, ham'ĕr, *n.* a tool for beating metal or driving nails: a striking-piece in the mechanism of a clock or piano: that part of the lock of a firearm which falls with a sharp blow and causes the

discharge of the piece: the mallet of an auctioneer: a small bone of the ear, the malleus.—*v. t.* to drive, shape, or fashion with a hammer: to contrive by intellectual labor, to excogitate (with *out*): to beat down the price of (a stock), to depress (a market).

hammock, ham'uk, *n.* a piece of strong cloth or netting suspended by the corners or ends, and used as a bed or lounge. [Sp. *hamaca,* of Carib origin.]

Hammock.

hamose, hā'mōs, *a.* hooked.

hamper, ham'pēr, *v. t.* to impede or perplex: to shackle.—*n.* a chain or fetter.

hamper, ham'pēr, *n.* a large basket for conveying goods.—*v. t.* to put in a hamper.

hamstring, ham'string, *n.* the great tendon at the back of the knee or hock of the hind leg of a quadruped.—*v. t.* to lame by cutting the hamstring.

hand, hand, *n.* the extremity of the arm below the wrist: that which does the duty of a hand by pointing, as the hand of a clock: a measure of four inches: an agent or workman: (*pl.*) workpeople in a factory: performance, agency, cooperation: power or manner of performing: skill: possession: style of handwriting, sign-manual: side: direction: the set of cards held by a single player: a single round at a game.—*v. t.* to give with the hand: to lead or conduct: (*naut.*) to furl, as sails.

handcuff, hand'kuf, *n.* esp. in *pl.* **hand'cuffs,** shackles for the hand locked upon the wrists of a prisoner.—*v. t.* to put handcuffs on.

handicap, hand'i-kap, *v. t.* to impose special disadvantages or impediments upon in order to offset advantages, and make a better contest: (*fig.*) to place at a disadvantage by some burden or disability.—*n.* any contest so adjusted, or the condition imposed.

handiwork, hand'i-wĕrk, *n.* work done by the hands, performance generally.

handkerchief, hang'kĕr-chif, *n.* a piece of linen, silk, or cotton cloth for wiping the nose, etc.: a neckerchief.

handle, hand'l, *v. t.* to touch, hold, or use with the hand: to make familiar by frequent touching: to manage: to discuss: to practise: to trade or do business in.—*v. i.* to use the hands.—*n.* that part of anything held in the hand.

handsel, hansel, hand'sel, han'sel, *n.* the first sale or using of anything: earnest-money: a New-year's gift.—*v. t.* to give a handsel: to use or do anything the first time.

handsome, han'sum, *a.* good-looking, well-proportioned, graceful: liberal or noble: generous: ample.

handy, hand'i, *a.* dexterous: ready to the hand: convenient: near.

hang, hang, *v. t.* to hook or fix to some high point: to suspend: to decorate with pictures, etc., as a wall: to put to death by suspending.—*v. i.* to be hanging, so as to allow of free motion: to lean, or rest for support: to drag: to hover or impend: to be in suspense: to linger:—*pr. p.* hang'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* hanged or hung.—*n.* mode in which anything hangs: a slackening of motion: a hanging mass.—*ns.* **hang'er,** that on which anything is hung: that which hangs: a short sword, curved near the point; **hang'ing,** death by the halter: that which is hung, as drapery, etc.

hangar, han'gär, *n.* a shed for housing vehicles or air-ships.

hank, hangk, *n.* two or more skeins of thread tied together: a string, clasp.

hanker, hangk'ĕr, *v. i.* to long for with eagerness.—*n.* **hank'ering.**

hansom-cab, han'sum-kab, *n.* a light two-wheeled cab with the driver's seat raised behind.

hap, hap, *n.* chance: fortune: accident.—*v. i.* to befall.—*n.* **hap-haz'ard,** that which happens by hazard: chance, accident.—*a.* chance, accidental.—*adv.* at random.—*a.* **hap'less,** unlucky: unhappy.—*advs.* **hap'lessly; hap'ly,** by hap, chance, or accident: perhaps: it may be.—*n.* **hap'lessness.**—*v. i.* **happ'en,** to fall out: to take place: to chance to be.

happy, hap'i, *a.* lucky, successful: possessing or enjoying pleasure or good: furnishing enjoyment: dexterous, felicitous.—*adv.* **happ'ily.**—*n.* **happ'iness.**

hara-kiri, har'a-kir'e, *n.* suicide by disembowelment, in accordance with a code of honor in Japan.

harangue, ha-rang', *n.* a loud speech addressed to a multitude: a popular, pompous address.

harass, har'as, *v. t.* to fatigue: to annoy or torment.—*p. a.* **har'assing.**

harbinger, här'bin-jẽr, *n.* a forerunner, pioneer.—*v. t.* to precede, as a harbinger.

harbor, harbour, här'bẽr, *n.* any refuge or shelter: a port for ships.—*v. t.* to lodge or entertain: to protect: to possess or indulge, as thoughts.—*v. i.* to take shelter.

hard, härd, *a.* not easily penetrated, firm, solid: difficult to understand or accomplish: violent, vehement: rigorous: close, earnest, industrious: coarse, scanty: stingy, niggardly: difficult to bear, painful: unjust: difficult to please: unfeeling: severe: stiff: constrained: intractable, resistant in some use, as water, etc.: strong, spirituous: surd or breathed, as opposed to sonant or voiced.—*adv.* with urgency, vigor, etc.: earnestly, forcibly: with difficulty: close, near, as in **hard by.**—*v. t.* **hard'en,** to make hard or harder: to make firm: to strengthen: to confirm in wickedness: to make insensible.—*v. i.* to become hard or harder, either lit. or fig.

hardy, härd'i, *a.* daring, brave, resolute: confident: impudent: able to bear cold, exposure, or fatigue.

hare, hār, *n.* a common and timid animal, with a divided upper lip and long hind-legs, which runs swiftly by leaps.

harem, hā'rem, *n.* the portion of a Mohammedan house allotted to females: the wives and concubines in a Mussulman household.

haricot, har'i-kō, -kot, *n.* a kind of ragout or stew of mutton and beans, etc.: the kidney-bean or French bean.

hari-kari, an incorrect form of *harakiri.*

hark, härk, *interj.* or *imper.* listen.—*n.* a whisper.—**hark back,** to revert to the original point. [*Hearken.*]

harlequin, här'le-kwin, or -kin, *n.* the leading character in a pantomime: a buffoon.

harm, härm, *n.* injury: moral wrong.—*v. t.* to injure.—*a.* **harm'ful,** hurtful.—*adv.* **harm'fully.**—*n.* **harm'fulness.**—*a.* **harm'less,** not injurious, innocent: unharmed.—*adv.* **harm'lessly.**—*n.* **harm'lessness.** [A. S. *hearm;* Ger. *harm.*]

harmonic, -al, har-mon'ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to harmony: musical: concordant: recurring periodically.—*n.* a secondary tone, overtone: (*math.*) one of several classes of functions.—*adv.* **harmon'ically.**—*n. pl.* **harmon'ics,** used as *sing,* the science of harmony or of musical sounds.—*a.* **harmō'nious,** having harmony: symmetrical, congruous: concordant.—*adv.* **harmō'niously.**—*n.* **harmō'niousness.**—*v. i.* **har'monīze,** to be in harmony: to agree.—*v. t.* to make in harmony: to cause to agree.

harmonium, har-mō'ni-um, *n.* a reed-organ, esp. one supplied with air by foot-bellows.—*n.* **harmon'ica,** the musical glasses: a musical instrument consisting of a series of glass or metal plates played by striking with a small mallet: a mouth-organ or **harmonicon.** [Gr. *harmonion,* from *harmonia,* harmony.]

harmony, här'mo-ni, *n.* a fitting together of parts so as to form a connected whole, agreement in relation: (*mus.*) a simultaneous combination of accordant sounds: chordal structure: concord, music in general: a collation of parallel passages.

harness, här'nes, *n.* the equipments of a horse: formerly, the armor of a man or horse.—*v. t.* to equip with armor.

harp, härp, *n.* a musical stringed instrument.—*v. i.* to play on the harp: to dwell tediously upon anything.

harpoon, här-pön', *n.* a dart for striking and killing whales.—*v. t.* to strike with the harpoon.

harpsichord, härp'si-kord, *n.* an old-fashioned keyed musical instrument.

harpy, här'pi, *n.* (*myth.*) a rapacious and filthy monster, with the body of a woman and the wings, feet, and claws of a bird of prey: a South American eagle of great strength and rapacity: a rapacious person.

harquebus, här'kwi-bus, *n.* a hand-gun: a species of musket.

harrow, har'ō, *n.* a frame of wood or iron toothed with spikes for smoothing ploughed land.—*v. t.* to draw a harrow over: to harass: to tear.—*a.* **harr'owing,** acutely distressing to the mind.

harry, har'i, *v. t.* to plunder: to ravage: to destroy: to harass.—*n.* **harr'ier,** one who or that which harries.

harsh, härsh, *a.* rough: bitter: jarring: abusive: severe: unkind.—*adv.* **harsh'ly.**

hart, härt, *n.* the stag or male deer from the age of six years:—*fem.* **hind.**

harum-scarum, hā'rum-skā'rum, *a.* flighty: rash.

harvest, här'vest, *n.* the time of

gathering in the ripened crops: the crops gathered in: fruits: the product of any labor: consequences.—*v. t.* to reap and gather in.

has, haz, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *have*.

hash, hash, *v. t.* to hack: to mince: to chop small.—*n.* that which is hashed: a mixed dish of meat and vegetables in small pieces: a mixture and preparation of old matter.

haslet, has'let, *n.* the edible entrails of an animal, esp. the hog.

hasp, hasp, *n.* a clasp: the clasp of a padlock.—*v. t.* to fasten with a hasp.

hassock, has'uk, *n.* a thick cushion used as a footstool, or for kneeling on.

hast, hast, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *have*.

haste, hāst, *n.* speed, quickness, a hurry: rashness: vehemence.—*vs. t.* **haste, hasten** (hās'n), to put to speed: to hurry on: to drive forward.—*vs. i.* to move with speed: to be in a hurry.—*adv.* **hast'ily.**—*n.* **hast'iness,** hurry: rashness: irritability.—*a.* **hast'y,** speedy: quick: rash: eager: passionate.

hat, hat, *n.* a covering for the head, generally with crown and brim: the dignity of a cardinal, from his red hat.

hatch, hach, *n.* a door with an opening over it, a wicket or door made of cross-bars: the covering of a hatchway.—*v. t.* to close as with a hatch.

hatch, hach, *v. t.* to produce, especially from eggs, by incubation: to originate: to plot.—*v. i.* to produce young: to be advancing towards maturity.—*n.* act of hatching: brood hatched.

hatch, hach, *v. t.* to shade by minute lines crossing each other, in drawing and engraving.—*n.* **hatch'ing.**

hatchet, hach'et, *n.* a small ax used with one hand.

hate, hāt, *v. t.* to dislike intensely: to dislike: to despise relatively to something else.—*n.* extreme dislike: hatred.—*a.* **hate'ful,** exciting hate: odious: detestable: feeling or manifesting hate.—*n.* **hat'red,** extreme dislike: enmity: malignity.

haughty, haw'ti, *a.* proud: arrogant: contemptuous.—*adv.* **haught'ily.**

haul, hawl, *v. t.* to drag: to pull with violence.—*v. i.* to tug, to try to draw something: to alter a ship's course, to sail generally.—*n.* a pulling: a draft.

haunch, hänsh, *n.* the fleshy part of the hip and buttock.

haunt, hänt or hawnt, *v. t.* to frequent: to follow importunately: to intrude upon continually: to inhabit or visit as a ghost.—*v. i.* to be much about: to appear or visit frequently.—*n.* a place much resorted to.—*p. a.* **haunt'ed,** frequented, infested, esp. by ghosts or apparitions.

hauteur, hō-tēr', *n.* haughtiness: arrogance. [Fr.]

have, hav, *v. t.* to own or possess: to hold, contain: to hold control of: to grasp the meaning of: to allow to be done, to cause: to regard, hold in opinion, esteem: to obtain: to enjoy: to bear or beget: to effect: to be affected by: to get the better of, outwit, to have hold upon:—*pr. p.* hav'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* had.

havelock, hav'lok, *n.* a white cover for a military cap, with a long rear flap.

haven, hā'vn, an inlet of the sea, or mouth of a river, where ships can get good and safe anchorage: any place of safety: an asylum.—*v. t.* to shelter.

haversack, hav'ĕr-sak, *n.* a soldier's bag for rations: a knapsack.

havoc, hav'ok, *n.* general waste or destruction: devastation.

haw, haw, *n.* a hedge or inclosure: a field: the berry of the hawthorn.—*n.* **haw'thorn,** a shrub or small tree with white flowers.

haw, haw, *v. i.* to speak with hesitation or a drawling manner. [Imit.]

haw, haw, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to guide or turn to the left, as a horse or ox in driving.

hawk, hawk, *n.* the name of several birds of prey allied to the falcons: a rapacious person.—*v. i.* to hunt birds with hawks trained for the purpose: to attack on the wing.

hawk, hawk, *v. i.* to force up matter from the throat.—*n.* the effort to do this. [Imit.]

hawker, hawk'ĕr, *n.* one who carries about goods for sale on his back, a peddler.—*v. t.* **hawk,** to carry about for sale: to cry for sale.

hawse, hawz, *n.* the part of a vessel's bow in which the hawse-holes are cut.

hawser, hawz'ĕr, *n.* a small cable, a large rope used in warping.

hawthorn. See **haw.**

hay, hā, *n.* grass cut down and dried for fodder.

hazard, haz'ard, *n.* a game played with a dice-box and two dice by any number of players: chance: accident: risk: (*golf*) a general term for all difficulties on a golf-links.—*v. t.* to expose to chance: to risk: to venture.—*v. i.* to run a risk.—*a.* **haz'ardous,** dangerous.

haze, hāz, *n.* vapor which renders the air thick: obscurity.—*v. i.* to form a haze.—*adv.* **haz'ily.**—*n.* **haz'iness.**—*a.* **haz'y,** thick with haze: obscure: confused (of the mind).

haze, hāz, *v. t.* to vex with needless tasks: to play tricks upon, to bully.—*n.* **haz'ing,** brutal horse-play: the playing of tricks upon a comrade.

hazel, hā'zl, *n.* a bush or small tree of the oak family, yielding an ovoid bony nut.—*a.* pertaining to the hazel: of a light-brown color, like a hazel-nut.

he, hē, *pron.* of the third person: the male person named before: a male person or animal.—*a.* male.

head, hed, *n.* the uppermost or foremost part of an animal's body: the brain: the understanding: a chief or leader: the place of honor or command: the front or top of anything: an individual animal or person: a topic or chief point of a discourse: a title, heading: the source or spring: height of the source of water: highest point of anything: culmination: a cape: strength: a froth on beer, porter, etc., when poured.—*v. t.* to act as a head to, to lead or govern: to go in front of: to commence: to check: (*naut.*) to be contrary.—*v. i.* to grow to a head: to originate: to go head foremost.

heal, hēl, *v. t.* to make whole and healthy: to cure: to remove or subdue what is evil: to restore to soundness, to remedy, repair.—*v. i.* to grow sound.

health, helth, *n.* wholeness or soundness of body: general state of the body: soundness and vigor of mind: a toast.

heap, hēp, *n.* a pile or mass heaved or thrown together: a great number of things, a great deal, a collection.—*v. t.* to throw in a heap or pile: to amass: to pile above the top.

hear, hēr, *v. t.* to perceive by the ear: to comprehend: to listen to: to grant or obey: to answer favorably: to attend to: to try judicially: to be a hearer of.—*v. i.* to have the sense of hearing: to listen: to be told:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* heard (hērd).—*ns.* **hear'er; hear'ing,** act of perceiving by the ear: the sense of perceiving sound: opportunity to be heard: audience: judicial investigation.

hearken, härk'n, *v. i.* to hear attentively: to listen.

hearse, hērs, *n.* a carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

heart, härt, *n.* the organ in animal systems that circulates the blood: the vital, inner, or chief part of anything: the seat of the affections, etc., esp. love: the affections: courage: vigor: secret meaning or design: that which resembles a heart: a person, esp. as implying courage or affectionateness—a term of endearment or encouragement: anything heart-shaped, esp. that one of the four suits in a pack of cards bearing a heart in red.—*v. t.* to encourage, hearten.—*v. i.* to form a compact head, as a plant.

Section of Heart.
a, superior vena cava; *b*, pulmonary artery; *c*, aorta; *d*, pulmonary artery; *e*, pulmonary veins; *f*, left auricle; *g*, mitral valve; *h*, left ventricle; *i*, septum; *j*, right ventricle; *k*, vena cava inferior; *m*, tricuspid valve; *n*, right auricle; *o*, pulmonary veins. (See Lung.)

hearth, härth, *n.* the part of the floor on which the fire is made: the fireside: the house itself: the home-circle: the lowest part of a blast-furnace.

heat, hēt, *n.* that which excites the sensation of warmth: sensation of warmth: a heating: exposure to intense heat: a warm temperature: the warmest period, as the heat of the day: indication of warmth, flush, redness: vehemence, passion: sexual excitement, or its periods, esp. of the female: a single course in a race: animation.—*v. t.* to make hot: to agitate.—*v. i.* to become hot.—*p. a.* **heat'ed.**—*n.* **heat'er,** one who or that which heats.—*a.* **heat'ing,** causing or imparting heat.—*n.* **heat'-unit,** the amount of heat required to raise a pound of water one degree.

heath, hēth, *n.* a barren open country: a hardy evergreen under-shrub.

heathen, hē'*th*n, *n.* an inhabitant of an unchristian country, one neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan:

(*B.*) the Gentiles: a pagan: an irreligious person.—*a.* pagan, irreligious.

heather, he*th*'ĕr, *n.* a low evergreen shrub, *Erica* or *Calluna vulgaris.*

heave, hēv, *v. t.* to lift up: to throw upward: to draw in any direction, as by a windlass: to cause to swell: to force from the breast: (*geol.*) to move away or displace (a vein or stratum).—*v. i.* to be raised: to rise and fall: to try to vomit:—*pr. p.* heav'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* heaved or (*naut.*) hōve.—*n.* an effort upward: a throw: a swelling: an effort to vomit.

heaven, hev'n, *n.* the arch of sky overhanging the earth: the air: a zone or region: a very great and indefinite height: the dwelling-place of the Deity and the blessed: the Deity as inhabiting heaven: supreme happiness.—*n.* **heav'enliness.**—*a.* **heav'enly,** of or inhabiting heaven: celestial: pure: supremely blessed: very excellent.

heavy, hev'i, *a.* weighty: not easy to bear: oppressive: afflicted: inactive: dull, lacking brightness and interest: inclined to slumber: violent: loud: not easily digested, as food: miry, as soil: having strength, as liquor: dark with clouds: gloomy: expensive: (*B.*) sad: (*theat.*) pertaining to the representation of grave or serious parts.

hebdomadal, heb-dom'a-dal, *a.* occurring every seven days: weekly—also **hebdom'adary.**

Hebrew, hē'brö, *n.* an Israelite, a Jew: the language of the Hebrews: (*coll.*) unintelligible speech.—*adjs.* relating to the Hebrews; **Hebraic, -al,** relating to the Hebrews or to their language.

hecatomb, hek'a-töm, *n.* among the Greeks and Romans, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen: a great public sacrifice: any large number of victims.

heckle, hek'l, *v. t.* to comb: to put (one) through a series of embarrassing questions.

hectare, hek'tär, *n.* a superficial measure = 2.471 acres.

hectic, -al, hek'tik, -al, *a.* pertaining to the constitution or habit of body: affected with hectic fever.—*n.* **hec'tic,** a habitual or remittent fever, usually associated with consumption.

hectograph, hek'to-graf, *n.* a gelatine pad for receiving a copy and therefrom multiplying a writing or drawing.

hector, hek'tor, *n.* a bully, a street brawler: one who annoys.—*v. t.* to treat insolently: to annoy.

hedge, hej, *n.* a thicket of bushes: a fence of small growing trees or bushes round a field, etc.: any means of protection.—*v. t.* to inclose with a hedge: to obstruct: to surround: to guard: to protect oneself from loss by betting on both sides.—*v. i.* to shuffle: to be shifty: to skulk.

hedonism, hē'dō-nizm, *n.* in ethics, the doctrine that happiness is the highest good.—*adjs.* **hedon'ic; hedonist'ic.**

heed, hēd, *v. t.* to observe: to look after: to attend to.—*n.* notice: caution: attention.—*a.* **heed'ful,** attentive, cautious.

heehaw, hē'haw, *v. i.* to bray like an ass.

heel, hēl, *n.* the part of the foot projecting behind: the whole foot (esp. of beasts): the covering of the heel, as on a boot: a spur: the hinder part of anything.—*v. t.* to use the heel: to furnish with heels: to arm with a steel spur, as a fighting cock: to seize by the heels: to supply with money, etc.—*v. i.* to follow well (of a dog).—*p. a.* **heeled,** provided with a heel, shod: supplied with money, etc.—*n.* **heel'er,** an unscrupulous hanger-on of a political party.

heel, hēl, *v. i.* to incline: to lean on one side, as a ship.—*v. t.* to tilt.

heft, heft, *n.* heaving: weight: the bulk of.—*v. t.* to try the weight of.—*a.* **heft'y,** rather heavy: not easy to lift.

hegemony, hē-jem'o-ni, *n.* leadership: control.—*adjs.* **hegemon'ic, -al.**

heifer, hef'ĕr, *n.* a young cow.

heigh, hī, *interj.* a cry of encouragement or exultation—also **hey, ha.**—*interj.* **heigh'-ho,** an exclamation.

height, hīt, *n.* the condition of being high: distance upwards: that which is elevated: a hill: elevation in rank or excellence: utmost degree.—*v. t.* **height'en,** to make higher, to advance or improve.

heinous, hā'nus, *a.* wicked in a high degree, enormous: atrocious.

heir, ār, *n.* one who inherits anything after the death of the owner: one entitled to anything after the present possessor: a child, offspring.

hejira, hegira, hē-jī'ra, or hej'i-ra, *n.* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A. D. 622: any flight.

held, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *hold.*

heliac, hē'li-ak, **heliacal,** he-lī'ak-al, *a.* (*astron.*) emerging from the light of the sun or passing into it.

heliograph, hē'li-o-graf, *n.* an apparatus for signaling by means of the sun's rays: an apparatus for taking photographs of the sun.—*v. t.* to signal to by means of the sun's rays.

heliolatry, hē-li-ol'a-tri, *n.* worship of the sun.

heliology, hē-li-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of the sun.

helioscope, hē'li-o-skōp, *n.* a telescope for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes.

heliostat, hē'li-o-stat, *n.* an instrument by means of which a beam of sunlight is reflected in an invariable direction.

heliotrope, hē'li-o-trōp, *n.* one of several plants with fragrant flowers, esp. one with small lilac-blue flowers: a color resembling that of these flowers.

heliotypy, hē'li-ō-tī-pi, *n.* a photo-mechanical process.—*n.* **hē'liotype,** a photograph.

helium, hē'li-um, *n.* a substance first discovered in the sun's atmosphere and found also in the rare mineral cleveite.

helix, hē'liks, *n.* a spiral, as of wire in a coil: (*zool.*) a genus of mollusks including the land-snails: the external part of the ear: a small volute or twist in the capital of a Corinthian column.

hell, hel, *n.* the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death: the place of the dead indefinitely: the abode of evil spirits: the powers of hell: any place of vice or misery: a gambling-house.—*a.* **hell'ish,** pertaining to or like hell: very wicked.—*adv.* **hell'ishly.**

Hellenic, hel-len'ik, or hel-lē'nik, **Hellenian,** hel-lē'ni-an, *a.* pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks: Grecian.

helm, helm, *n.* the instrument by which a ship is steered: the station of management or government.

helmet, hel'met, *n.* a covering of armor for the head: a kind of modern military head-gear, also a light hat made of felt, pith, etc., for use in warm climates: (*bot.*) the hooded upper lip of certain flowers. [A. S. *helm*—*helan,* to cover; Ger. *helm.*]

Barred Helmet.

help, help, *v. t.* to support: to assist: to mitigate: to give means for doing anything: to provide or supply with: to remedy: to prevent, to keep from.—*v. i.* to give assistance: to contribute.—*n.* means or strength given to another for a purpose: assistance: relief: one who assists: a hired servant, esp. a domestic.—*n.* **help'er,** one who helps: an assistant.—*a.* **help'ful,** giving help: useful.—*n.* **help'fulness.**—*a.* **help'less,** without help or power in one's self.

helter-skelter, hel'tēr-skel'tēr, *adv.* in a confused hurry: tumultuously.

helve, helv, *n.* the handle of an ax or hatchet. [A. S. *hielfe, helfe,* a handle.]

Helvetic, hel-vet'ik, *a.* pertaining to Switzerland—also **Helvē'tian.**

hem, hem, *n.* the border of a garment doubled down and sewed.—*v. t.* to form a hem on: to edge.

hem, hem, *n.* and *interj.* a sort of half-cough to draw attention.—*v. i.* to utter the sound *hem!*—*pr. p.* hem'ming,

hematite, hem'a-tīt, *n.* either of two iron ores, called *red* and *brown* hematite. [Gr. *haimatites,* blood-like.]

hemi-, a combining form signifying half, as in *hemisphere.*

hemisphere, hem'i-sfēr, *n.* a half-sphere: half of the globe or a map of it.

hemlock, hem'lok, *n.* a poisonous plant furnishing a powerful sedative.

hemorrhage, hem'or-āj, *n.* a discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.

hemorrhoids, hem'or-oidz, *n. pl.* dilated veins liable to discharge blood,

hemp, hemp, *n.* a plant with a fibrous bark used for cordage, coarse cloth, etc.: the fibrous rind prepared for spinning.

hen, hen, *n.* the female of any bird, esp. of the domestic fowl.

hence, hens, *adv.* from this place or time: in the future: from this cause or reason: from this origin.—*interj.* away! begone!—*advs.* **hence'forth, hencefor'ward,** from this time forth or forward.

henchman, hensh'man, *n.* a servant: a follower.

hendecagon, hen-dek'a-gon, *n.* a plane figure of eleven angles and eleven sides.

henna, hen'a, *n.* a small Oriental shrub: a pigment made from the shrub for dyeing the nails and hair. [Ar.]

henry, hen'ri, *n.* (*electr.*) the practical unit of self-induction:—*pl.* **hen'rys.**

heptad, hep'tad, *n.* the sum or number of seven.

heptagon, hep'ta-gon, *n.* a plane figure with seven angles and seven sides.

heptahedron, hep-ta-hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure with seven faces or sides.

heptarchy, hep'tär-ki, *n.* a government by seven persons: the country governed by seven.—*a.* **heptar'chic.**

her, hēr, *pron.* objective and possessive case of *she*.—*a.* belonging to a female.

herald, her'ald, *n.* an officer whose duty is to read proclamations, to blazon the arms of the nobility, etc.: a proclaimer: a forerunner: a common title for newspapers.—*v. t.* to introduce, as by a herald: to proclaim.—*a.* **heral'dic,** of or relating to heralds or heraldry.

herb, hērb, *n.* a plant the stem of which dies every year, as distinguished from a tree or shrub which has a permanent stem.—*a.* **herbā'ceous,** pertaining to or of the nature of herbs.—*n.* **herbage** (herb'āj, or ērb'āj), green food for cattle: pasture: herbs collectively.—*a.* **herb'al,** pertaining to herbs.

Herculean, hēr-kū'lē-an, *a.* of or pertaining to *Hercules:* [h-] extremely difficult or dangerous: of extraordinary strength and size.

herd, hērd, *n.* a number of beasts feeding together, and watched or tended: any collection of beasts, as distinguished from a flock: a company of people, the rabble.—*v. i.* to run in herds.—*v. t.* to tend, as a herdsman.

herdic, hēr'dik, *n.* a low-hung two or four wheeled carriage with back entrance and side seats.

here, hēr, *adv.* in this place: in the present life or state.—*advs.* **here'about,** also **-abouts,** about this place; **hereaf'ter,** after this, in some future time or state.—*n.* a future state.—*advs.* **here'at,** at or by reason of this; **hereby',** not far off: by this; **herein',** in this: in regard to this; **hereinaf'ter,** afterward in this (document, etc.):—opp. to **hereinbefore'; hereof',** of this: as a result of this; **hereon',** on or upon this; **hereto',** till this time: for this object; **heretofore',** before this time: formerly; **hereunto'** (also -un'-), to this point or time; **hereupon',** on this: in consequence of this; **herewith',** with this.

heredity, he-red'i-ti, *n.* the organic relation between generations, esp. between parents and offspring: the transmission of qualities from parents or ancestors to their offspring.

heresy, her'e-si, *n.* the adoption and maintaining opinions contrary to the authorized teaching of the religious community to which one naturally belongs: an opinion adopted for oneself in opposition to the usual belief: heterodoxy.—*ns.* **her'esiarch,** a leader in heresy, a chief among heretics; **her'etic,** the upholder of a heresy.

heritable, her'i-ta-bl, *a.* that may be inherited.—*n.* **heritabil'ity.**

heritage, her'it-āj, *n.* that which is inherited: inherited lot, condition of one's birth.

hermaphrodite, hēr-maf'rod-īt, *n.* an animal or a plant in which the two sexual characteristics are united.

hermetic, -al, hēr-met'ik, -al, *a.* belonging to magic or alchemy, magical: perfectly close.—*adv.* **hermet'ically.**—**hermetically sealed,** closed completely.

hermit, hēr'mit, *n.* one who retires from society and lives in solitude: one of certain animals of solitary habit.

hernia, hēr'ni-a, *n.* a protrusion, through an abnormal or accidental opening, of the abdominal viscera, the condition popularly called *rupture*.

hero, hē'rō, *n.* a man of distinguished bravery: any illustrious person: the principal figure in any history or work of fiction:—*fem.* **heroine** (her'ō-in).—*a.* **herō'ic,** becoming a hero: courageous.

heron, her'un, *n.* a large screaming water-fowl, with long legs and neck.

herpes, hēr'pēz, *n.* the name of a group of diseases of the skin.

herring, her'ing, *n.* a common small sea-fish of great commercial value, found moving in great shoals.

hers, hērz, *pron.* possessive of *she*.

herself, hēr'self, *pron.* the emphatic form of *she* in the nominative or objective case: in her real character: having the command of her faculties, sane.

hesitate, hez'i-tāt, *v. i.* to stop in making a decision: to be in doubt.

heterodox, het'ēr-o-doks, *a.* holding an opinion other or different from the one generally received, esp. in theology.

heterogeneous, het-ēr-o-jē'ne-us, *a.* of another race or kind: dissimilar: composed of different kinds or parts.

heteronym, het'er-o-nim, *n.* a word spelled like another, but with a different

sound and meaning, as *lead,* to guide; *lead,* the metal.—*a.* **heteron'ymous.**

heteroptics, het-e-rop'tiks, *n.* perverted vision.

heterotomous, het-er-ot'o-mus, *a.* (*min.*) having a cleavage different from the common variety.

hew, hū, *v. t.* to cut with any sharp instrument: to cut in pieces: to shape. —*v. i.* to deal blows with a cutting instrument:—*pa. p.* hewed, or hewn.

hexad, hek'sad, *n.* a series of six numbers: (*chem.*) an element or radical with the combining power of six units.

hexagon, heks'a-gon, *n.* a figure with six sides and six angles.—*a.* **hexag'onal.**

hexahedron, heks-a-hē'dron, *n.* a cube having six square sides or faces.

hexameter, hek-sam'et-ēr, *n.* a verse of six measures or feet.

hey, hā, *interj.* expressive of joy or interrogation.—*interj.* **hey'day,** expressive of frolic, exultation, or wonder.—*n.* exultation of the spirits: the wild gaiety of youth: period of fullest vigor.

hiatus, hī-ā'tus, *n.* a gap: an opening: a chasm: a break in continuity, a defect.

hibernate, hī'bēr-nāt, *v. i.* to winter: to pass the winter in torpor: to live in seclusion.

hiccup, hik'up, *n.* the involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, while the glottis is spasmodically closed: the sound caused by this—also **hic'cough.**

hickory, hik'or-i, *n.* a North American nut-bearing tree, with heavy strong tenacious wood.

hid, hidden. See **hide.**

hide, hīd, *v. t.* to conceal: to keep in safety.—*v. i.* to lie concealed:—*pa. t.* hid; *pa. p.* hid'den, hid.—*a.* **hid'den,** concealed: unknown.—*n.* **hid'ing,** a place of concealment.

hide, hīd, *n.* the skin of an animal, esp. the larger animals, sometimes used derogatorily for human skin.—*v. t.* to flog or whip.—*a.* **hide'bound,** having the hide closely bound to the body, as in animals: stubborn, bigoted, obstinate.

hideous, hid'e-us, *a.* frightful: horrible: ghastly.—*n.* **hid'eousness.**

hie, hī, *v. i.* to hasten.—*v. t.* to urge on: pass quickly over:—*pr. p.* hie'ing; *pa. p.* hied.

hierarch, hī'ēr-ärk, *n.* a ruler in sacred matters.—*adjs.* **hī'erarchal, hierarch'ical.**—*ns.* **hī'erarchism; hī'erarchy,** rule in sacred matters: persons that so rule: the body of the clergy: a government by priests.

hieroglyphic, hī-ēr-o-glif'ik, also **hī'eroglyph,** *n.* one of the sacred characters of the ancient Egyptian language: picture-writing, or writing in which figures of objects are employed instead of conventional signs, like the alphabet: any symbolical or enigmatical figure.—*adjs.* **hieroglyph'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **hieroglyph'ically.**

Hieroglyphics.

higgle, hig'l, *v. i.* to make difficulty in bargaining: to chaffer.—*ns.* **higg'ler.**

high, hī, *a.* elevated: lofty: tall: elevated relatively to something, as upward from a base, etc.: eminent in anything: exalted in rank: dignified: chief: noble: ostentatious: arrogant: proud: strong, intensified: extreme in opinion: powerful: angry: loud: violent: tempestuous: shrill: excellent: far advanced: difficult: dear: remote in time: slightly tainted (of game, etc.).—*adv.* aloft: eminently: powerfully: profoundly: of flesh, on the point of beginning to decay.

hike, hīk, *v. i.* (*coll.*) to go afoot: to march.—*n.* a march afoot.

hilarious, hi-lā'ri-us, *a.* gay: very merry.—*adv.* **hilā'riously.**—*n.* **hilar'ity,** gaiety: pleasurable excitement.

hill, hil, *n.* a high mass of land, less than a mountain.

hilt, hilt, *n.* the handle, esp. of a sword.

him, him, *pron.* the objective case of *he.*—*pron.* **him'self,** the emphatic and reflective form of *he* and *him:* the proper character of a person.

hind, hīnd, *n.* the female of the stag.

hind, hīnd, *a.* placed in the rear: pertaining to the part behind: backward:—opp. to *fore.*—*a.* **hind'er,** the older form of *hind,* but used in the same significations.—*n.* **hind'er-end,** the latter end.

hinder, hin'dēr, *v. t.* to put or keep behind: to stop, or prevent progress: to embarrass.—*v. i.* to be an obstacle. —*ns.* **hin'drance, hin'derance,** act of hindering: that which hinders: obstacle.

Hindu, Hindoo, hin'dö, *n.* a native of Hindustan: more properly a native Indian believer in Brahmanism.

Hindustani, hin-dō-stan'ē, *n.* a dialect of Hindi, the chief official and commercial language of India.—Also *a.*

hinge, hinj, *n.* the hook or joint on which a door or lid hangs: that on which anything depends or turns.—*v. t.* to furnish with hinges: to bend.—*v. i.* to hang or turn as on a hinge: to depend on.

hint, hint, *n.* a distant or indirect allusion: slight mention: insinuation.—*v. t.* to bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion: to allude to.—*v. i.* to make an indirect or remote allusion: to allude.—*adv.* **hint'ingly.**

hip, hip, *n.* the haunch or fleshy part of the thigh: (*archit.*) the external angle formed by the sides of a roof when the end slopes backward instead of terminating in a gable.

hip, hip, *n.* the fruit of the dog-rose.

hip, hyp, hip, *n.* hypochondria.—*v. t.* to render melancholy.—*a.* **hipped,** rendered melancholy.

hip, hip, *interj.* an exclamation to invoke a united cheer—*hip'-hip'-hurr'ah.*

hippiatric, hip-i-at'rik, *a.* relating to the treatment of the diseases of horses.

hippodrome, hip'o-drōm, *n.* a large building used for entertainment purposes: a racecourse for horses and chariots: an equestrian circus: a fraudulent athletic game: a contest in which the result is prearranged.

hippophagy, hip-pof'a-ji, *n.* the act or practice of feeding on horseflesh.

hippopotamus, hip-o-pot'a-mus, *n.* the river-horse—an African quadruped, of aquatic habits, having a very thick skin, short legs, and a large head and muzzle.

hire, hīr, *n.* wages for service: the price paid for the use of anything.—*v. t.* to procure the use or service of at a price: to engage for wages: to grant temporary use of for compensation: to bribe.—*ns.* **hire'ling,** a hired servant: a mercenary (also *a.*); **hir'er.**

hirsute, hẽr-sūt', *a.* hairy: rough: shaggy: (*bot.*) having long, stiffish hairs.

his, hiz, *pron.* possessive form of *he.*

hispid, his'pid, *a.* (*bot.*) rough with or having strong hairs or bristles.

hiss, his, *v. i.* to make a sibilant sound like that of the letter *s,* as the goose, serpent, etc.: to express contempt, etc., by hissing.—*v. t.* to condemn by hissing.—*n.* the sound of the letter *s,* an expression of disapprobation, contempt, etc.—*n.* **hiss'ing.**

hist, hist, *interj.* hush! silence!

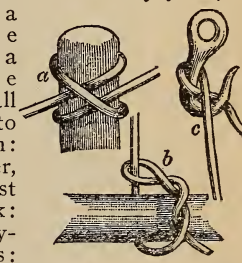
histology, his-tol'o-ji, *n.* the science dealing with the microscopic structure of tissues. [Gr. *histos,* web.]

history, his'to-ri, *n.* an account of an event: a systematic account of the origin and progress of a nation: the knowledge of facts, events, etc.: an eventful life, a past of more than common interest: a record.—*n.* **his'tōrian,** a writer of history.—*adjs.* **histor'ic, -al,** pertaining to history: containing history: derived from history: famous in history: authentic.—*adv.* **histor'ically.**

histrionic, -al, his-tri-on'ik, -al, *a.* relating to the stage or stage-players: befitting a theater: feigned.

hit, hit, *v. t.* to touch or strike: to reach: to suit: fit: conform to.—*v. i.* to come in contact: to chance luckily: to succeed:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* hit.—*n.* a lucky chance, a surprising success: a stroke: a striking of the ball by a batsman, esp. a base-hit: a happy turn of thought or expression.—*n.* **hit'ter.**

hitch, hich, *v. i.* to move by jerks, as if caught by a hook: to be caught by a hook: to be caught or fall into.—*v. t.* to hook: to catch: to fasten, tether, esp. to make fast a rope.—*n.* a jerk: a catch or anything that holds: an obstacle: a sudden halt: (*naut.*) a species of knot by which one rope is connected with another, or to some object.



a, Clove-hitch; *b,* Timber-hitch; *c,* Blackwall-hitch.

hither, hi*th*'ẽr, *adv.* to this place.—*a.* toward the speaker: nearer.—*a.* **hith'ermost,** nearest on this side.—*n.* and *a.* **hith'erside,** the nearer side.—*advs.* **hith'erto,** to this place or time: as yet; **hith'erward,** towards this place.

hive, hīv, *n.* a place, artificial or natural, where bees live and store up honey: a swarm of bees in a box or basket: any busy company.—*v. t.* to collect into a hive: to lay up in store.—*v. i.*

to take shelter together: to reside in a body. [A. S. *hyf.*]

hives, hīvz, *n.* a popular term for nettle-rash and other similar skin diseases: laryngitis.

hoar, hōr, *a.* white or grayish-white, esp. with age or frost: moldy.—*n.* hoariness: age.—*a.* **hoar'y,** white or gray with age: (*bot.*) covered with short, dense, whitish hairs.—*n.* **hoar'iness.**

hoard, hōrd, *n.* a store: a hidden stock: a treasure: a place for hiding anything.—*v. t.* to store: to amass and deposit in secret.—*v. i.* to store up: to collect and form a hoard.

hoarhound, horehound, hōr'hownd, *n.* a plant of a whitish or downy appearance, used as a tonic, etc.

hoarse, hōrs, *a.* having a harsh, grating voice, as from a cold: harsh: discordant. —*adv.* **hoarse'ly.**—*n.* **hoarse'ness.**

hoax, hōks, *n.* a deceptive trick: a practical joke.—*v. t.* to deceive: to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice.

hob, hob, *n.* the projecting nave of a wheel: a projection on the side of a fireplace.—*n.* **hob'nail,** a nail with a thick, strong head.

hob, hob, *n.* a clownish fellow: a rustic: a fairy.—*n.* **hobgob'lin,** a mischievous fairy: a frightful apparition.

hobble, hob'l, *v. i.* to walk with a limp: to walk awkwardly: to move irregularly.—*v. t.* to fasten loosely the legs of: to hamper: to perplex.—*n.* an awkward limping gait: a difficulty, a scrape: anything used to hamper the feet of an animal, a clog or fetter.

hobbledehoy, hob'l-de-hoi, *n.* an awkward youth, a stripling, neither man nor boy.

hobby, hob'i, *n.* a strong, active horse: a favorite subject: a favorite pursuit.

hobby, hob'i, *n.* a small species of falcon. [O. Fr. *hobé, hobet.*]

hobnob, hob'nob, *adv.* have or not have, a familiar invitation to drink.—*v. i.* to associate or drink together familiarly.—*pr. p.* **hobnob'bing.**

hobo, hō'bō, *n.* a vagrant workman: a tramp.

hock, hough, hok, *n.* the joint on the hind leg of a quadruped corresponding to the ankle-joint in man: in man, the back part of the knee-joint: the ham.

hock, hok, *n.* a white Rhine wine.

hockey, hok'i, *n.* a game at ball played with a club or stick curved at one end.

hocus-pocus, hō'kus-pō'kus, *n.* a juggler: a juggler's trick.—*v. t.* **hō'cus,** to cheat: to stupefy with drink: to drug.

hod, hod, *n.* a kind of trough borne on the shoulder, for carrying bricks and mortar: a coal-scuttle.

hodgepodge, hoj'poj, *n.* see **hotchpotch.**

hodiernal, hō-di-ēr'nal, *a.* of or pertaining to the present day.

hoe, hō, *n.* an instrument for hewing or digging up weeds and loosening the earth.—*v. t.* to cut or clean with a hoe: to weed.—*v. i.* to use a hoe.—*ns.* **hoe'-cake,** a thin cake of corn-meal; **hō'er.**

hog, hog, *n.* a general name for swine: a castrated boar: a pig: a low filthy fellow.—*v. t.* to cut short the hair of: (*coll.*) to appropriate selfishly, monopolize.—*ns.* **hog'-back, hog's'-back,** a back rising in the middle: a ridge of such shape.

hogshead, hogz'hed, *n.* a large cask: a measure of capacity of different sizes for wine, beer, tobacco, sugar, etc.

hoiden, hoyden, hoi'den, a tomboy, a romp.—*a.* **hoi'denish.**

hoist, hoist, *v. t.* to lift: to raise with tackle: to heave.—*n.* act of lifting: the height of a sail: an apparatus for lifting heavy bodies.

hoity-toity, hoi'ti-toi'ti, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise or disapprobation.

hold, hōld, *v. t.* to keep possession of or authority over: to sustain: to defend: to maintain, support: to occupy: to derive title to: to bind: to confine: to restrain: to stop: to continue: to persist in: to contain: to celebrate: to esteem: (*Shak.*) to endure.—*v. i.* to remain fixed: to be true or unfailing: to continue unbroken or unsubdued: to adhere: to derive right.—*pr. p.* hōld'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* held.—*n.* act or manner of holding: seizure: power of seizing: something for support: a place of confinement: custody: a fortified place.

hold, hōld, *n.* the interior cavity of a ship between the floor and the lower deck, used for the cargo.

hold-up, hold'-up, *n.* a highway robbery: coercion.

hole, hōl, *n.* a hollow place: a cavity: an opening in a solid body: a pit: a subterfuge: a means of escape: a difficult situation: a scrape: a place of hid-

ing, a mean lodging, a secret room for some disreputable business: (*golf*) one of the holes, 4 in. in diameter, into which the ball is played, also the distance between any two holes.—*v. t.* to form holes in: to drive into a hole.—*v. i.* to go into a hole.

holiday, hol'i-dā, *n.* a consecrated day: a day for the commemoration of some event: a day of idleness and amusement. [Formerly *holy day.*]

hollo, holloa, hol-lō', *interj.* ho, there! attend! (*naut.*) the usual response to 'Ahoy!'—*n.* a loud shout—*v. i.* to cry loudly to one at a distance.

holland, hol'and, *n.* a coarse linen fabric, unbleached or dyed brown: (*orig.*) a fine kind of linen first made in *Holland.*

hollow, hol'ō, *a.* vacant: not solid: containing an empty space: sunken: unsound: insincere.—*n.* a hole: a cavity: any depression or vacuity: a groove: a channel.—*v. t.* to make a hole in: to make hollow by digging: to excavate.—*adv.* completely: clean.—*n.* **holl'owness,** the state of being hollow: cavity: insincerity: treachery.

holly, hol'i, *n.* an evergreen shrub having scarlet or yellow berries.

hollyhock, hol'i-hok, *n.* a kind of mallow.

holocaust, hol'o-kawst, *n.* a burnt sacrifice: a fatal conflagration.

holograph, hol'o-graf, *n.* a document wholly written by the person from whom it proceeds.—*a.* **holograph'ic.**

holomorphic, hol-o-mor'fik, *a.* (*math.*) having the properties of an entire function, being finite, continuous, and one-valued for all finite values of the variable: showing holohedral symmetry.

holophote, hol'o-fōt, *n.* an improved optical apparatus used in lighthouses, by which all the light may be thrown in one direction.

holster, hōl'stẽr, *n.* a leather case for carrying a pistol.

holus-bolus, hōl'us-bōl'us, *adv.* all at a gulp: altogether.

holy, hō'li, *a.* perfect in a moral sense: pure in heart: religious: set apart to a sacred use.—*adv.* **hō'lily,** in a holy manner: piously.—*n.* **hō'liness,** state of being holy: religious goodness.

homage, hom'āj, *n.* service: the act of fealty: respect paid by external action: reverence: devout affection.

home, hōm, *n.* one's house or country: place of constant residence: the residence of a family: the seat: in games, the base or goal: a charitable institution where domestic comforts are given to the destitute.—*a.* pertaining to one's dwelling or country: domestic: close: severe.—*adv.* pertaining to one's habitation or country: close: closely: to the point: effectively.—*a.* **home'less,** without a home.—*n.* **home'liness.**—*adjs.* **home'ly,** pertaining to home: familiar: plain; **home'-made,** made at home.

homeopathy, hō-me-op'a-thi, *n.* the system of curing diseases by small quantities of those drugs which excite symptoms similar to those of the disease.—*ns.* **hō'meopath, homeop'athist,** one who believes in or practises homeopathy.

homicide, hom'i-sīd, *n.* manslaughter: one who kills another.—*a.* **hom'icidal,** pertaining to homicide: murderous.

homily, hom'i-li, *n.* a plain expository sermon: a hortatory discourse, essentially simple, practical, and scriptural.—*adjs.* **homilet'ic, -al.**—*n.* **homilet'ics.**

hominy, hom'i-ni, *n.* maize hulled and crushed, boiled with water.

homo, hō'mō, *n.* generic man. [L.]

homocercal, hō-mō-sẽr'kal, *a.* having the upper fork of the tail similar to the lower one, as the herring.

homœopathy, etc. See **homeopathy.**

homogamous, ho-mog'a-mus, *a.* (*bot.*) having all the florets hermaphrodite.

homogeneal, hō-mō-jē'ni-al, **homogeneous,** hō-mō-jē'ni-us, *a.* of the same kind or nature: having the constituent elements all similar.

homogenesis, hō-mō-jen'e-sis, *n.* (*biol.*) a mode of reproduction in which the offspring is like the parent, and passes through the same cycle of existence.—*a.* **homogenet'ic.**

homograph, hom'ō-graf, *n.* a word of the same form as another, but different meaning and origin.—Also *homonym.*

homologate, hō-mol'o-gāt, *v. t.* to say the same: to agree: to approve: to allow.—*n.* **homologā'tion.**

homologous, hō-mol'o-gus, *a.* agreeing: corresponding in relative position, proportion, value, or structure.

homonym, hom'o-nim, *n.* a word having the same sound as another, but a

different meaning.—*a.* **homon'ymous.**

hone, hōn, *n.* a stone of a fine grit for sharpening instruments.—*v. t.* to sharpen as on a hone.

honest, on'est, *a.* full of honor: just: free from fraud: frank, fair-seeming, openly shown: chaste.—*adv.* **hon'estly.**—*n.* **hon'esty,** the state of being honest.

honey, hun'i, *n.* a sweet, thick fluid collected by bees from the flowers of plants: anything sweet like honey.—*v. t.* to sweeten: to make agreeable.—*n.* **hon'eycomb,** a comb or mass of waxy cells formed by bees, in which they store their honey: anything like a honeycomb.—*v. t.* to fill with cells: to perforate.—*adjs.* **hon'eycombed** (-kōmd), formed like a honeycomb; **hon'eyed, hon'ied,** covered with honey: sweet: flattering.

honorarium, on-or-ā'ri-um, *n.* a voluntary fee paid, esp. to a professional man for his services.

honorary, on'or-ar-i, *a.* conferring honor: holding a title or office without performing services.

honor, honour, on'or, *n.* the esteem due or paid to worth: respect: high estimation: veneration: exalted rank: distinction: excellence of character: nobleness of mind: any special virtue much esteemed: any mark of esteem: a title of respect: (*pl.*) privileges of rank or birth: civilities paid: at bridge, used of the five highest trump cards: academic prizes or distinctions.—*v. t.* to hold in high esteem: to respect: to adore: to exalt: to accept and pay when due.—*a.* **hon'orable,** worthy of honor: illustrious: actuated by principles of honor: conferring honor: becoming men of exalted station: a title of distinction.—*n.* **hon'orableness,** eminence: conformity to the principles of honor: fairness.—*adv.* **hon'orably.**—*a.* **hon'ored.**

hood, hood, *n.* a covering for the head: anything resembling such: a folding roof for a carriage.—*v. t.* to cover with a hood: to blind.—*a.* **hood'ed.**

hoodlum, höd'lum, *n.* a rowdy, street bully.

hoodoo, hö'dö, *v. t.* to give or bring bad luck to.—*n.* anything that brings bad luck.—A variant of *voodoo.*

hoodwink, hood'wingk, *v. t.* to blindfold: to deceive, impose on.

hoof, höf, *n.* the horny substance on the feet of certain animals, as horses.

hook, hook, *n.* a piece of metal bent into a curve, so as to catch or hold anything: a snare: an advantageous hold: a curved instrument for cutting grain.—*v. t.* to catch or hold with a hook: to draw as with a hook: to ensnare.—*v. i.* to bend: to be curved.

hookah, hooka, hö'ka, *n.* the water tobacco-pipe of Arabs, Turks, etc.

hooky, hook'i, *n.* a truant—only in the phrase *play hooky.*

hoop, höp, *n.* a pliant strip of wood or metal formed into a ring or band, for holding together the staves of casks, etc.: something resembling such: a ring.—*v. t.* to bind with hoops: to encircle.

hoot, höt, *v. i.* to shout in contempt: to cry like an owl.—*v. t.* to drive with cries of contempt.—*n.* a scornful cry.

hop, hop, *v. i.* to leap on one leg: to spring: to walk lame: to limp.—*n.* a leap on one leg: a jump: a spring: a dance, dancing-party.—*ns.* **hop'per,** one who hops: a shaking or conveying receiver, funnel, or trough in which something is placed to be passed or fed, as to a mill: a saltatorial insect; **hop'ping,** the act of one who hops or leaps.

hop, hop, *n.* a plant with a long twining stalk, the bitter cones of which are much used in brewing and in medicine.—*v. t.* to mix with hops.—*v. i.* to gather hops.

hope, hōp, *v. i.* to cherish a desire of good with expectation of obtaining it: to have confidence.—*v. t.* to desire with expectation or with belief in the prospect of obtaining.—*n.* a desire of some good, with expectation of obtaining it: confidence: anticipation: cause of expectation: that which is hoped for.—*a.* **hope'ful,** full of hope: having qualities which excite hope: promising good or success.

hopple, hop'l, *v. t.* to tie the feet close together to prevent hopping or running.—*n.* (chiefly in *pl.*) a fetter for horses, etc., when left to graze.

horde, hōrd, *n.* a migratory or wandering tribe or clan.—*v. i.* to live together as a horde.

horizon, ho-rī'zun, *n.* the circular line formed by the apparent meeting of the earth and sky: any level line or surface: the limit of one's experience or apprehension.—*a.* **horizon'tal,** pertaining to the horizon: parallel to the horizon:

level: near the horizon: measured in a plane of the horizon.—*n.* **horizontal'ity.**

horn, horn, *n.* the hard substance projecting from the heads of certain animals, as oxen, etc.: something made of or like a horn: a symbol of strength: (*mus.*) a hunting-horn: an orchestral wind-instrument of the trumpet class.—*v. t.* to furnish with horns.—*a.* **horned.**

hornblende, horn'blend, *n.* a mineral of various colors, found in granite and other igneous rocks that contain quartz.

hornet, horn'et, *n.* a species of wasp, so called from its antennæ or horns: a person who pesters with petty but ceaseless attacks.

hornpipe, horn'pīp, *n.* an old Welsh musical instrument: a lively air: a lively dance.

horography, hor-og'ra-fi, *n.* the art of constructing dials or instruments for indicating the hours.—*n.* **horog'rapher.**

horologe, hor'o-lōj, *n.* any instrument for telling the hours.—*ns.* **horol'oger, horol'ogist,** a maker of clocks, etc.

horoscope, hor'o-skōp, *n.* an observation of the heavens at the hour of a person's birth, by which the astrologer predicted the events of his life: a representation of the heavens for this purpose.

horrible, hor'i-bl, *a.* causing or tending to cause horror: dreadful: awful.

horrid, hor'id, *a.* fitted to produce horror: shocking: offensive.

horrify, hor'i-fī, *v. t.* to strike with horror:—*pa. p.* horr'ified.—*a.* **horrif'ic,** exciting horror: frightful.

horripilation, hor-i-pi-lā'shun, *n.* a contraction of the cutaneous muscles causing the erection of the hairs and the condition known as goose-flesh.

horror, hor'ēr, *n.* a shudder: excessive fear: that which excites horror.—*adjs.* **horr'or-strick'en, -struck,** struck with horror.—**the horrors,** extreme depression: delirium tremens.

horse, hors, *n.* a well-known quadruped: (*collectively*) cavalry: that by which something is supported, as 'clothes-horse,' etc.: a wooden apparatus for gymnastic exercises.—*v. t.* to mount on a horse: to provide with a horse: to sit astride: to carry on the back: to urge at work tyrannically.—*v. i.* to get on horseback: to charge for work before it is done.

hortative, hort'a-tiv, *a.* inciting: encouraging: giving advice—also **hort'atory.**—*n.* **hortā'tion.**

horticulture, hor'ti-kul-tūr, *n.* the art of cultivating gardens.—*a.* **horticul'tural,** pertaining to the culture of gardens.—*n.* **horticul'turist,** one versed in the art of cultivating gardens.

hosanna, hō-zan'a, *n.* an exclamation of praise to God, or a prayer for blessings.

hose, hōz, *n.* a covering for the legs or feet: stockings: socks: a flexible pipe for conveying water, so called from its shape:—*pl.* **hose,** (*B.*) **hos'en.**—*n.* **hō'siery,** hose in general.

hospice, hos'pēs, *n.* a house of entertainment for strangers.

hospitable, hos'pit-a-bl, *a.* entertaining strangers and guests kindly and without reward: showing kindness: generous: bountiful.—*n.* **hos'pitableness.**—*adv.* **hos'pitably.**—*n.* **hospital'ity,** the practice of one who is hospitable.

hospital, hos'pit-al, *n.* a building for the reception and treatment of the old, the sick, the wounded, etc.: an institution for the care of paupers or the insane.

host, hōst, *n.* one who entertains a stranger or guest at his house without reward: an innkeeper: an organism on which another lives as a parasite.

host, hōst, *n.* an army, a large multitude.

host, hōst, *n.* in the R. C. Church, the consecrated bread of the Eucharist—a thin circular wafer of unleavened bread.

hostage, hos'tāj, *n.* one remaining with the enemy as a pledge for the fulfilment of the conditions of a treaty.

hostel, hostelry, hos'tel-ri, *n.* an inn: a hotel.

hostile, hos'til, *a.* belonging to an enemy: showing enmity: warlike: adverse.—*adv.* **hos'tilely.**—*n.* **hostil'ity.**

hostler, ostler, hos'lēr, or os'-, *n.* one who has the care of horses, a groom.

hot, hot, *a.* having heat: very warm: fiery: pungent: animated: ardent in temper: fervent: vehement: violent: passionate: lustful.

hotchpotch, hoch'poch, **hotchpot,** hoch'pot, **hodgepodge,** hoj'poj, *n.* a confused mass of ingredients shaken or mixed together in the same pot.

hotel, hō-tel', *n.* a house for the accommodation of strangers.

Hottentot, hot'n-tot, *n.* a native of

the Cape of Good Hope: a brutish individual.

hound, hownd, *n.* a dog used in hunting: a cur: a caitiff.—*v. t.* to set on in chase: to hunt: to urge, pursue, harass.

hour, owr, *n.* 60 min., or the 24th part of a day: the time indicated by a clock, etc.: a time or occasion: (*pl.*) set times of prayer, the *canonical hours,* the offices or services prescribed for these, or a book containing them.—*n.* **hour'glass,** an instrument for measuring the hours by the running of sand from one glass vessel into another.—*a.* **hour'ly,** happening or done every hour.

houri, how'ri, hö'ri, *n.* a nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.

house, hows, *n.* a building for dwelling in: a dwelling-place: a hotel or inn: household affairs: a family: kindred: a trading establishment, a firm: one of the twelve divisions of the heavens in astrology: one of the estates of the British legislature: the lower branch of Congress, or of a state legislature: any legislative body in session: the audience at a place of entertainment, a theater, etc.: —*pl.* **houses** (howz'ez).—*v. t.* **house** (howz), to protect by covering: to shelter: to store: to provide houses for.—*v. i.* to take shelter: to reside.

housing, howz'ing, *n.* an ornamental covering for a horse: a saddle-cloth.

hove, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *heave.*

hovel, hov'el, *n.* a small or mean dwelling. [Dim. of A. S. *hof,* a dwelling.]

hover, hov'ĕr, *v. i.* to remain aloft flapping the wings: to wait in suspense: to move about near.—*adv.* **hov'eringly.**

how, how, *adv.* in what manner: to what extent: for what reason: by what means: from what cause: in what condition.

howbeit, how-bē'it, *conj.* be it how it may: notwithstanding: yet: however.

however, how-ev'ĕr, *adv.* and *conj.* in whatever manner or degree: nevertheless: at all events.

howitzer, how'its-ĕr, *n.* a short, light cannon.

howl, howl, *v. i.* to yell or cry, as a wolf or dog: to utter a long, loud, whining sound: to wail: to roar.—*v. t.* to utter with outcry.—*n.* a loud, prolonged cry of distress: a mournful cry.

howsoever, how-so-ev'ĕr, *adv.* in what way soever: although: however.

hub, hub, *n.* the projecting nave of a wheel: (*fig.*) anything in a central or important position. [A form of *hob.*]

hubbub, hub'ub, *n.* a confused sound of many voices: riot: uproar.

huckaback, huk'a-bak, *n.* a coarse variety of linen for towels, etc.

huckleberry, huk'l-ber'ri, *n.* a North American shrub and its fruit, a bluish berry. [Corr. of *whortleberry.*]

huckster, huk'stĕr, *n.* a retailer of small wares, a hawker or peddler: a mean, trickish fellow.

huddle, hud'l, *v. i.* to put up things confusedly: to hurry in disorder: to crowd.—*v. t.* to throw or crowd together in confusion: to put on hastily.—*n.* a crowd: tumult: confusion.

hue, hū, *n.* appearance: color: tint: dye.

hue, hū, *n.* a shouting.—**hue and cry,** a loud clamor about something.

huff, huf, *n.* sudden anger or arrogance: a fit of disappointment or anger. —*adjs.* **huff'ish, huff'y,** given to huff: insolent: arrogant.—*adv.* **huff'ishly.**

hug, hug, *v. t.* to embrace closely and fondly: to cherish: to congratulate (oneself): (*naut.*) to keep close to.—*n.* a close and fond embrace: a particular grip in wrestling.

huge, hūj, *a.* having great dimensions, especially height: enormous: monstrous.

Huguenot, hū'ge-not, or -nō, *n.* the name formerly given in France to an adherent of the Reformation: a Protestant.

hulk, hulk, *n.* the body of a ship: an old ship unfit for service: a big lubberly fellow: anything unwieldy.

hull, hul, *n.* the husk or outer covering of anything.—*v. t.* to strip off the hull: to husk.

hull, hul, *n.* the frame or body of a ship.—*v. t.* to pierce the hull of (as with a cannon-ball).—*v. i.* to float or drive on the water, as a mere hull.

hullabaloo, hul'la-ba-loo', *n.* an uproar.

hullo, hul-lō', *v., n.* and *interj.* Same as **hallo.**

hum, hum, *v. i.* to make a buzzing sound like bees: to utter a low, droning sound: to supply an interval in speaking by an audible sound.—*v. t.* to sing in a low tone.—*n.* the noise of bees and some other insects: any low, dull noise.

human, hū'man, *a.* belonging or pertaining to man or mankind: having the qualities of a man.—*n.* (*coll.*) a human being.—*n.* **hū'mankind,** the human species.—*adv.* **hū'manly.**

humane, hū-mān', *a.* having the feelings proper to man: kind: tender: merciful.—*adv.* **humane'ly.**—*n.* **humane'ness,** kindness: tenderness.

humanize, hū'man-īz, *v. t.* to render human or humane: to soften.—*v. i.* to become humane or civilized.

humanist, hū'man-ist, *n.* a student of polite literature: a student of human nature.

humanitarian, hū-man'i-tā'ri-an, *n.* one who denies Christ's divinity: a philanthropist.—*a.* of or belonging to humanity, benevolent.

humanity, hū-man'it-i, *n.* the nature peculiar to a human being: the kind feelings of man: benevolence: tenderness: mankind collectively.

humble, hum'bl, *a.* low: meek: modest.—*v. t.* to bring down to the ground: to lower: to abase: to mortify.

humblebee, hum'bl-bē, *n.* the humming-bee.—Also **bumblebee.**

humble-pie, hum'bl-pī, *n.* a pie made of the umbles or numbles (liver, heart, etc.) of a deer.

humbug, hum'bug, *n.* an imposition under fair pretenses: hollowness, pretense: one who so imposes.—*v. t.* to deceive: to hoax.

humdrum, hum'drum, *a.* dull: droning: monotonous: commonplace.—*n.* monotony.

humeral, hū'mĕr-al, *a.* belonging to the shoulder.—*n.* **hū'merus,** the arm from the shoulder to the elbow.

humid, hū'mid, *a.* moist: damp: rather wet.—*adv.* **hū'midly.**—*ns.* **hū'midness, humid'ity,** moisture: a moderate degree of wetness.

humiliate, hū-mil'i-āt, *v. t.* to make humble: to depress: to lower in condition.—*a.* **humil'iāting,** humbling, mortifying.—*n.* **humiliā'tion,** the act of humiliating: abasement: mortification.

humility, hū-mil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being humble: lowliness of mind: modesty.

humming, hum'ing, *n.* a low, murmuring sound, like that made by bees.

hummock, hum'uk, *n.* a hillock: pile or ridge (of ice).

humor, humour, hū'mĕr, or ū'mĕr, *n.* the moisture or fluids of animal bodies: state of mind: disposition: caprice: a mental quality which delights in ludicrous and mirthful ideas: playful fancy.—*v. t.* to go in with the humor of: to gratify by compliance.—*a.* **hū-moral,** pertaining to or proceeding from the humors.—*n.* **hū'morist,** one whose conduct and conversation are regulated by humor or caprice: one who studies or portrays the humors of people: one possessed of humor: a writer of comic stories.—*adjs.* **humoris'tic,** humorous; **hū'morous,** governed by humor: capricious: irregular: full of humor: exciting laughter.—*adv.* **hū'morously.**

hump, hump, *n.* a lump or hunch upon the back.—*v. t.* to bend in a hump: (*slang*) to prepare for a great exertion: to vex or annoy.—*v. i.* to put forth effort.—*n.* **hump'back,** a back with a hump or hunch: a hunchback.

humph, humf, *interj.* an exclamation expressive of dissatisfaction or incredulity.

humus, hūm'us, **humin,** hūm'in, *n.* a brown or black powder in rich soils.

Hun, hun, *n.* one of a powerful nomad race of Asia: a shortened form of *Hungarian.*

hunch, hunsh, *n.* a hump, esp. on the back: a lump.—*n.* **hunch'back,** one with a hunch or lump on his back.

hundred, hun'dred, *n.* the number of ten times ten: a division of a county in England.—*adjs.* **hun'dredfold,** folded a hundred times, multiplied by a hundred; **hun'dredth,** coming last or forming one of a hundred.—*n.* one of a hundred.—*n.* **hun'dredweight,** a weight the twentieth part of a ton, orig. a hundred lb., abbreviated *cwt.*

hung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *hang.*

Hungarian, hung-gā'ri-an, *a.* pertaining to *Hungary* or its inhabitants.—*n.* a native of Hungary.

hunger, hung'gĕr, *n.* desire for food: strong desire for anything.—*v. i.* to crave food: to long for.—*adv.* **hung'rily.**—*a.* **hung'ry,** having eager desire: greedy: lean: poor.

hunk, hungk, *n.* a lump, hunch.

hunt, hunt, *v. t.* to chase, esp. wild animals for prey or sport: to search for: to pursue.—*v. i.* to go out in pursuit of game: to search.—*n.* a chase of wild

animals: search: a pack of hunting hounds: an association of huntsmen.

hurdle, hĕr'dl, *n.* a frame of twigs or sticks interlaced: (*agri.*) a movable frame of timber or iron for gates, etc.—*v. t.* to inclose with hurdles: to leap over.

hurdy-gurdy, hĕr'di-gĕr'di, *n.* a hand-organ: an impact-wheel. [Imit.]

hurl, hĕrl, *v. i.* to make a noise by throwing: to move rapidly: to dash with force: to whirl.—*v. t.* to throw with violence: to utter with vehemence.—*n.* act of hurling, tumult, confusion.

hurly-burly, hĕr'li-bĕr'li, *n.* tumult: confusion.

hurrah, hurra, hoor-rä', *interj.* an exclamation of excitement or joy.—Also *n.* and *v. i.*

hurricane, hur'ri-kān, *n.* a storm with extreme violence and sudden changes of the wind.—**hurricane deck,** a cross-deck about amidships, a bridge-deck or bridge.

hurry, hur'i, *v. t.* to urge forward: to hasten.—*v. i.* to move or act with haste.—*n.* a driving forward: haste: tumult.

hurt, hĕrt, *v. t.* to cause bodily pain to: to damage: to wound, as the feelings.—*v. i.* to give pain, etc.:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* hurt.—*n.* a wound: injury.—*a.* **hurt'ful,** causing hurt or loss: mischievous.

hurtle, hĕrt'l, *v. t.* to dash against: to move violently: to clash: to rattle.—*v. i.* to move rapidly with a whirring sound. [Freq. of *hurt* in its original sense.]

husband, huz'band, *n.* a married man—correlative of *wife:* one who manages affairs with prudence.—*v. t.* to supply with a husband: to manage with economy.—*ns.* **hus'bandman,** a working farmer: one who labors in tillage; **hus'bandry,** the business of a farmer: tillage: economical management: thrift.

hush, hush, *interj.* or *imper.* silence! be still!—*v. t.* to make quiet.—*n.* silence.

husk, husk, *n.* the dry, thin covering of certain fruits and seeds: (*pl.*) refuse, waste.—*v. t.* to remove the husk or outer integument from.

husky, husk'i, *a.* hoarse, as the voice: rough in sound.—*adv.* **husk'ily.**

hussar, hooz-zär', *n.* a light-armed cavalry soldier.

hustle, hus'l, *v. t.* to shake or push together: to crowd with violence.—*v. i.* to move or act with energy: to be wide-awake and prompt in action.—*n.* **hus'tler,** an energetic fellow.

hut, hut, *n.* a small or mean house.

hutch, huch, *n.* a box, a chest: a coop for rabbits: a baker's kneading-trough.

huzza, hooz-zä', *interj.* and *n.* hurrah! a shout of joy or approbation.—*v. t.* to attend with shouts of joy.—*v. i.* to utter shouts of joy or acclamation.

hyacinth, hī'a-sinth, *n.* a bulbous-rooted flower of a great variety of colors: a precious stone, the jacinth.

hybrid, hī'brid, or **hib'-,** *n.* an animal or plant produced from two different species: a mongrel: a word formed of elements from different languages.

hydra, hī'dra, *n.* (*myth.*) a water-serpent with many heads, which when cut off were succeeded by others: any manifold evil.

hydrant, hī'drant, *n.* a machine for discharging water: a water-plug.

hydrate, hī'drāt, *n.* a compound formed by the union of water with an oxid. [Gr. *hydor,* water.]

hydraulic, -al, hī-drawl'ik, -al, *a.* relating to hydraulics: conveying water: worked by water.—*adv.* **hydraul'ically.**—*n.* **hydraul'ics,** the science of hydrodynamics in its practical application to water-pipes, etc.—**hydraulic cement, lime,** a cement that sets or hardens under water; **hydraulic mining,** a method of mining by which the auriferous detritus is washed down by a powerful jet of water into a sluice.

hydrocarbon, hī-dro-kär'bon, *n.* a compound of hydrogen and carbon.

hydrocephalus, hī-dro-sef'a-lus, *n.* water in the head: dropsy of the brain.

hydrochloric, hī-dro-klō'rik, *a.* compounded of hydrogen and chlorin.—*n.* **hydrochlō'rate,** a salt of hydrochloric acid.

hydrocyanic, hī-dro-sī-an'ik, *a.* noting an acid formed by the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen—also *prussic acid.*

hydrodynamics, hī-dro-di-nam'iks, *n.* the science that treats of the motions and equilibrium of fluids, called *hydrostatics* when the fluid is in equilibrium, *hydrokinetics* when it is not.

hydrogen, hī'dro-jen, *n.* a gas which in combination with oxygen produces water, an elementary gaseous substance, the lightest of all known substances, and very inflammable.—*adjs.* **hy'dric,** containing hydrogen; **hydrog'enous,** con-

taining hydrogen: produced by the action of water.

hydrography, hī-drog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of making sea-charts.

hydrometer, hī-drom'et-ĕr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the density or specific gravity of liquids by flotation: a current-gauge.

hydropathy, hī-drop'a-thi, *n.* the treatment of disease by cold water.

hydrophobia, hī-dro-fō'bi-a, *n.* an unnatural dread of water, a symptom of a disease known as rabies, usually resulting from the bite of a mad dog.

hy'drostat, an electrical contrivance for detecting a leakage or overflow of water.

hydrous, hī'drus, *a.* watery, containing hydrogen.

hydroxid, hī-droks'id, *n.* a metallic or basic radical combined with one or more hydroxyl groups.

hyena, hyæna, hī-ē'na, *n.* a bristly maned quadruped of the dog kind.

hygeian, hī-jē'an, *a.* relating to health and its preservation.—*ns.* **Hygeia** (hī-jē'a), goddess of health; **hy'giene, hygien'ics, hy'gienism,** the science which treats of the preservation of health.—*a.* **hygien'ic.**—*adv.* **hygien'ically.**—*n.* **hy'gienist,** one skilled in hygiene. [Gr. *hygieia—hygies,* healthy.]

Hymen, hī'men, *n.* (*myth.*) the god of marriage: (h-) marriage: a thin membrane partially closing the virginal vagina.—*adjs.* **hymenē'al; hymenē'an.**

hymn, him, *n.* a song of praise, a metrical formula of public worship.—*v. t.* to celebrate in song: to worship by hymns.—*ns.* **hym'nal,** a hymn-book.

hyper-, *prefix,* over, above, beyond, exceedingly.

hyperbola, hī-pĕr'bo-la, *n.* (*geom.*) one of the conic sections or curves formed when the intersecting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

hyperbole, hī-pĕr'bo-le, *n.* (*rhet.*) a figure which represents things as much greater or less than they really are: an obvious exaggeration.

hyperborean, hī-pĕr-bō'rē-an, *a.* belonging to the extreme north.—*n.* an inhabitant of the extreme north.

hypercritic, hī-pĕr-krit'ik, *n.* one who is over-critical.—*adjs.* **hypercrit'ic, -al.**

hyperemia, hī-pĕr-ē'mi-a, *n.* an excessive accumulation of blood in any part of the body.—*a.* **hyperem'ic.**

hypermetropia, hī-pĕr-me-trō'pi-a, *n.* long-sightedness, the opposite to *myopia.*

hypersensitive, hī-per-sen'si-tiv, *a.* excessively sensitive.

hypertrophy, hī-pĕr'tro-fi, *n.* over-nourishment: the state of an organ or part of the body when it grows too large from over-nourishment.

hyphen, hī'fen, *n.* a short stroke (-) joining two syllables or words.—*a.* **hyphen'ic.** [Gr. *hypo,* under, *hen,* one.]

hypnotism, hip'no-tizm, *n.* a sleep-like condition induced by artificial means: a nervous sleep like the condition under mesmerism.

hypochondria, hip-o-kon'dri-a, *n.* a nervous malady, often arising from indigestion and tormenting the patient with imaginary fears.

hypocrisy, hi-pok'ri-si, *n.* a feigning to be what one is not: concealment of true character.

hypocrite, hip'o-krit, *n.* one who practises hypocrisy.

hypodermic, hī-po-dĕr'mik, *a.* relating to the parts under the skin.

hypogastric, hip-o-gas'trik, *a.* belonging to the lower part of the abdomen.

hypogene, hī'po-jēn, *a.* (*geol.*) of or pertaining to rocks which have assumed their present structure under the surface, plutonic:—opp. to *epigene.*

hypoglossal, hī-po-glos'al, *a.* situated under the tongue.

hypostrophe, hī-pos'tro-fe, *n.* return of a disease, relapse: (*rhet.*) use of insertion or parenthesis.

hypostyle, hī'po-stīl, *a.* (*archit.*) having the roof supported by pillars.

hypotenuse, hī-pot'en-ūs, **hypothenuse,** hī-poth'en-ūs, *n.* the side of a right-angled triangle opposite to the right angle.

hypothec, hī-poth'ek, *n.* in Scotch law, a lien or security over goods in respect of a debt due by the owner.—*v. t.* **hypoth'ecāte,** to place or assign anything as security under an arrangement: to mortgage.

hypothesis, hī-poth'e-sis, *n.* a supposition: a proposition assumed for the sake of argument: a theory to be proved or disproved by reference to facts: a provisional explanation of anything.—*adjs.* **hypothet'ic, -al,** belonging to a

hypothesis: conditional.—*adv.* **hypothet'ically.**

hyson, hī'son, *n.* a very fine sort of green tea. [Chinese.]

hyssop, his'up, *n.* an aromatic plant.

hysteresis, his-te-rē'sis, *n.* magnetic friction in dynamos, by which every reversal of magnetism in the iron causes dissipation of energy.

hysteric, -al, his-ter'ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, or affected with hysterics or hysteria: like hysterics, fitfully and violently emotional.—*adv.* **hyster'ically.**—*ns.* **hyster'ics, hystēr'ia.**

I i, ī, the ninth letter in our alphabet, called *iota* by the Greeks. The normal sound in English is that heard in *bit, dip, sit,* which is the short Latin *i.*

I, ī, *pron.* the nominative case singular of the first personal pronoun: the word used by a speaker or writer in mentioning himself: the object of self-consciousness, the ego.

iambus, ī-am'bus, *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables, a short or unaccented syllable followed by a long or accented one.—*a.* **iam'bic,** consisting of iambics.

Iberian, ī-bē'ri-an, *a.* Spanish.—*n.* one of the primitive inhabitants of Spain, of whom some think the Basques a remnant. [L. *Iberia,* Spain.]

Ibex.

ibex, ī'beks, *n.* a species of wild goat inhabiting the Alps and other mountainous regions. [L.]

ibidem, ib-ī'dem, *adv.* in the same place.

Ibis, ī'bis, *n.* a genus of wading birds related to the stork.

ice, īs, *n.* water congealed by freezing: concreted sugar: any frozen confection, as of sweetened cream.—*v. t.* to cover with ice: to freeze: to cover with concreted sugar: to cool with ice: —*ns.* **ic'iness; ic'ing,** a covering of ice or concreted sugar.—*a.* **ic'y,** composed of, abounding in, or like ice: frosty: cold: chilling: without warmth of affection.

iceberg, īs'bĕrg, *n.* a mountain or huge mass of floating ice.

ichneumon, ik-nū'mun, *n.* a small carnivorous animal in Egypt which destroys crocodiles' eggs.

ichthyography, ik-thi-og'ra-fi, *n.* a description of fishes.

ichthyolite, ik'thi-o-līt, *n.* a fossil fish. [Gr. *ichthys,* a fish, *lithos,* a stone.]

ichthyology, ik-thi-ol'o-ji, *n.* the branch of natural history that treats of fishes.—*a.* **ichthyolog'ical.**

ichthyophagy, ik-thi-of'a-ji, *n.* the practice of eating fish.

ichthyornis, ik-thi-or'nis, *n.* a fossil bird with vertebræ like those of fishes.

Ichthyosauria, ik-thi-o-saw'ri-a, *n.* an order of gigantic extinct marine rep-

Ichthyosaurus.

tiles.—*a.* **ichthyosaur'ian.**—*n.* **ich'thyosaurus.**

ichthyotomy, ik-thi-ot'o-mi, *n.* the anatomy of fishes.—*n.* **ichthyot'omist.**

icicle, īs'i-kl, *n.* a hanging point of ice formed by the freezing of dropping water.

icon, ikon, ī'kon, *n.* a figure, esp. in the Greek Church, representing Christ, or a saint, in painting, mosaic, etc.

iconoclasm, ī-kon'o-klazm, *n.* act of breaking images.—*n.* **icon'oclast,** a breaker of images, one opposed to idol-worship: any hot antagonist of the beliefs of others.—*a.* **iconoclast'ic,** pertaining to iconoclasm.

iconology, ī-kon-ol'o-ji, *n.* the doctrine of images, esp. with reference to worship.

idea, ī-dē'a, *n.* an image of an external object formed by the mind: a notion, conception, thought, any product of intellectual action—of memory and imagination.—*a.* **idē'al,** existing in idea: mental: existing in imagination only: the highest and best conceivable, the perfect, as opposed to the real, the imperfect.—*n.* the highest conception of anything.—*n.* **idealizā'tion,** act of forming an idea, or of raising to the highest conception.—*v. t.* **idē'alize,** to form an idea: to raise to the highest conception.—*v. i.* to form ideas.

identify, ī-den'ti-fī, *v. t.* to make to

be the same: to ascertain or prove to be the same.—*n.* **identificā'tion.**

identity, ī-den'ti-ti, *n.* state of being the same: sameness.—*a.* **iden'tical,** the very same: not different.

ideography, ī-de-og'ra-fi, *n.* the representation of things by pictures, and not by sound-symbols or letters.

ideology, ī-de-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of ideas, metaphysics.

ides, īdz, *n. sing.* in ancient Rome, the 15th day of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months.

idiocy. See **idiot.**

idiograph, id'i-o-graf, *n.* a private mark or trademark.—*a.* **idiograph'ic.**

idiom, id'i-um, *n.* a mode of expression peculiar to a language, a peculiar variation of any language, a dialect.—*adjs.* **idiomat'ic, -al,** conformed or pertaining to the idioms of a language.—*adv.* **idiomat'ically.**

idiosyncrasy, id-i-o-sin'kra-si, *n.* peculiarity of temperament or constitution: crotchet or peculiar view: any characteristic of a person.—*a.* **idiosyncrat'ic.**

idiot, id'i-ut, *n.* one deficient in intellect: a foolish or unwise person.—*a.* afflicted with idiocy: idiotic.—*ns.* **id'iocy, id'iotcy,** state of being an idiot: imbecility: folly.—*adjs.* **idiot'ic, -al,** pertaining to or like an idiot: foolish.

idle, ī'dl, *a.* vain: trifling: unemployed: averse to labor: not occupied: useless: unimportant: unedifying.—*v. t.* to spend in idleness.—*v. i.* to be idle or unoccupied.—*ns.* **ī'dleness; ī'dler.**

idol, ī'dul, *n.* a figure: an image of some object of worship: a person or thing too much loved or honored: any false appearance by which men are led into error or prejudice: a fallacy.—*v. t.* **ī'dolize,** to make an idol of, for worship: to love to excess.

idolater, ī-dol'a-tẽr, *n.* a worshiper of idols: a great admirer:—*fem.* **idol'atress.**—*a.* **idol'atrous,** pertaining to idolatry.—*n.* **idol'atry,** the worship of an image held to be the abode of a superhuman personality: excessive love.

idyl, idyll, ī'dil, *n.* a short pictorial poem, chiefly on pastoral subjects: a narrative poem.—*a.* **idyll'ic.**

if, if, *conj.* an expression of doubt: whether: in case that: supposing that.

igneous, ig'ne-us, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like fire: (*geol.*) produced by the action of fire.

ignis-fatuus, ig'nis-fat'ū-us, *n.* a phosphorescent light often seen over marshy places, also called will-o'-the-wisp:—*pl.* **ignes-fatui** (ig'nēz-fat'ū-ī).

ignite, ig-nīt', *v. t.* to set on fire, to kindle: to render luminous with heat.—*v. i.* to take fire: to burn.—*n.* **igni'tion.**

ignoble, ig-nō'bl, *a.* of low birth: mean or worthless: dishonorable.

ignominy, ig'nō-min-i, *n.* the loss of one's good name: public disgrace: infamy.—*a.* **ignomin'ious,** dishonorable: marked with ignominy: contemptible.

ignoramus, ig-nō-rā'mus, *n.* an ignorant person, esp. one making a pretense to knowledge:—*pl.* **ignorā'muses.**

ignorant, ig'nō-rant, *a.* without knowledge: uninstructed: unacquainted with: resulting from want of knowledge.—*n.* **ig'norance,** state of being ignorant: want of knowledge.—*adv.* **ig'norantly.**

ignore, ig-nōr', *v. t.* wilfully to disregard: to set aside.

ikon. See **icon.**

Iliad, il'i-ad, *n.* an epic poem by Homer, giving an account of the destruction of *Ilium* or ancient Troy.

ilk, ilk, *n.* the same.—**Of that ilk,** of that same, used in connection with a man whose name is the same as that of his ancestral estate.—often used erroneously for 'of that kind'.

ill, il, *a.* (comp. *worse;* superl. *worst*) evil, bad: contrary to good: wicked: producing evil: unfortunate: unfavorable: sick: diseased: improper: incorrect: cross, as temper.—*adv.* not well: not rightly: with difficulty—(*rare*) **ill'y.**—*n.* evil: wickedness: misfortune.—*n.* **ill'-blood,** unfriendly feeling: resentment.—*adjs.* **ill'-bred,** badly bred or educated: uncivil; **ill'-fat'ed,** bringing ill-fortune; **ill'-nā'tured,** cross, peevish.—*n.* **ill'ness,** sickness: disease.—*adjs.* **ill'-tem'pered,** having a bad temper: morose: fretful; **ill'-timed,** said or done at an unsuitable time.—*v. t.* **ill'-treat,** to treat ill: to abuse.—*n.* **ill'-turn,** an act of unkindness or enmity.—*a.* **ill'-used,** badly used or treated.—*n.* **ill'-will,** unkind feeling: enmity.

illapse, il-laps', *n.* a sliding in: the entrance of one thing into another.

illation, il-lā'shun, *n.* act of inferring from premises or reasons: inference:

conclusion.—*a.* **il'lative,** denoting an inference: that may be inferred.

illegal, il-lē'gal, *a.* contrary to law.—*n.* **illegal'ity,** the quality or condition of being illegal.—*adv.* **illē'gally.**

illegible, il-lej'i-bl, *a.* that cannot be read: indistinct.—*ns.* **illeg'ibleness, illegibil'ity.**—*adv.* **illeg'ibly.**

illegitimate, il-le-jit'i-māt, *a.* not according to law: not born in wedlock: not properly inferred or reasoned: not genuine.—*n.* **illegit'imacy.**

illiberal, il-lib'ĕr-al, *a.* niggardly: mean, narrow in opinion.

illicit, il-lis'it, *a.* not allowable: unlawful: unlicensed.—*adv.* **illic'itly.**

illimitable, il-lim'it-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be bounded: infinite.

illiquation, il-li-kwā'shun, *n.* the melting of one thing into another.

illiterate, il-lit'ĕrāt, *a.* not learned: uninstructed: ignorant.—*adv.* **illit'erately.**—*ns.* **illit'erateness, illit'eracy,** state of being illiterate: want of learning.

illogical, il-loj'i-kal, *a.* contrary to the rules of logic.—*adv.* **illog'ically.**

illude, il-lūd, *v. t.* to play upon by artifice: to deceive.

illuminate, il-lū'min-āt, *v. t.* to light up: to enlighten: to illustrate: to adorn with ornamental lettering or illustrations.—*a.* and *n.* **illū'minant.**—*n.* **illumināt'ion,** act of giving light: that which gives light: splendor: brightness: a display of lights: adorning of books with colored lettering or illustrations.—*a.* **illū'minative,** tending to give light: illustrative or explanatory.—*n.* **illū'minator.**—*vs. t.* **illū'mine, illūme',** to make luminous or bright: to enlighten.

illusion, il-lū'zhun, *n.* a playing upon: a mocking: deceptive appearance: false show: error.—*adjs.* **illū'sive, illū'sory,** deceiving by false appearances: false.

illustrate, il-lus'trāt, *v. t.* to make clear to the mind: to explain: to explain and adorn by pictures.—*n.* **illustrā'tion,** act of making lustrous or clear: act of explaining: that which illustrates: a picture or diagram.—*adjs.* **illus'trative, illus'tratory,** having the quality of making clear or explaining.—adv. **illus'tratively.**—*n.* **illus'trator.**—*a.* **illus'trious,** morally bright, distinguished: noble: conspicuous: conferring honor.—*adv.* **illus'triously.**

I'm, īm, a contraction of *I am.*

image, im'āj, *n.* likeness: a statue: an idol: a representation in the mind, an idea: a picture in the imagination: (*optics*) the figure of any object formed by rays of light.—*v. t.* to form an image of: to form a likeness of in the mind.

imagine, im-aj'in, *v. t.* to form an image of in the mind: to conceive: to think.—*v. i.* to form mental images: to conceive.—*a.* **imag'inable,** that may be imagined.—*adv.* **imag'inably.**—*a.* **imag'inary,** existing only in the imagination: not real.—*n.* **imaginā'tion,** act of imagining: the faculty of forming images in the mind: that which is imagined: contrivance.—*a.* **imag'inative,** full of imagination: proceeding from the imagination.

imbecile, im'be-sēl, *a.* without strength either of body or mind: feeble: fatuous.—*n.* one destitute of strength, either of mind or body.—*n.* **imbecil'ity,** state of being imbecile.

imbed, im-bed', *v. t.* See **embed.**

imbibe, im-bīb', *v. t.* to drink in: to absorb: to receive into the mind.—*v. i.* to drink, absorb.—*ns.* **imbib'er; imbibi'tion.**

Imbricate Scales.

imbricate, im'bri-kāt, *v. t.* to lay one over another, as tiles on a roof.—*a.* (*bot.*) overlapping each other.—*n.* **imbricā'tion.** [L. *imbricare, -atum—imbrex,* a gutter-tile—*imber,* a shower.]

imbroglio, im-brōl'yō, *n.* an intricate plot: a perplexing state of matters: a complicated misunderstanding. [It., 'confusion'—*imbrogliare,* to confuse, embroil.]

imbrue, im-brö', *v. t.* to wet or moisten: to soak: to drench.

imbue, im-bū', *v. t.* to moisten: to tinge deeply: to cause to imbibe, as the mind.

imitate, im'i-tāt, *v. t.* to copy, to strive to be the same as: to produce a likeness of.—*a.* **im'itable,** that may be imitated or copied: worthy of imitation.—*n.* **imitā'tion,** act of imitating: that which is produced as a copy, a likeness.—*a.* **im'itative,** inclined to imitate: formed after a model.—*adv.* **im'itatively.**—*ns.* **im'itativeness,** the quality of being imitative; **im'itator,** one who imitates or copies.

immaculate, im-mak'ū-lāt, *a.* spotless: unstained: pure.

immanent, im'ā-nent, *a.* remaining within: inherent.—*ns.* **imm'ānence, imm'ānency.**

Immanuel, Emmanuel, i-man'ū-el, e-, *n.* a name given to Jesus (Matt. i. 23) as the son of a virgin (Is. vii. 14).

immaterial, im-a-tē'ri-al, *a.* not consisting of matter: incorporeal: unimportant.—*v. t.* **immatē'rialize**, to separate from matter.—*n.* **immaterial'ity**, the quality of being immaterial or of not consisting of matter.

immature, im-a-tūr', *a.* not ripe: not perfect: come before the natural time.

immeasurable, im-mezh'ūr-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be measured: very great.

immediate, im-mē'di-āt, *a.* with nothing between: not acting by second causes: direct: present: without delay.—*adv.* **immē'diately.**

immemorial, im-me-mōr'i-al, *a.* beyond the reach of memory.

immense, im-mens', *a.* that cannot be measured: vast in extent: very large.—*adv.* **immense'ly.**—*n.* **immens'ity**, an extent not to be measured: infinity.

immerge, im-mērj', *v. t.* to plunge into.

immerse, im-mērs', *v. t.* to plunge into: to dip: to baptize by dipping the whole body: to engage deeply: to overwhelm.—*n.* **immer'sion**, act of immersing or plunging into: state of being dipped into: state of being deeply engaged. [See *immerge*.]

immigrate, im'i-grāt, *v. i.* to migrate or remove into a country.—*ns.* **immi'grant**, one who immigrates.

imminent, im'i-nent, *a.* near at hand: threatening: impending.—*n.* **imm'inence.**—*adv.* **imm'inently.**

immobility, im-mo-bil'i-ti, *n.* the character of being immovable.

immoderate, im-mod'ĕr-āt, *a.* exceeding proper bounds: extravagant.

immodest, im-mod'est, *a.* wanting restraint: impudent: forward: wanting shame or delicacy.—*adv.* **immod'estly.**

immolate, im'ō-lāt, *v. t.* to offer in sacrifice.—*n.* **immolā'tion.**

immoral, im-mor'al, *a.* inconsistent with what is right: wicked: licentious.—*n.* **immoral'ity**, quality of being immoral: an immoral act or practice.

immortal, im-mor'tal, *a.* exempt from death: imperishable: never to be forgotten (as a name, poem, etc.)—*n.* one who will never cease to exist: one of the forty members of the French Academy.—*v. t.* **immor'talize**, to make immortal.—*n.* **immortal'ity**, condition or quality of being immortal: exemption from death or oblivion.—*adv.* **immor'tally.**

immortelle, im-mor-tel', *n.* any one of the flowers commonly called everlasting.

immovable, im-möv'a-bl, *a.* steadfast: unalterable: that cannot be impressed or made to fall: (*pl.*) fixtures, etc., not movable by a tenant.

immune, im-mūn', *a.* free from obligation: not liable to infection.—*n.* **immun'ity**, state of being immune: exemption: privilege.

immure, im-mūr', *v. t.* to wall in: to shut up: to imprison. [Fr.,—L.. *in*, in, *murus*, a wall.]

immutable, im-mūt'a-bl, *a.* unchangeable.

imp, imp, *n.* a little devil or wicked spirit: a mischievous child.—*a.* **imp'ish.**

impact, im-pakt', *v. t.* to press firmly together: to drive close.—*n.* **im'pact**, a striking against: collision: the blow of a body in motion impinging on another body: the impulse resulting from collision.

impair, im-pār', *v. t.* to diminish in quantity, value, or strength: to injure: to weaken.—*v. i.* (*obs.*) to become worse.—*n.* **impair'ment.**

impale, im-pāl', *v. t.* to fence in with stakes: to shut in: to put to death by spitting on a stake.

impalpable, im-pal'pa-bl, *a.* not perceivable by touch: not coarse: not easily understood.—*n.* **impalpabil'ity.**

impanel, im-pan'el, *v. t.* to enter upon a list, or swear in, for jury service.—Also **empanel.**

imparity, im-par'i-ti, *n.* want of parity or equality: indivisibility into equal parts.

impart, im-pärt', *v. t.* to bestow a part of: to give: to communicate: to make known.—*v. i.* to give a part.

impartial, im-pär'shal, *a.* not favoring one more than another: just.—*n.* **impartial'ity**, quality of being impartial: freedom from bias.—*adv.* **impar'tially.**

impassable, im-pas'a-bl, *a.* not capable of being passed.—*n.* **impassabil'ity.**

impassible, im-pas'i-bl, *a.* incapable of passion or feeling.—*n.* **impassibil'ity.**

impassion, im-pash'un, *v. t.* to move with passion.—*adjs.* **impass'ionable, impass'ionāte, impass'ioned,** moved by strong passion or feeling: animated: excited; **impass'ive,** not susceptible of pain or feeling.—*adv.* **impass'ively.**—*ns.* **impass'iveness, impassiv'ity.**

impatient, im-pā'shent, *a.* not able to endure or to wait: fretful: restless.—*n.* **impā'tience,** want of patience.—*adv.* **impā'tiently.**

impeach, im-pēch', *v. t.* to charge with a crime: to cite before a court for official misconduct: to call in question.—*a.* **impeach'able,** liable to impeachment: chargeable with a crime.

impecunious, im-pe-kū'ni-us, *a.* having no money: poor.—*n.* **impecunios'ity.**

impede, im-pēd', *v. t.* to hinder or obstruct.—*n.* **impē'dance,** hindrance, esp. in electricity an apparent increase of resistance due to induction in a circuit.—*n.* **imped'iment,** that which impedes: hindrance: a defect preventing fluent speech.—*n. pl.* **impediment'a,** military baggage, baggage generally.

impel, im-pel', *v. t.* to urge forward: to excite to action: to instigate.

impend, im-pend', *v. i.* to threaten: to be about to happen.—*n.* **impend'ence,** the state of impending: near approach.

impenetrable, im-pen'e-tra-bl, *a.* incapable of being pierced: not to be impressed in mind or heart.

impenitent, im-pen'i-tent, *a.* not repenting of sin.—*n.* one who does not repent: a hardened sinner.

impennate, im-pen'āt, **impennous,** im-pen'us, *a.* wingless: having very short wings useless for flight.

imperative, im-per'a-tiv, *a.* expressive of command: authoritative: peremptory: obligatory.—*adv.* **imper'atively.**

imperceptible, im-pĕr-sep'ti-bl, *a.* not discernible: insensible: minute.

imperfect, im-pĕr'fekt, *a.* incomplete: defective: not fulfilling its design: liable to err.—*adv.* **imper'fectly.**

imperial, im-pē'ri-al, *a.* pertaining to an empire or to an emperor: sovereign, supreme: commanding, of superior size or excellence, as Webster's Imperial Dictionary.

imperil, im-per'il, *v. t.* to put in peril.

imperious, im-pē'ri-us, *a.* assuming command: haughty: tyrannical: authoritative.—*adv.* **impē'riously.**

imperishable, im-per'ish-a-bl, *a.* indestructible: everlasting.

impermeable, im-pĕr'mē-a-bl, *a.* not permitting passage: impenetrable.

impersonal, im-pĕr'sun-al, *a.* not having personality: (*gram.*) not varied according to the persons.—*n.* **impersonate,** to ascribe the qualities of a person to: to personify: to assume the person or character of, esp. on the stage.

impertinent, im-pĕr'ti-nent, *a.* not pertaining to the matter in hand: trifling: intrusive: saucy: impudent.—*n.* **imper'tinence,** that which is impertinent: intrusion: impudence.

imperturbable, im-pĕr-tĕr'ba-bl, *a.* that cannot be disturbed or agitated: permanently quiet.

imperviable, im-pĕr'vi-a-bl, **impervious,** im-pĕr'vi-us, *a.* not to be penetrated.

impetuous, im-pet'ū-us, *a.* rushing upon with impetus or violence: vehement in feeling: passionate.

impetus, im'pe-tus, *n.* an attack: force or quantity of motion: violent tendency to any point.

impinge, im-pinj', *v. i.* (with *on, upon, against*) to strike or fall against: to touch upon.

impious, im'pi-us, *a.* irreverent: wanting in veneration for God; profane.

implacable, im-plāk'a-bl, *a.* not to be appeased: inexorable: irreconcilable.

implant, im-plant', *v. t.* to fix into: to insert: to infuse.

implead, im-plēd', *v. t.* to prosecute a suit at law.—*n.* **implead'er.**

implement, im'ple-ment, *n.* a tool or instrument of labor.—*a.* **implemen'tal.**

implicate, im'pli-kāt, *v. t.* (with *by, in, with*) to infold: to involve: to entangle.—*n.* **implicā'tion,** the act of implicating: entanglement: that which is implied.

implore, im-plōr', *v. t.* to ask earnestly: to beg.—*n.* **implorā'tion.**—*a.* **implor'atory.**—*adv.* **implor'ingly.**

imply, im-plī', *v. t.* to include in reality, to express indirectly: to mean: to signify.—*adv.* **implī'edly.**

impolite, im-po-līt', *a.* of unpolished manners: uncivil.—*adv.* **impolite'ly.**

impolitic, im-pol'i-tik, *a.* imprudent: unwise: inexpedient.—*n.* **impol'icy.**

imponderable, im-pon'dĕr-a-bl, *a.* not able to be weighed: without sensible weight.

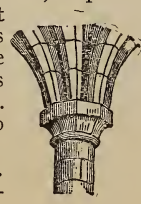
import, im-pōrt', *v. t.* to carry into: to bring from abroad: to convey, as a word: to signify: to be of consequence to: to interest.—*n.* **im'port,** that which is brought from abroad: meaning: importance: tendency.—*a.* **import'able,** that may be imported or brought into a country.—*n.* **import'ance.**—*a.* **import'ant,** of great import or consequence: momentous: pompous.—*adv.* **import'antly.**—*ns.* **importā'tion,** the act of importing: the commodities imported; **import'er,** one who brings in goods from abroad.

importune, im-pōr-tūn', *v. t.* to urge with troublesome application: to press urgently: to molest, as a beggar, etc.—*n.* **impor'tunacy.**—*a.* **import'unāte,** troublesomely urgent.—*adv.* **import'unātely.**—*a.* **import'une,** untimely: importunate.—*adv.* **importune'ly.**—*ns.* **importun'er; importun'ity.**

impose, im-pōz', *v. t.* to place upon: to lay on: to enjoin or command: to put over by authority or force: to obtrude unfairly: to pass off: (*print.*) to arrange or place in a chase, as pages of type.—*v. i.* (with *upon*) to mislead or deceive: act with constraining effect.—*a.* **impos'ing,** commanding: adapted to impress forcibly.—*adv.* **impos'ingly.**—*n.* **imposi'tion,** a laying on: laying on of hands in ordination: a tax, a burden: a deception.

impossible, im-pos'i-bl, *a.* that which cannot be done: that cannot exist: absurd, or excessively odd.

impost, im'pōst, *n.* a tax, esp. on imports: (*archit.*) that part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building is laid. [O. Fr. *impost* (Fr. *impôt*)—L. *imponere,* to lay on.]



Impost.

impostor, im-pos'tĕr, *n.* one who practises imposition or fraud.—*n.* **impos'ture.**

impotent, im'po-tent, *a.* powerless: without sexual power: wanting the power of self-restraint.

impound, im-pownd', *v. t.* to confine, as in a pound: to restrain within limits: to take possession of.

impoverish, im-pov'ĕr-ish, *v. t.* to make poor: to exhaust the resources of, as a nation, or the fertility of.

impracticable, im-prak'tik-a-bl, *a.* not able to be done: unmanageable.

imprecate, im'pre-kāt, *v. t.* to pray for good or evil upon: to curse.—*n.* **imprecā'tion,** the act of imprecating: a curse.—*a.* **im'precatory.**

impregnable, im-preg'na-bl, *a.* that cannot be seized: that cannot be moved.

impregnate, im-preg'nāt, *v. t.* to make pregnant: to impart the particles or qualities of another thing to: to saturate.—*n.* **impregnā'tion.**

impresario, im-pre-sä'ri-ō, *n.* a manager or conductor of a troupe of concert or operatic artists.

impress, im-pres', *v. t.* to press upon: to mark by pressure: to produce by pressure: to stamp: to fix deeply in the mind.

impress, im-pres', *v. t.* to force into service, esp. the public service.

imprimatur, im-pri-mā'tĕr, *n.* a license to print a book, etc.: stamp of approval, sanction.

imprimis, im-prī'mis, *adv.* in the first place. [L., *in,* in, *primus,* first.]

imprint, im-print', *v. t.* to print: to stamp: to impress: to fix in the mind.—*n.* **im'print,** that which is imprinted: the name of the publisher, time and place of publication of a book, etc.

imprison, im-priz'n, *v. t.* to put in prison: to shut up: to confine.

improbable, im-prob'a-bl, *a.* unlikely.—*n.* **improbabil'ity.**—*adv.* **improb'ably.**

improbity, im-prōb'i-ti, *n.* want of probity.

impromptu, im-promp'tū, *a.* prompt, ready: offhand.—*adv.* readily.—*n.* a short witty saying expressed at the moment: any composition produced offhand.

improper, im-prop'ĕr, *a.* not suitable: unfit: unbecoming: incorrect: wrong.

improve, im-pröv', *v. t.* to make better: to advance in value or excellence: to correct: to employ to good purpose.—*v. i.* to grow better: to make progress: to increase: to rise (as prices).

—*ns.* **improve'ment**, the act of improving: advancement or progress: increase, addition; **improv'er**, one who improves.

improvident, im-prov'i-dent, *a.* not provident or prudent: wanting foresight: thoughtless. —*n.* **improv'idence.**

improvise, im-pro-vīz', *v. t.* to compose and recite, esp. in verse, without preparation: to bring about on a sudden: to do anything offhand.

imprudent, im-prō'dent, *a.* wanting foresight or discretion: incautious: inconsiderate.—*n.* **impru'dence.**

impudent, im'pū-dent, *a.* wanting shame or modesty: brazen-faced: bold: rude: insolent.—*n.* **im'pudence.**

impugn, im-pūn', *v. t.* to oppose: to attack by words or arguments: to call in question.—*a.* **impugn'able.**

impulse, im'puls, *n.* the act of impelling: effect of an impelling force: force suddenly communicated: influence on the mind.

impunity, im-pūn'i-ti, *n.* freedom or safety from punishment: exemption.

impure, im-pūr', *a.* mixed with other substances: defiled by sin: unholy.

impute, im-pūt', *v. t.* to reckon as belonging to (in a bad sense): to charge: (*theol.*) to attribute vicariously.

in, in, *prep.* denotes presence or situation in place, time, or circumstances—within, during: consisting of: because of: by or through.—*adv.* within: not out: in addition to, thrown in: short for *in pocket.*

inability, in-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* want of sufficient power: incapacity.

inaccessible, in-ak-ses'i-bl, *a.* not to be reached, obtained, or approached.

inaccurate, in-ak'kūr-āt, *a.* not exact or correct: erroneous.—*n.* **inac'curacy**, want of exactness: mistake.

inactive, in-akt'iv, *a.* having no power to move: idle: lazy: (*chem.*) not showing any action.

inadequate, in-ad'e-kwāt, *a.* insufficient.—*ns.* **inad'equacy**, **inad'equateness**, insufficiency.—*adv.* **inad'equately.**

inadmissible, in-ad-mis'i-bl, *a.* not allowable.—*n.* **inadmissibil'ity.**

inadvertent, in-ad-vĕrt'ent, *a.* inattentive: careless: done without heed.

inalienable, in-āl'yen-a-bl, *a.* not capable of being transferred.

inamorata, in-am-o-rä'ta, *n. fem.* a woman with whom one is in love.

inane, in-ān', *a.* empty, void: void of intelligence: useless.—*ns.* **inani'tion**, exhaustion from want of food; **inan'ity**, senselessness: worthlessness:

inanimate, -d, in-an'im-āt, -ed, *a.* without animation or life: dead: spiritless: dull.

inappeasable, in-ap-pēz'a-bl, *a.* that cannot be appeased.

inapplicable, in-ap'plik-a-bl, *a.* not applicable or suitable.

inappreciable, in-ap-prē'shi-a-bl, *a.* not appreciable or able to be valued.—*a.* **inapprē'ciative**, not valuing justly or at all.

inapproachable, in-ap-prōch'a-bl, *a.* inaccessible.

inappropriate, in-ap-prō'pri-āt, *a.* not suitable.

inapt, in-apt', *a.* not apt: unfit, or unqualified.—*ns.* **inapt'itude**, **inapt'ness**, unfitness, awkwardness.—*adv.* **inapt'ly.**

inarching, in-ärch'ing, *n.* a method of grafting by uniting, without separating from the original stem.

Inarching.

inarticulate, in-är-tik'-ūl-āt, *a.* not distinct, incapable of speaking distinctly: (*biol.*) not jointed. —*adv.* **inartic'ulately.** —*ns.* **inartic'ulateness**, **inarticulā'tion.**

inartistic, -al, in-är-tis'-tik, -al, *a.* not artistic: deficient in appreciation of works of art.—*adv.* **inartis'tically.**

inattentive, in-at-tent'iv, *a.* careless, not fixing the mind to attention.

inaugurate, in-aw'gūr-āt, *v. t.* to induct formally into an office.

inauspicious, in-aw-spish'us, *a.* not auspicious: ill-omened: unlucky.

inboard, in'bōrd, *adv.* within the hull or interior of a ship: toward or nearer to the center.

inbreed, in-brēd', *v. t.* to breed or generate within: to breed in-and-in, or from closely related animals.

incalculable, in-kal'kū-la-bl, *a.* not calculable or able to be reckoned.

incandescent, in-kan-des'ent, *a.* white or glowing with heat: rendered luminous by heat.

incantation, in-kan-tā'shun, *n.* a magic formula of words said or sung.

incapable, in-kāp'a-bl, *a.* not capable:

insufficient, unable: lacking mental capacity: unconscious of.

incapacitate, in-kap-as'i-tāt, *v. t.* to deprive of capacity: to make incapable.

incarcerate, in-kär'sĕr-āt, *v. t.* to imprison: to confine.—*n.* **incarcerā'tion.**

incarnate, in-kär'nāt, *v. t.* to embody in flesh.—*a.* invested with flesh.—*n.* **incarnā'tion,** act of embodying in flesh.

incase, in-kās', *v. t.* to inclose in a case, or cover with something solid.

incautious, in-kaw'shus, *a.* not cautious or careful.—*adv.* **incau'tiously.**

incendiary, in-sen'di-ār-i, *n.* one who sets fire to a building, etc., maliciously: one who promotes quarrels.

incense, in-sens', *v. t.* to inflame with anger: to incite, urge: to perfume with incense.—*n.* **in'cense,** odor of spices burned in religious rites: the materials so burned: pleasing perfume: (*fig.*) homage, adulation.

incentive, in-sent'iv, *a.* inciting, encouraging.—*n.* that which incites to action or moves the mind: motive.

inception, in-sep'shun, *n.* a beginning.—*a.* **incep'tive,** beginning or marking the beginning.—*adv.* **incep'tively,** in a manner denoting beginning.

incessant, in-ses'ant, *a.* uninterrupted: continual.—*adv.* **incess'antly.**

inch, insh, *n.* the twelfth part of a foot: proverbially, a small distance.

inchoate, in'kō-āt, *a.* only begun: unfinished, rudimentary: not established.

incident, in'si-dent, *a.* falling upon: liable to occur: naturally belonging to anything, or following therefrom.—*n.* that which happens: an event: a subordinate action: an episode.—*n.* **in'cidence,** the manner of falling: bearing or onus, as of a tax: the falling of a ray of heat, light, etc., on a body.—*a.* **incident'al,** occurring as a result, concomitant: occasional, casual.

incinerate, in-sin'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* to burn to ashes.—*ns.* **incin'erator,** a furnace for consuming anything; **incinerā'tion.**

incipient, in-sip'i-ent, *a.* beginning.

incise, in-sīz', *v. t.* to cut into: to cut or gash: to engrave.—*n.* **incis'ion,** the act of cutting into a substance: a cut: a gash.—*a.* **inci'sive,** having the quality of cutting into: trenchant: acute: sarcastic.—*adv.* **inci'sively.**—*ns.* **inci'siveness; inci'sor,** a cutting or fore tooth.

incite, in-sīt', *v. t.* to rouse: to move to action: to encourage: to goad.—*n.* **incitā'tion,** the act of inciting or rousing: an incentive.

incivil, in-siv'il, *a.* (*Shak.*) uncivil.—*n.* **incivil'ity,** want of civility or courtesy: impoliteness: an act of discourtesy.

inclement, in-klem'ent, *a.* unmerciful: stormy: very cold: harsh: unpropitious.

incline, in-klīn', *v. i.* to lean towards an object: to be disposed: to have some desire.—*v. t.* to cause to bend towards: to give a leaning to: to dispose: to bend.—*n.* an inclined plane: a regular ascent or descent.—*a.* **inclin'able,** leaning: tending: somewhat disposed.—*n.* **inclinā'tion,** the act of bending towards.

inclose, in-klōz', *v. t.* to close or shut in: to confine: to surround: to put in a case: to fence, esp. used of land.

include, in-klōd', *v. t.* to close or shut in: to embrace within the limits of: to contain: to comprise.—*n.* **inclū'sion,** act of including: that which is included: restriction, limitation.—*a.* **inclu'sive,** shutting in: inclosing.

incognito, in-kog'ni-tō, *a.* unknown: disguised: under an assumed title.

incoherent, in-kō-hēr'ent, *a.* not connected: loose: incongruous.

incombustible, in-kum-bust'i-bl, *a.* incapable of being consumed by fire.

income, in'kum, *n.* the gain, profit, or interest resulting from anything.

incommensurable, in-kum-en'sū-ra-bl, *a.* having no common measure.—*a.* **incommen'surāte,** not admitting of a common measure: not adequate.

incommode, in-kum-ōd', *v. t.* to cause trouble or inconvenience to: to annoy: to molest.—*a.* **incommō'dious.**

incommunicable, in-kum-ūn'i-ka-bl, *a.* that cannot be communicated or imparted to others.—*adv.* **incommun'icably.**—*a.* **incommun'icative,** not disposed to hold communion with, or to give information: unsocial.

incomparable, in-kom'par-a-bl, *a.* matchless.—*adv.* **incom'parably.**

incompatible, in-kum-pat'i-bl, *a.* not consistent: contradictory: incapable of existing together in harmony.

incompetent, in-kom'pe-tent, *a.* wanting adequate powers: wanting the proper legal qualifications: insufficient.

incomplete, in-kum-plēt', *a.* imperfect.

incomprehensible, in-kom-pre-hen'-

si-bl, *a.* not capable of being understood.

inconceivable, in-kun-sēv'a-bl, *a.* that cannot be conceived by the mind: incomprehensible: physically impossible.

inconclusive, in-kun-klös'iv, *a.* not settling a point in debate, indeterminate.

incondite, in-kon'dīt, *a.* not well put together, irregular, unfinished.

incongruous, in-kong'grö-us, *a.* inconsistent: not fitting well together, disjointed: unsuitable.

inconsequent, in-kon'se-kwent, *a.* not following from the premises: illogical: irrelevant: unreasonable, inconsistent.—*n.* **incon'sequence.**—*a.* **inconsequen'tial,** illogical: of no consequence or value.

inconsiderable, in-kun-sid'ĕr-a-bl, *a.* not worthy of notice: unimportant.

inconsiderate, in-kun-sid'ĕr-āt, *a.* not considerate: thoughtless: inattentive.

inconsistent, in-kun-sist'ent, *a.* not consistent: not suitable or agreeing with: intrinsically incompatible: self-contradictory: changeable, fickle.

inconsolable, in-kun-sōl'a-bl, *a.* not to be comforted.—*adv.* **inconsol'ably.**

inconspicuous, in-kun-spik'ū-us, *a.* not conspicuous: scarcely discernible.

inconstant, in-kon'stant, *a.* subject to change: fickle.—*n.* **incon'stancy.**

incontestable, in-kun-test'a-bl, *a.* too clear to be called in question.

incontinent, in-kon'ti-nent, *a.* not restraining the passions or appetites: unchaste.

incontrovertible, in-kon-tro-vĕrt'i-bl, *a.* too clear to be called in question.

inconvenient, in-kun-vēn'yent, *a.* unsuitable: causing trouble or uneasiness: increasing difficulty: incommodious.

inconvertible, in-kun-vĕrt'i-bl, *a.* that cannot be changed or exchanged.

incorporate, in-kor'po-rāt, *v. t.* to form into a body: to combine into one mass, or embody: to unite: to form into a corporation.—*v. i.* to unite into one mass: to become part of another body.—*n.* **incorporā'tion,** act of incorporating: state of being incorporated.

incorrect, in-kor-ekt', *a.* containing faults: not accurate: not correct.

incorrigible, in-kor'i-ji-bl, *a.* and *n.* bad beyond correction or reform.

incorrupt, in-kor-upt', *a.* sound: pure: not depraved: not to be tempted by bribes.

incrassate, in-kras'āt, *v. t.* to make thick.—*v. i.* (*med.*) to become thicker.—*a.* made thick or fat: (*bot.*) becoming thick by degrees.—*n.* **incrassā'tion.**

increase, in-krēs', *v. i.* to grow in size: to become greater: to advance.—*v. t.* to make greater: to advance: to extend: to aggravate.—*n.* **in'crease,** growth: addition to the original stock: profit: produce: progeny.

incredible, in-kred'i-bl, *a.* surpassing belief.—*ns.* **incredibil'ity,** quality of being incredible; **incred'ibleness.**

incredulous, in-kred'ū-lus, *a.* hard of belief.—*n.* **incredū'lity.**

increment, in'kre-ment, *n.* act of increasing or becoming greater: growth: that by which anything is increased.

incriminate, in-krim'in-āt, *v. t.* to charge with a crime or fault, to criminate: to characterize as criminal.

incrust, in-krust', *v. t.* to cover with a hard coat: to form a crust upon.

incubate, in'kū-bāt, *v. i.* to sit on eggs to hatch them.—*v. t.* to produce by hatching: (*fig.*) to turn over in the mind, ponder over.

incubus, in'kū-bus, *n.* the nightmare: any oppressive or stupefying influence.

inculcate, in-kul'kāt, *v. t.* to enforce by frequent admonitions or repetitions.

inculpable, in-kul'pa-bl, *a.* blameless.—*v. t.* **incul'pate,** to bring into blame: to censure.—*n.* **inculpā'tion.**

incumbent, in-kum'bent, *a.* lying or resting on: lying on as a duty.—*n.* one who holds an ecclesiastical benefice.—*n.* **incum'bency,** a lying or resting on: the holding of an office.

incur, in-kĕr', *v. t.* to become liable to: to bring on.

incurable, in-kūr'a-bl, *a.* not admitting of cure or correction.—*n.* one beyond cure.—*adv.* **incur'ably.**

incursion, in-kĕr'shun, *n.* a hostile inroad.—*a.* **incur'sive,** making an incursion or inroad.

indebted, in-det'ed, *a.* being in debt: obliged by something received.

indecent, in-dē'sent, *a.* offensive to common modesty: unbecoming: gross.

indecision, in-de-sizh'un, *n.* want of decision or resolution: hesitation.

indecorous, in-de-kō'rus (sometimes in-dek'ō-rus), *a.* not becoming: violating good manners.—*adv.* **indecō'rously.**

indeed, in-dēd', *adv.* in fact: in truth:

in reality:—used as an interj., it expresses surprise or interrogation.

indefatigable, in-de-fat'i-ga-bl, *a.* that cannot be fatigued or wearied out: unremitting in effort.—*adv.* **indefat'igably.**

indefeasible, in-de-fēz'i-bl, *a.* not to be defeated or made void.

indefensible, in-de-fens'i-bl, *a.* untenable, that cannot be maintained

indefinable, in-de-fīn'a-bl, *a.* that cannot be defined.—*adv.* **indefin'ably.**

indefinite, in-def'i-nit, *a.* not limited: not precise or certain.

indelible, in-del'i-bl, *a.* that cannot be blotted out or effaced.—*adv.* **indel'ibly.**

indelicate, in-del'i-kāt, *a.* offensive to good manners or purity of mind: coarse.

indemnify, in-dem'ni-fī, *v. t.* to secure against loss: to repay for damage done: to give security against.—*ns.* **indemnificā'tion; indem'nitor,** one who indemnifies; **indem'nity,** security from damage, loss, or punishment: compensation.

indemonstrable, in-de-mon'stra-bl, *a.* that cannot be demonstrated or proved.

indent, in-dent', *v. t.* to cut into points like teeth: to notch: to indenture, apprentice: (*print.*) to begin farther in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph.—*n.* a cut or notch in the margin: a recess like a notch.—*n.* **indentā'tion,** act of indenting or notching.

independent, in-de-pend'ent, *a.* not dependent or relying on others: not subordinate: not subject to bias: affording a comfortable livelihood: (**I-**) belonging to the Independents.

indescribable, in-de-skrīb'a-bl, *a.* that cannot be described.

indestructible, in-de-struk'ti-bl, *a.* that cannot be destroyed.

indeterminable, in-de-tēr'min-a-bl, *a.* not to be ascertained or fixed: (*biol.*) not to be classified or fixed.—*a.* **indeter'minate,** not determinate or fixed.

index, in'deks, *n.* anything that indicates or points out: a hand that directs to anything, as the hour of the day, etc.: the forefinger: a finding list of subjects treated of in a book.

Indian, in'di-an, belonging to the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.

indicate, in'di-kāt, *v. t.* to point out: to show: to give as a ground for inferring.—*a.* **in'dicant,** indicating.—*n.* that which indicates.—*n.* **indicā'tion,** act of indicating: mark: token: symptom.—*a.* **indic'ative,** pointing out: giving intimation of: (*gram.*) applied to the mood of the verb which affirms or denies.—*adv.* **indic'atively.**—*n.* **in'dicātor,** one who indicates: an instrument on a steam-engine to show the pressure.—*a.* **in'dicātory,** showing.

indict, in-dīt', *v. t.* to charge with a crime formally or in writing, esp. by a grand jury.—*a.* **indict'able.**

indifferent, in-dif'ēr-ent, *a.* without importance: uninteresting: of a middle quality: neutral: unconcerned.—*n.* one who is indifferent or apathetic: that which is indifferent.

indigenous, in-dij'en-us, *a.* native born or originating in: produced naturally in a country.—*n.* **in'digene.**

indigent, in'di-jent, *a.* in need of anything: destitute of means of subsistence: poor.—*n.* **in'digence.**—*adv.* **in'digently.**

indigested, in-di-jest'ed, *a.* not digested: unarranged: not methodized.—*ns.* **indigestibil'ity, indigest'ion,** want of digestion: painful digestion.—*a.* **indigest'ible,** not digestible: not easily digested: not to be received or patiently endured.

indignant, in-dig'nant, *a.* affected with anger and disdain.—*adv.* **indig'nantly.**—*n.* **indignā'tion,** the feeling caused by what is unworthy or base: anger mixed with contempt: effect of indignant feeling.—*n.* **indig'nity,** unmerited contemptuous treatment.

indigo, in'di-go, *n.* a blue dye obtained from the stalks of the indigo plant: the color of indigo.

indirect, in-di-rekt', *a.* not direct or straight: not lineal or in direct succession: not related in the natural way, oblique: not straightforward or honest.

indiscreet, in-dis-krēt', *a.* not discreet: imprudent: injudicious.—*adv.* **indiscreet'ly.**—*ns.* **indiscreet'ness, indiscretion** (-kresh'-), want of discretion.

indiscriminate, in-dis-krim'i-nāt, *a.* not distinguishing: promiscuous.

indispensable, in-dis-pens'a-bl, *a.* that cannot be dispensed with.

indispose, in-dis-pōz', *v. t.* to render indisposed, averse, or unfit.—*pa. p.* and *a.* **indisposed',** averse: slightly disordered in health.

indisputable, in-dis'pū-ta-bl, *a.* certainly true: certain.—*adv.* **indis'putably.**

indissoluble, in-dis'ol-ū-bl, *a.* that cannot be broken or violated: inseparable: binding for ever.

indistinct, in-dis-tingkt', *a.* not plainly marked: confused: not clear to the mind: dim, imperfect, as of the senses.

indistinguishable, in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be distinguished.

indite, in-dīt, *v. t.* to compose or write: (*B.*) to arrange for utterance or writing.—*v. i.* to compose.

individual, in-di-vid'ū-al, *a.* not divisible without loss of identity: subsisting as one: pertaining to one only, of a group where each constituent is different from the others.—*n.* a single person, animal, plant, or thing.—*n.* **individualiza'tion.**—*v. t.* **individ'ualize,** to stamp with individual character: to particularize.—*ns.* **individ'ualism,** individual character: independent action as opposed to cooperation: the doctrine that nothing exists but the individual self; **individ'ualist.**—*n.* **individ'ual'ity,** separate and distinct existence: oneness: distinctive character.

indivisible, in-di-viz'i-bl, *a.* not divisible.—*n.* (*math.*) an indefinitely small quantity.

indocile, in-dō'sīl, or in-dos'il, *a.* not docile: not disposed to be instructed.

indolent, in'dō-lent, *a.* indisposed to activity.—*n.* **in'dolence.**

indomitable, in-dom'it-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be tamed: not to be subdued.

indoor, in'dōr, *a.* performed indoors.—*adv.* **in'doors,** within doors.

indorse, in-dors', *v. t.* to write one's name on the back of: to assign by writing on the back of: to sanction or support.—*ns.* **indorsēē',** the person to whom a note, etc., is assigned by indorsement; **indorse'ment; indors'er.**

indubitable, in-dū'bit-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be doubted: certain.

induce, in-dūs', *v. t.* to prevail on: to cause or produce in any way: (*physics*) to cause, as an electric state, by mere proximity of surfaces.—*ns.* **induce'ment,** that which induces or causes: incentive, motive: an introductory statement.

induct, in-dukt', *v. t.* to introduce: to put in possession, as of an office.—*n.* **induc'tion,** introduction to an office, esp. of a clergyman: an introduction, a prelude: the act or process of reasoning from particular cases to general conclusions: (*physics*) the production by one body of an opposite electric state in another by proximity.—*adjs.* **induc'tional; induc'tive.**—*n.* **induc'tion-coil,** an electrical machine consisting of two coils of wire, in which every variation of the primary or inner current induces a current in the outer or secondary circuit.

indulge, in-dulj', *v. t.* to yield to the wishes of: not to restrain, as the will, etc.—*v. i.* (with *in*) to gratify one's appetites freely.—*n.* **indul'gence,** gratification: forbearance of present payment: *adjs.* **indul'gent,** yielding to the wishes of others: compliant: not severe; **indulgen'tial.**—*adv.* **indul'gently.**

indurate, in'dū-rāt, *v. t.* to harden, as the feelings.—*v. i.* to grow hard: to harden.—*n.* **indurā'tion.**

industry, in'dus-tri, *n.* quality of being diligent: assiduity: steady application to labor: habitual diligence: manufacture: trade.—*a.* **indus'trial,** relating to or consisting in industry.—*n.* **indus'trialism,** devotion to labor or industrial pursuits.—*adv.* **indus'trially.**—*a.* **indus'trious,** diligent or active in labor: laborious: diligent.

indwell, in'dwel, *v. i.* to dwell or abide in.—*a.* **in'dwelling,** dwelling within, abiding permanently in the mind or soul.—*n.* residence within, or in the heart or soul.

inebriate, in-ē'bri-āt, *v. t.* to make drunk, to intoxicate: to exhilarate greatly.—*a.* drunk: intoxicated.—*n.* a habitual drunkard.

ineffable, in-ef'a-bl, *a.* that cannot be described, inexpressible.

ineffaceable, in-ef-fās'a-bl, *a.* that cannot be rubbed out.

ineffective, in-ef-fek'tiv, *a.* not effective: useless.—*adv.* **ineffec'tively.**—*a.* **ineffec'tual,** fruitless.—*adv.* **ineffec'tually.**—*a.* **inefficā'cious,** not having power to produce an effect.—*adv.* **inefficā'ciously.**—*n.* **inef'ficacy,** want of efficacy.—*n.* **ineffic'iency.**—*a.* **ineffic'ient,** effecting, or capable of effecting, nothing.—*adv.* **ineffic'iently.**

inelastic, in-ē-las'tik, *a.* not elastic.

inelegance, in-el'e-gans, *n.* want of elegance: want of beauty or polish.—*a.*

inel'egant, wanting in beauty, refinement, or ornament.—*adv.* **inel'egantly.**

ineligible, in-el'i-ji-bl, *a.* not capable, or worthy, of being chosen: unsuitable.

inept, in-ept', *a.* not apt or fit: unsuitable: foolish: inexpert.

inequality, in-e-kwol'i-ti, *n.* want of equality: difference: inadequacy: incompetency: unevenness: dissimilarity.

inequitable, in-ek'wi-ta-bl, *a.* unfair, unjust.—*adv.* **ineq'uitably.**

inert, in-ērt', *a.* dull: senseless: inactive: slow: without the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion: powerless.

inessential, in-es-sen'shal, *a.* not essential or necessary: immaterial.

inestimable, in-es'tim-a-bl, *a.* not able to be estimated or valued.

inevitable, in-ev'it-a-bl, *a.* not able to be evaded or avoided: that cannot be escaped: irresistible.—*n.* **inev'itableness.**

inexact, in-egz-akt', *a.* not precisely correct or true.

inexcusable, in-eks-kūz'a-bl, *a.* not justifiable: unpardonable.

inexhausted, in-egz-hawst'ed, *a.* not exhausted or spent.—*n.* **inexhaustibil'ity.**—*a.* **inexhaust'ible,** not able to be exhausted or spent: unfailing.

inexorable, in-egz'or-a-bl, *a.* not to be moved by entreaty: unrelenting: unalterable.

inexpedient, in-eks-pē'di-ent, *a.* not tending to promote any end: unfit: inconvenient.—*n.* **inexpē'diency.**

inexpensive, in-ex-pens'iv, *a.* of slight expense.

inexperience, in-eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* want of experience.—*a.* **inexpē'rienced,** lacking experience: unskilled or unpractised.

inexpert, in-eks-pērt', *a.* unskilled.

inexpiable, in-eks'pi-a-bl, *a.* not able to be expiated or atoned for, implacable.

inexplicable, in-eks'pli-ka-bl, *a.* that cannot be explained: unintelligible.

inexpressible, in-eks-pres'i-bl, *a.* that cannot be expressed: unutterable: indescribable.—*adv.* **inexpress'ibly.**—*a.* **inexpress'ive,** not expressive or significant.

inextinguishable, in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be extinguished,

inextricable, in-eks'tri-ka-bl, *a.* not able to be extricated or disentangled.

infallible, in-fal'i-bl, *a.* incapable of error: trustworthy: certain.—*n.* **infallibil'ity.**—*adv.* **infall'ibly.**

infamous, in'fa-mus, *a.* having a reputation of the worst kind: publicly branded with guilt: notoriously vile: disgraceful.—*adv.* **in'famously.**—*n.* **in'famy,** ill fame or repute: public disgrace: extreme vileness.

infant, in'fant, *n.* a babe: (*law*) a minor.—*a.* belonging to infants, or to infancy: tender.—*n.* **in'fancy,** the state or time of being an infant: childhood: the beginning of anything.—*adjs.* **in'fantile, in'fantine,** pertaining to infancy.

infanticide, in-fant'i-sīd, *n.* child murder: the murder of an infant.

infantry, in'fant-ri, *n.* foot-soldiers.

infatuate, in-fat'ū-āt, *v. t.* to make foolish: to deprive of judgment: to inspire with foolish passion: to stupefy.

infect, in-fekt', *v. t.* to taint, esp. with disease: to corrupt: to poison.—*n.* **infec'tion,** act of infecting: that which infects or taints.—*adjs.* **infec'tious, infect'ive,** having the quality of infecting.

infelicitous, in-fe-lis'i-tus, *a.* not felicitous or happy: inappropriate, inapt.

infer, in-fēr', *v. t.* to deduce, to derive, as a consequence: to prove or imply.—*v. i.* to conclude:—*pr. p.* infer'ring; *pa. p.* inferred'.—*adjs.* **infer'able, infer'rible.**—*n.* **in'ference,** that which is inferred or deduced: the act of drawing a conclusion from premises, conclusion, consequence.—*a.* **inferen'tial,** deducible or deduced by inference.

inferior, in-fē'ri-ēr, *a.* lower in any respect: subordinate: secondary.—*n.* one lower in rank or station: one younger than another.—*n.* **inferior'ity.**—*adv.* **infē'riorly,** in an inferior manner.

infernal, in-fēr'nal, *a.* belonging to the lower regions: resembling or suitable to hell, devilish: outrageous.

infest, in-fest', *v. t.* to disturb: to harass.

infidel, in'fi-del, *a.* unbelieving: skeptical: disbelieving Christianity.—*n.* one who rejects Christianity as a divine revelation.—*n.* **infidel'ity,** want of faith or belief: disbelief in Christianity: unfaithfulness, esp. to the marriage contract: treachery.

infield, in'fēld, *n.* in baseball, the space inclosed within the base-lines.

infiltrate, infil'trāt, *v. t.* to enter a

substance by filtration, or through its pores.—*n.* **infiltrā'tion.**

infinite, in'fin-it, *a.* without end or limit: without bounds.—*n.* that which cannot possibly admit of bound or limit: the Absolute, the Infinite Being or God. —*adv.* **in'finitely.**—*n.* **in'finiteness,** the state of being infinite: immensity.—*a.* **infinites'imal,** infinitely small.—*adv.* **infinites'imally.**—*ns.* **infin'itūde, infin'ity,** boundlessness: immensity: countless or indefinite number.

infinitive, in-fin'it-iv, *a.* (*lit.*) unlimited, unrestricted: *n.* (*gram.*) the mood of the verb which expresses the idea without person or number.

infirm, in-fērm', *a.* feeble: sickly: weak: not solid: irresolute: imbecile.—*ns.* **infirm'ary,** a hospital or place for the treatment of the sick: **infirm'ity,** disease: failing: defect: imbecility.

infix, in-fiks', *v. t.* to fix in: to drive or fasten in: to set in by piercing.

inflame, in-flām', *v. t.* to cause to flame: to cause to burn: to excite: to increase: to exasperate.—*v. i.* to become hot, painful, or angry.—*a.* **inflam'mable,** that may be burned: combustible: easily kindled or excited.—*adv.* **inflam'mably.** —*n.* **inflammā'tion,** state of being in flame: heat of a part of the body, with pain, redness, and swelling: violent excitement: heat.

inflate, in-flāt', *v. t.* to swell with air: to puff up, elate.—*a.* **inflat'ed,** swollen or blown out: turgid.—*adv.* **inflat'ingly.**—*ns.* **inflā'tion,** state of being puffed up; **inflā'tus,** a breathing into: inspiration.

inflect, in-flekt', *v. t.* to bend in: to turn from a direct line or course: to modulate, as the voice: (*gram.*) to vary in the terminations.—*ns.* **inflec'tion, inflex'ion,** a bending or deviation: modulation of the voice: (*gram.*) the varying in termination to express the relations of case, number, gender, person, tense, etc.—*adjs.* **inflec'tional, inflex'ional, inflect'ive,** subject to inflection.—*ns.* **inflexibil'ity, inflex'ibleness.**—*a.* **inflex'ible,** that cannot be bent: unyielding: unbending.—*adv.* **inflex'ibly.**

inflict, inflikt', *v. t.* to lay on: to impose, as punishment.—*n.* **inflic'tion,** act of inflicting: punishment applied.

inflorescence, in-flor-es'ens, *n.* character or mode of flowering of a plant.

influence, in'flö-ens, *n.* power exerted on men or things: power in operation: authority.—*v. t.* to affect: to move: to direct.—*a.* **influen'tial,** having or exerting influence or power over.

influenza, in-flö-en'za, *n.* a severe epidemic catarrh, accompanied with weakening fever: grip.

influx, in'fluks, *n.* a flowing in: infusion: abundant accession.

infold, in'fōld, *v. t.* to wrap up.

inform, in-form', *v. t.* to give form to: to animate or give life to: to impart knowledge to: to tell.—*v. i.* to give information (with *against* or *on*).—*a.* **inform'al,** not in proper form: irregular. *ns.* **inform'ant,** one who informs or gives intelligence; **informā'tion,** intelligence given: knowledge: an accusation; **inform'er,** one who informs.

infraction, in-frak'shun, *n.* violation, esp. of law: breach.

infrangible, in-fran'ji-bl, *a.* that cannot be broken: not to be violated.

infrequent, in-frē'kwent, *a.* seldom occurring: rare: uncommon.

infringe, in-frinj', *v. t.* to violate, esp. law; to neglect to obey.—*n.* **infringe'ment,** breach: violation.

infumation, in-fūm-ā'shun, *n.* the act of drying in smoke.—*v. t.* **in'fumate.** [L. *infumare, -atum—in,* in, *fumare,* to smoke — *fumus,* smoke.]

Infundibular Corolla.

infundibular, in-fun-dib'ū-lar, *a.* having the form of a funnel. [L. *in,* in, *fundere,* to pour.]

infuriate, in-fū'ri-āt, *v. t.* to enrage: to madden.—*a.* enraged: mad.

infuse, in-fūz', *v. t.* to pour into: to inspire with: to introduce: to steep in liquor without boiling.—*a.* **infus'ible.**

infusible, in-fūz'i-bl, *a.* that cannot be dissolved or melted.

Infusoria, in-fū-sō'ri-a, *n. pl.* a name given to several classes of active Protozoa.—*adjs.* **infusō'rial,**

Infusoria (as seen through a microscope).

infū'sory, composed of or containing Infusoria.—*n.* and *a.* **infusō'rian.** [L.]

ingeminate, in-jem'in-āt, *v. t.* to repeat.

ingenious, in-jē'ni-us, *a.* of good natural abilities: skilful in inventing: witty.—*adv.* **ingē'niously.**—*ns.* **ingē'niousness, ingenū'ity,** power of ready invention: facility in combining ideas.

ingenuous, in-jen'ū-us, *a.* frank: honorable: free from deception.

inglorious, in-glō'ri-us, *a.* not glorious: without honor: shameful.

ingot, in'got, *n.* a mass of unwrought metal, esp. gold or silver.

ingraft, in-graft', *v. t.* to graft (a shoot of one tree) into another: to introduce: to fix deeply.

ingrain, in'grān', *v. t.* to dye in the grain, or before manufacture.

ingrate, in'grāt, *n.* one who is ungrateful.

ingratiate, in-grā'shi-āt, *v. t.* to commend to grace or favor (used reflexively, and followed by *with*): to secure the good-will of.

ingratitude, in-grat'i-tūd, *n.* unthankfulness: the return of evil for good.

ingredient, in-grē'di-ent, *n.* that which enters into a compound: a component part of anything.

ingress, in'gres, *n.* entrance: power, right, or means of entrance.

ingrowing, in'grō-ing, *a.* growing inward.—*n.* **in'growth.**

inguinal, ing'gwin-al, *a.* relating to the groin.

inhabit, in-hab'it, *v. t.* to dwell in: to occupy.—*a.* **inhab'itable,** that may be inhabited.—*ns.* **inhab'itant,** one who inhabits: a resident; **inhabitā'tion.**

inhale, in-hāl', *v. t.* to draw into the lungs, as air.—*ns.* **inhalā'tion,** the drawing into the lungs, as air, or fumes.

inharmonious, in-här-mō'ni-us, *a.* discordant, unmusical.

inhere, in-hēr', *v. i.* to stick fast: to remain firm in.—*ns.* **inher'ence, inher'ency,** a sticking fast: existence in something else.—*a.* **inher'ent,** sticking fast: existing in and inseparable from something else: innate: natural.

inherit, in-her'it, *v. t.* to take as heir or by descent: to possess.—*v. i.* to enjoy, as property.—*a.* **inher'itable.**—*ns.* **inher'itance,** that which is or may be inherited: an estate derived from an ancestor: hereditary descent.

inhibit, in-hib'it, *v. t.* to hold in or back: to keep back: to check.—*n.* **inhibi'tion,** the act of inhibiting.

inhospitable, in-hos'pit-a-bl, *a.* affording no kindness to strangers.

inhuman, in-hū'man, *a.* barbarous: cruel: unfeeling.—*n.* **inhuman'ity.**

inimical, in-im'i-kal, *a.* like an enemy, not friendly: contrary: repugnant.

inimitable, in-im'it-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be imitated: surpassingly excellent.

iniquity, in-ik'wi-ti, *n.* injustice: wickedness: a crime.—*a.* **iniq'uitous,** unjust: unreasonable: wicked.

initial, in-ish'al, *a.* commencing: placed at the beginning.—*n.* the letter beginning a word, esp. a name.—*v. t.* to put the initials of one's name to.—*v. t.* **init'iāte,** to make a beginning of: to instruct in principles: to acquaint with: to introduce into a new state or society.—*n.* one who is initiated.—*a.* fresh: unpractised.—*n.* **initiā'tion,** act or process of initiating: act of admitting to any society, by instructing in its rules and ceremonies.—*a.* **init'iātive,** serving to initiate: introductory.—*n.* an introductory step: the power or right of commencing.—*a.* **init'iātory,** tending to initiate: introductory.—*n.* introductory rite.

inject, in-jekt', *v. t.* to throw into: to cast on: to make to pass in.

injudicious, in-jö-dish'us, *a.* void of or wanting in judgment: imprudent.

injunction, in-jungk'shun, *n.* act of enjoining or commanding: an order: a precept: exhortation: an introductory writ by which a superior court stops or prevents some inequitable or illegal act.

injure, in'jör, *v. t.* to wrong, harm: to damage: to annoy.—*a.* **inju'rious,** tending to injure: unjust: wrongful: mischievous: damaging reputation.

injustice, in-jus'tis, *n.* violation or withholding of another's rights or dues.

ink, ingk, *n.* a colored fluid used in writing, printing, etc.—*v. t.* to daub with ink.—*n.* **ink'iness.**—*a.* **ink'y,** consisting of or resembling ink.

inkling, ingk'ling, *n.* a hint or whisper.

inland, in'land, *n.* the interior part

of a country.—*a.* remote from the sea: carried on or produced within a country.

inlay, in-lā', *v. t.* to ornament by laying in or inserting pieces of metal, ivory, etc.—*pa. p.* **inlaid'**.—*n.* pieces of metal, ivory, etc., for inlaying.

inlet, in'let, *n.* a passage by which one is let in: place of ingress: a small bay.

inmate, in'māt, *n.* one who lodges in the same house with another: a lodger: one received into a hospital, etc.

inn, in, *n.* a hotel, tavern.

innate, in'āt, or in-nāt', *a.* inborn: natural to the mind, instinctive, inherent.

inner, in'ēr, *a.* (comp. of *in*) farther in: interior.—*adjs.* **inn'ermost**, **in'most** (superl. of *in*), farthest in: most remote from the outward part.

innervate, in-ērv'āt, *v. t.* to supply with force or nervous energy.

inning, in'ing, *n.* turn for using the bat in baseball or (*pl.*) in cricket, etc.: the time during which a person or party is in possession of anything.

innocent, in'o-sent, *a.* not hurtful: inoffensive: blameless: pure: lawful: simple, imbecile.—*n.* one free from fault: an idiot.—*ns.* **inn'ocence**, harmlessness: blamelessness: purity: artlessness: integrity: imbecility: absence of legal guilt; **inn'ocency**, the quality of being innocent.—*adv.* **inn'ocently**.

innocuous, in-nok'ū-us, *a.* not hurtful: harmless in effects.—*adv.* **innoc'uously**.

innominate, i-nom'i-nāt, *a.* having no name.—*n.* **innomināt'um**, the hip-bone.

innovate, in'o-vāt, *v. t.* to introduce something new.—*v. i.* to introduce novelties: to make changes.

innuendo, in-ū-en'dō, *n.* a side-hint: an indirect reference or intimation.

innumerable, in-nū'mēr-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be numbered: countless.

innutrition, in-nū-trish'un, *n.* want of nutrition: failure of nourishment.

inobservant, in-ob-zēr'vant, *a.* not observant: heedless.

inobtrusive, in-ob-trö'siv, *a.* not obtrusive.—*adv.* **inobtru'sively**.

inoculate, in-ok'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to insert a bud in, for propagation: to ingraft: to communicate disease to by inserting matter in the skin.—*v. i.* to propagate by budding: to practise inoculation.

inodorous, in-ō'dēr-us, *a.* without smell.

inoffensive, in-of-fen'siv, *a.* giving no offense: harmless: not unpleasing.

inofficial, in-of-fish'al, *a.* not proceeding from the proper officer.

inoperative, in-op'ēr-a-tiv, *a.* not in action: producing no effect.

inopportune, in-op-por-tūn', *a.* unseasonable in time.—*adv.* **inopportune'ly**.

inordinate, in-or'di-nāt, *a.* beyond usual bounds: irregular: immoderate.

inorganic, in-or-gan'ik, *a.* without life or organization, as minerals, etc.

inosculate, in-os'kū-lāt, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to unite by mouths or ducts, as two vessels in an animal body: to blend.

inquest, in'kwest, *n.* act of inquiring: search: judicial inquiry before a jury into any matter, esp. any case of violent or sudden death.

inquietude, in-kwī'et-ūd, *n.* disturbance or uneasiness of body or mind.

inquire, in-kwīr', *v. i.* to ask a question: to make an investigation.—*v. t.* to ask about: to make an examination regarding.—*ns.* **inquiren'do** (*law*) an authority to inquire; **inquir'er**; **inquīr'y**, act of inquiring: search for knowledge.

inquisition, in-kwi-zish'un, *n.* an inquiring or searching for: investigation: judicial inquiry: (I-) a tribunal in the R. C. Church, called also 'the Holy Office'.—*a.* **inquis'itive**, searching into: apt to ask questions: curious.

inroad, in'rōd, *n.* an incursion into an enemy's country: attack.

insalubrious, in-sa-lū'bri-us, *a.* not healthful: unwholesome.

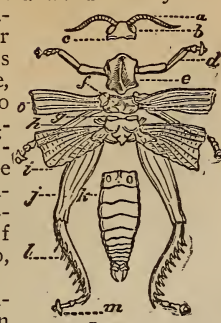
insane, in-sān', *a.* not sane or of sound mind: crazy: mad: utterly unwise: senseless.—*adv.* **insane'ly**.—*n.* **insan'ity**, want of sanity: madness.

insatiable, in-sā'shi-a-bl, **insatiate**, in-sā'shi-āt, *a.* that cannot be satiated.

inscribe, in-skrīb', *v. t.* to write upon: to engrave, as on a monument: to imprint deeply: (*geom.*) to draw one figure within another.—*n.* **inscrip'tion**, a writing upon: that which is inscribed.

inscrutable, in-skröt'a-bl, *a.* that cannot be scrutinized or searched into and understood: inexplicable.

insect, in'sekt, *n.* a word loosely used for a small creature, as a wasp or fly, with a body as if cut in the middle, or divided into sections.—*adjs.* **insec'tiform, insec'tile,** having the nature of an insect. [Fr.,—L. *insectum,* pa. p. of *insecare*—*in,* into, *secare,* to cut.]



Insect.
a, antennæ; *b,* eyes; *c,* head; *d,* anterior legs or arms; *e,* prothorax; *f,* mesothorax; *g,* metathorax; *h,* middle or central legs or arms; *i,* central wings; *o,* anterior or first wings; *j,* posterior legs; *k,* abdomen; *l,* tibia; *m,* tarsus.

Insectivora, in-sek-tiv'or-a, *n.* an order of mammals—shrews, moles, hedgehogs, etc.—*a.* **insectiv'orous,** living on insects. [L. *insectum,* an insect, *vorare,* to devour.]

insecure, in-se-kūr', *a.* apprehensive of danger or loss: exposed to danger or loss: uncertain.—*adv.* **insecure'ly.**

insensate, in-sen'sāt, *a.* void of sense: wanting sensibility: stupid.

insensible, in-sen'si-bl, *a.* not having feeling: not susceptible of emotion: callous: dull: unconscious: imperceptible by the senses.—*adv.* **insen'sibly.**

inseparable, in-sep'ar-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be separated.—*n.* **inseparabil'ity.**

insert, in-sērt', *v. t.* to introduce into: to put in or among.—*n.* (in'sērt) something additional inserted.—*n.* **inser'tion,** act of inserting.

inset, in'set, *n.* something set in.

inshore, in-shōr', *adv.* on or near the shore.

inside, in'sīd, *n.* the side or part within: things within.—*a.* being within: interior.—*adv.* and *prep.* within the sides of: in the interior of: within the limit of time or space (with *of*).—*n.* **insī'der,** one who is inside: one possessing some particular advantage.

insidious, in-sid'i-us, *a.* watching an opportunity to ensnare: intended to entrap: deceptive: advancing imperceptibly: treacherous.—*adv.* **insid'iously.**

insight, in'sīt, *n.* sight into: thorough knowledge or skill.

insignia, in-sig'ni-a, *n. pl.* signs or badges of office or honor: marks by which anything is known.

insignificant, in-sig-nif'i-kant, *a.* destitute of meaning: without effect.

insincere, in-sin-sēr', *a.* deceitful: dissembling: not to be trusted: unsound.

insinuate, in-sin'ū-āt, *v. t.* to introduce gently or artfully: to hint, esp. a fault: to work into favor.—*v. i.* to creep or flow in: to enter gently: to obtain access by flattery or stealth.—*a.* **insin'uating,** tending to insinuate or enter gently: insensibly winning confidence.

insipid, in-sip'id, *a.* tasteless: wanting spirit or animation: dull.

insist, in-sist', *v. i.* to be emphatic or persistent.—*n.* **insist'ence,** perseverance in pressing any claim, grievance, etc.: pertinacity.—*a.* **insist'ent,** urgent: prominent: upright on end.—*adv.* **insist'ently.**

insole, in'sōl, *n.* the inner sole of a boot or shoe: an extra sole placed inside a shoe for warmth or dryness.

insolent, in'so-lent, *a.* overbearing: insulting: rude.—*n.* **in'solence.**

insoluble, in-sol'ū-bl, *a.* not capable of being dissolved: not to be solved or explained.

insolvent, in-solv'ent, *a.* not able to pay one's debts: bankrupt: pertaining to insolvent persons.

insomnia, in-som'ni-a, *n.* sleeplessness.

insomuch, in-so-much', *adv.* to such a degree: so.

inspect, in-spekt', *v. t.* to look into: to examine: to look at narrowly: to superintend.—*adv.* **inspect'ingly.**—*n.* **inspec'tion,** the act of inspecting or looking into: careful or official examination.—*n.* **inspec'tor,** one who looks into or oversees: an examining officer.

inspire, in-spīr', *v. t.* to breathe into: to draw or inhale into the lungs: to infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing: to infuse into the mind: to instruct by divine influence: to instruct or affect with a superior influence.—*v. i.* to draw in the breath.—*a.* **inspir'able,** able to be inhaled.—*n.* **inspirā'tion,** the act of inspiring or breathing into: a breath: divine influence: superior elevating or exciting influence.—*adjs.* **inspirā'tional, inspir'atory,** belonging to or aiding inspiration or inhalation.—*a.* **inspired',** actuated or directed by divine influence: influenced by elevated feeling: prompted by superior, but not openly declared, knowledge or authority.

instability, in-sta-bil'i-ti, *n.* want of

steadiness or firmness: inconstancy, fickleness: mutability.

install, in-stawl', *v. t.* to place in a seat: to place in an office: to invest with any charge or office with the customary ceremonies.—*ns.* **installā'tion,** the act of installing: a general term for the complete mechanical apparatus for electric lighting, etc.; **instal'ment,** one of the parts of a sum paid at various times: that which is produced at stated periods.

instance, in'stans, *n.* quality of being urgent: solicitation: occurrence: occasion: example.—*v. t.* to mention as an example.

instant, in'stant, *a.* pressing, urgent: immediate: quick: without delay: present, current, as the passing month.—*n.* the present moment of time: any moment or point of time.—*a.* **instantā'neous,** done in an instant: momentary: occurring or acting at once: very quickly.—*adv.* **instantā'neously.**—*n.* **instantā'neousness.**—*advs.* **instan'ter,** immediately; **in'stantly,** on the instant or moment: immediately.

instead, in-sted', *adv.* in the stead, place, or room of.

instep, in'step, *n.* the prominent upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg.

instigate, in'sti-gāt, *v. t.* to urge on: to set on: to foment.—*ns.* **instigā'tion; instil, instill,** in-stil', *v. t.* to drop into: to infuse slowly into the mind.

instinct, in'stingkt, *n.* impulse: an involuntary prompting to action: intuition: the natural impulse by which animals are guided.—*a.* (in-stingkt') instigated or incited: moved: animated.—*a.* **instinc'tive,** prompted by instinct: involuntary.

institute, in'sti-tūt, *v. t.* to set up in: to erect: to originate: to establish: to appoint: to commence.—*n.* anything instituted or formally established: established law: precept or principle: an institution: an educational, literary, or philosophical organization.—*n.* **institū'tion,** the act of instituting or establishing: that which is instituted or established: foundation: established order.

instruct, in-strukt', *v. t.* to prepare: to inform: to teach: to order or command.—*n.* **instruc'tion,** the act of instructing or teaching: information: command: (*pl.*) special directions, commands.

instrument, in'strö-ment, *n.* a tool or utensil: a machine producing musical sounds: a writing containing a contract: one who or that which is made a means.—*a.* **instrument'al,** acting as an instrument or means: helpful: belonging to or produced by musical instruments.

insubordinate, in-sub-or'din-āt, *a.* not subordinate or submissive: disobedient.

insufferable, in-suf'ẽr-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be endured: detestable.

insufficient, in-suf-fish'ent, *a.* not sufficient: deficient: unfit: incapable.

insufflate, in-suf'lāt, *v. t.* to breathe on.—*n.* **insufflā'tion.**

insular, in'sū-lar, *a.* belonging to an island: surrounded by water: standing or situated alone: narrow, prejudiced.—*ns.* **in'sularism, insular'ity.**—*adv.* **in'sularly.**—*v. t.* **in'sulate,** to place in a detached situation: to prevent connection or communication: (*elec.*) to separate, esp. from the earth, by a non-conductor.—*ns.* **insulā'tion; in'sulator.**

insult, in-sult', *v. t.* to treat with indignity or contempt: to abuse: to affront.—*n.* (in'sult) abuse: affront: contumely.—*a.* **insult'ing,** conveying insult: insolent: contemptuous.

insuperable, in-sū'pẽr-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be passed over: unconquerable.

insupportable, in-sup-pōrt'a-bl, *a.* not supportable or able to be endured: unbearable: insufferable.

insure, in-shör', *v. t.* to make sure or secure: to contract for a premium to make good the loss of, as from fire, etc., or to pay a certain sum on a certain event, as death.—*v. i.* to practise making insurance.

insurgent, in-sẽr'jent, *a.* rising up or against: rising in opposition to authority: rebellious.—*n.* one who rises in opposition to established authority: a rebel.

insurmountable, in-sẽr-mownt'a-bl, *a.* not surmountable: that cannot be overcome.

insurrection, in-sẽr-rek'shun, *n.* a rising up or against: open and active opposition to the execution of the law.

intact, in-takt', *a.* untouched, uninjured.

intaglio, in-tal'yō, *n.* a figure cut into any substance: a stone or gem in which the design is hollowed out.

intake, in'tāk, *n.* that which is taken in: a point of influx.

intangible, in-tan'ji-bl, *a.* not tangible or perceptible to touch.

integer, in'te-jēr, *n.* that which is left untouched or undiminished, a whole: (*arith.*) a whole number, as opposed to a fraction.—*a.* **in'tegral,** entire or whole: not fractional: unimpaired: intrinsic.

integrity, in-teg'ri-ti, *n.* entireness, wholeness: the unimpaired state of anything: uprightness: honesty: purity.

integument, in-teg'ū-ment, *n.* the external protective covering of a plant or animal.

intellect, in'tel-lekt, *n.* the mind, in reference to its rational powers: the thinking principle.—*a.* **intellect'ual,** of or relating to the intellect: perceived or performed by the intellect: having the power of understanding.—*ns.* **intellect'ualism,** the doctrine which derives all knowledge from pure reason.

intelligent, in-tel'i-jent, *a.* having intellect: endowed with the faculty of reason: well informed: bringing intelligence.—*ns.* **intell'igence,** intellectual skill or knowledge: information communicated.—*a.* **intell'igible,** that may be understood: clear.—*adv.* **intell'igibly.**

intemperance, in-tem'pēr-ans, *n.* want of due restraint: excess of any kind: habitual indulgence in intoxicating liquor.—*a.* **intem'perate,** indulging to excess any appetite or passion.

intend, in-tend', *v. t.* to fix the mind upon: to design: to purpose.—*v. i.* to have a design: to purpose.

intense, in-tens', *a.* closely strained: extreme in degree: very severe: emotional.—*adv.* **intense'ly.**—*n.* **inten'sity.**—*v. t.* **inten'sify,** to make more intense.—*v. i.* to become intense.—*n.* **inten'sion,** a straining or bending: increase of intensity.—*a.* **inten'sive,** stretched: admitting of increase of degree: unremitted: serving to intensify: (*gram.*) giving force or emphasis.—*adv.* **inten'sively.**

intent, in-tent', *a.* having the mind concentrated: fixed with close attention: diligently applied.—*n.* the thing aimed at or intended: a design: meaning.—*n.* **inten'tion,** a fixing of the mind on any object: the object aimed at: design: purpose.—*adjs.* **inten'tional; inten'tioned,** with intention: intended: designed.—*advs.* **inten'tionally,** with intention; **intent'ly,** in an intent manner.

inter, in-tēr', *v. t.* to bury:—*pr. p.* inter'ring; *pa. p.* interred'.

intercede, in-tēr-sēd', *v. i.* to act as peacemaker between two: to plead for another.

intercept, in-tēr-sept', *v. t.* to stop and seize on its passage: to obstruct, check: to interrupt communication with: to cut off: (*math.*) to take or comprehend between.—*n.* **intercep'tion.**

intercession, in-tēr-sesh'un, *n.* act of interceding or pleading for another.—*n.* **intercess'or,** one who goes between: one who pleads for another.

interchange, in-tēr-chānj', *v. t.* to give and take mutually: to exchange.—*v. i.* to succeed alternately.—*n.* mutual exchange: alternate succession.

intercipient, in-tēr-sip'i-ent, *a.* intercepting.—*n.* the person or thing that intercepts.

interclude, in-tēr-klōd', *v. t.* to shut out from anything by something coming between: to intercept: to cut off.

intercollegiate, in-tēr-ko-lē'ji-āt, *a.* between colleges.

intercommune, in-tēr-kom-ūn', *v. i.* to commune between or together: to hold intercourse.—*v. t.* **intercommun'icāte,** to communicate between or mutually.

intercourse, in'tēr-kōrs, *n.* connection by dealings: communication: commerce: communion: coition.

interdependence, in-tēr-de-pend'ens, *n.* mutual dependence: dependence of parts one on another.

interdict, in-tēr-dikt', *v. t.* to prohibit: to forbid: to forbid communion.—*n.* (in'tēr-dikt) prohibition: a prohibitory decree.

interest, in'tēr-est, *n.* advantage: premium paid for the use of money: any increase: concern: special attention: influence over others: share: participation.—*v. t.* to concern deeply.

interest, in'tēr-est, *v. t.* to engage the attention of: to awaken concern in: to excite (in behalf of another).—*a.* **in'terested,** having an interest or concern: affected by personal considerations, self-interest, etc.—*adv.* **in'terestedly.**—*n.* **in'terestedness.**—*a.* **in'teresting,** engaging the attention or regard: exciting emotion or passion.—*adv.* **in'terestingly.**

interfere, in-tēr-fēr', *v. i.* to come in

collision: to intermeddle: to interpose: to act reciprocally—said of waves, rays of light, etc.—*n.* **interfer'ence.**

interglacial, in-tĕr-glā'shi-al, *a.* (*geol.*) occurring between two periods of glacial action.

interim, in'tĕr-im, *n.* time between or intervening: the meantime.

interior, in-tē'ri-ĕr, *a.* inner: remote from the frontier or coast: inland.—*n.* the inside, of anything: the inland part of a country.

interjacent, in-tĕr-jā'sent, *a.* lying between: intervening.—*n.* **interjā'cency.**

interject, in-tĕr-jekt', *v. t.* to throw between: to insert.—*n.* **interjec'tion,** a throwing between: (*gram.*) a word thrown in to express emotion.

interlace, in-tĕr-lās', *v. t.* to lace together: to unite.

interleave, in-tĕr-lēv', *v. t.* to put a leaf between: to insert blank leaves in (a book).

interline, in-tĕr-līn', *v. t.* to write in alternate lines: to write between the lines of.—*a.* **interlin'ear,** written between lines.—*n.* **interlineā'tion.**

interlock, in-tĕr-lok', *v. t.* to lock or clasp together.—*v. i.* to be locked together.

interlocution, in-tĕr-lo-kū'shun, *n.* conference: an intermediate decree before final decision.—*n.* **interloc'utor,** one who speaks between or in dialogue.

interloper, in-tĕr-lōp'ĕr, *n.* one who trades without license: an intruder.—*v. i.* **interlope',** to intrude: to meddle.

interlude, in'tĕr-lōd, *n.* a short play between the chief play and afterpiece, or between the acts of a play.

intermediate, in-tĕr-mē'di-āt, *a.* in the middle between: intervening.—*n.* **intermē'diary,** an intermediate agent.

interment, in-tĕr'ment, *n.* burial.

intermezzo, in-tĕr-med'zō, *n.* a light dramatic entertainment.

interminable, in-tĕr'min-a-bl, **interminate,** in-tĕr'min-āt, *a.* without termination or limit: boundless: endless.

intermingle, in-tĕr-ming'gl, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to mingle or mix together.

intermit, in-tĕr-mit', *v. t.* to cause to cease for a time: to interrupt.—*ns.* **intermiss'ion,** act of intermitting: interval: pause; **intermit'tence, intermit'tency,** state of being intermittent.—*a.* **intermit'tent,** intermitting or ceasing at intervals, as a fever.—*adv.* **intermit'tingly.**

intern, in-tĕrn', *a.* internal.—*n.* an inmate of a school, an assistant surgeon or physician in a hospital.—Also **interne'.**

intern, in-tĕrn', *v. t.* to send into the interior of a country: to immure in an interior locality.—*n.* **intern'ment.**

internal, in-tĕr'nal, *a.* being in the interior: domestic, as opposed to foreign.

international, in-tĕr-nash'un-al, *a.* pertaining to the relations between nations.

internecine, in-tĕr-nē'sīn, *a.* mutually destructive: deadly.

interpellation, in-tĕr-pel-ā'shun, *n.* a question raised during the course of a debate: interruption.—*v. t.* **inter'pellate.**

interplead, in-tĕr-plēd', *v. i.* (*law*) to discuss adverse claims to property by bill of interpleader.—*n.* **interplead'er.**

interpolate, in-tĕr'po-lāt, *v. t.* to insert unfairly, as a spurious word or passage in a book or manuscript, to foist in: to corrupt.—*n.* **interpolā'tion.**

interpose, in-tĕr-pōz', *v. t.* to place between: to thrust in: to offer, as aid or services.—*v. i.* to come between: to mediate: to put in a remark by way of interruption: to interfere.—*n.* **interposi'tion,** act of interposing: intervention.

interpret, in-tĕr'pret, *v. t.* to explain the meaning of, to elucidate, unfold, show the purport of: to translate into intelligible or familiar terms.—*v. i.* to practise interpretation.—*n.* **interpretā'tion,** act of interpreting: the sense given by an interpreter.

interregnum, in-tĕr-reg'num, *n.* the time between two reigns: any breach of continuity in order, etc.

interrogate, in-ter'o-gāt, *v. t.* to question: to examine by asking questions.—*v. i.* to ask questions: to inquire.—*n.* **interrogā'tion,** act of interrogating: a question put: the mark placed after a question (?).—*a.* **interrog'ative,** denoting a question: expressed as a question.—*n.* a word used in asking a question.—*adv.* **interrog'atively.**—*n.* **interrog'atory,** a question or inquiry.—*a.* expressing a question.

interrupt, in-tĕr-rupt', *v. t.* to break in between: to stop or hinder by breaking in upon: to divide: to break continuity.—*adv.* **interrup'tedly.**

intersect, in-tĕr-sekt', *v. t.* to cut between or asunder: to cut or cross

mutually: to divide into parts.—*v. i.* to cross each other.

intersperse, in-tẽr-spẽrs', *v. t.* to scatter or set here and there.

interstate, in'tẽr-stāt, *a.* existing between different states.

interstice, in-tẽr'stis, *n.* a small space between things closely set, or between the parts which compose a body.

intertwine, in-tẽr-twīn', *v. t.* to twine or twisted together.—*v. i.* to be twisted.

interurban, in-tẽr-ẽrb'an, *a.* between cities.

interval, in'tẽr-val, *n.* time or space between: (*mus.*) the difference of pitch between any two musical tones.

intervene, in-tẽr-vēn', *v. i.* to come or be between: to occur between points of time: to happen so as to interrupt: to interpose.—*n.* **interven'tion,** intervening: interference: mediation: interposition.

interview, in'tẽr-vū, *n.* a meeting: a conference: a visit to a person with a view to publishing a report of his conversation.

intestate, in-tes'tāt, *a.* not having made a valid will: not disposed of by will.—*n.* a person who dies without making a valid will.—*n.* **intes'tacy.**

intestine, in-tes'tin, *a.* internal: contained in the animal body: domestic: not foreign.

intimate, in'ti-māt, *a.* innermost: internal: close: closely acquainted: familiar.—*n.* a familiar friend: an associate.—*v. t.* to hint: to announce.—*n.* **in'timacy,** state of being intimate: close familiarity.—*adv.* **in'timately.**—*n.* **intimā'tion,** obscure notice: hint.

intimidate, in-tim'i-dāt, *v. t.* to make timid or fearful: to dispirit.—*n.* **intimidā'tion,** act of intimidating: use of violence or threats to influence the conduct or compel the consent of another.

into, in'tö, *prep.* noting passage inwards: noting the passage of a thing from one state to another.

intolerable, in-tol'ẽr-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be endured.—*adv.* **intol'erably.**—*ns.* **intol'erance, intolerā'tion.**—*a.* **intol'erant,** not able or willing to endure.

intonate, in'ton-āt, *v. i.* to sound the notes of a musical scale: to modulate the voice.—*n.* **intonā'tion.**

intone, in-tōn', *v. i.* to utter in tones: to give forth a low protracted sound.—*v. t.* to chant: to read (a church service) in a singing, recitative manner.

intoxicate, in-toks'i-kāt, *v. t.* to make drunk: to excite to enthusiasm or madness.—*n.* **intox'icant,** an intoxicating liquor.—*p. a.* **intox'icāting,** producing intoxication: inebriating.—*n.* **intoxicā'tion,** state of being drunk: high excitement or elation.

intra, in'tra, *adv. prefix,* within.

intractable, in-trakt'a-bl, *a.* unmanageable: obstinate.

intramural, in-tra-mū'ral, *a.* within the walls.

intransigent, in-tran'si-jent, *a.* refusing to come to any understanding.

intransitive, in-tran'si-tiv, *a.* not passing over or indicating passing over: (*gram.*) representing action confined to the agent.—*adv.* **intran'sitively.**

intrench, in-trench', *v. t.* to fortify with a trench.—*n.* **intrench'ment.**

intrepid, in-trep'id, *a.* without trepidation or fear: undaunted: brave.—*n.* **intrepid'ity,** firm, unshaken courage.

intricate, in'tri-kāt, *a.* involved: entangled: perplexed.—*n.* **in'tricacy.**

intrigue, in-trēg', *n.* a complex plot: a private or party scheme: secret, illicit love.—*v. i.* to form a plot or scheme: to carry on illicit love:—*pr. p.* intrigu'ing; *pa. p.* intrigued'.

intrinsic, -al, in-trin'sik, -al, *a.* inward: genuine: inherent: essential, belonging to the point at issue.

introduce, in-tro-dūs', *v. t.* to lead or bring in: formally to make known or acquainted: to bring into notice or practice: to commence: to preface.—*n.* **introduc'tion,** act of conducting into.

introspect, in-tro-spekt', *v. t.* to look into anything.—*v. i.* to practise introspection.—*n.* **introspec'tion,** the act of directly observing the processes of one's own mind, self-examination.

introvert, in-tro-vẽrt', *v. t.* to turn inward.—*n.* **introver'sion.**

intrude, in-tröd', *v. i.* to thrust oneself in: to enter uninvited or unwelcome.—*v. t.* to force in.—*ns.* **intrud'er; intru'sion,** act of intruding: encroachment.

intrust, in-trust', *v. t.* to deliver in trust: to confide to the care of.

intuition, in-tū-ish'un, *n.* the power of the mind by which it immediately perceives the truth of things without reasoning or analysis.—*a.* **intuit'ional.**—*a.* **in-**

tū'itive, perceived or perceiving by intuition.—*adv.* **intū'itively.**

inundate, in-un'dāt, or in'-, *v. t.* to flow upon or over in waves (said of water): to flood: to fill with an overflowing abundance.—*n.* **inundā'tion.**

inure, in-ūr', *v. t.* to use or practise habitually: to accustom: to harden.—*v. i.* (*law*) to come into use or effect.

invade, in-vād', *v. t.* to enter (a country) as an enemy: to attack: to encroach upon: to violate: to seize or fall upon.—*ns.* **invad'er; invā'sion.**

invalid, in-val'id, *a.* without value, weight, or cogency: having no effect: void: null.—*a.* **in'valid,** deficient in health, sick, weak.—*n.* one who is weak: a sickly person: one disabled for active service.—*v. t.* to make invalid or affect with disease: to enroll on the list of invalids.—*v. t.* **inval'idāte,** to render invalid: to weaken or destroy the force of.—*ns.* **invalidā'tion, invalid'ity, inval'idness,** want of cogency: want of force.

invaluable, in-val'ū-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be valued: priceless.

invariable, in-vā'ri-a-bl, *a.* not variable: without variation or change: unalterable: constantly in the same state.

invasion. See **invade.**

invective, in-vek'tiv, *n.* a severe or reproachful accusation: an attack with words: a violent utterance of censure: sarcasm or satire.—*a.* railing: abusive.

inveigh, in-vā', *v. i.* to attack with words: to rail against: to revile.

inveigle, in-vē'gl, *v. t.* to entice: to seduce: to wheedle.—*n.* **invei'glement.**

invent, in-vent', *v. t.* to devise or contrive: to make: to frame: to fabricate: to forge.—*n.* **inven'tion,** that which is invented: contrivance: a deceit: power or faculty of inventing: ability displayed by any invention or effort of the imagination.—*a.* **inven'tive,** able to invent.

inventory, in'ven-tor-i, *n.* a list or schedule of articles comprised in a stock, an estate, etc.

inverse, in-vĕrs', *a.* inverted: in the reverse or contrary order.

invert, in-vĕrt', *v. t.* to turn in or about: to turn upside down: to reverse: to change the customary order or position of.—*a.* **inver'ted,** turned upside down: reversed.

invertebral, in-vĕrt'e-bral, **invertebrate,** in-vĕrt'e-brāt, *a.* without a vertebral column or backbone: weak, irresolute.

invest, in-vest', *v. t.* to dress: to confer or give: to place in office or authority: to adorn: to surround: to block up: to lay siege to: to place, as property in business: to lay out money on.—*ns.* **inves'titure,** the act of giving corporal possession of an office, or benefice, etc., accompanied by a certain ceremonial; **invest'ment,** the act of investing: a blockade: the act of surrounding or besieging: any placing of money to secure income or profit: that in which anything is invested; **inves'tor,** one who invests.

investigate, in-vest'i-gāt, *v. t.* to search into: to inquire into with care and accuracy.—*ns.* **investigā'tion,** act of examining into: research: study.

inveterate, in-vet'ĕr-āt, *a.* firmly established by long continuance: deep-rooted, confirmed in any habit: violent.

invidious, in-vid'i-us, *a.* likely to incur or provoke ill-will: likely to excite envy, enviable: offensively discriminating.

invigorate, in-vig'or-āt, *v. t.* to give vigor to: to strengthen: to animate.

invincible, in-vin'si-bl, *a.* that cannot be overcome: unconquerable.

inviolable, in-vī'ō-la-bl, *a.* that cannot be profaned: that cannot be injured.

invisible, in-viz'i-bl, *a.* not visible or capable of being seen.—*n.* **invisibil'ity.**

invite, in-vīt', *v. t.* to ask: to summon: to allure: to attract.—*v. i.* to ask in invitation.—*n.* **invitā'tion,** the act of inviting: the written or verbal form with which a person is invited.

invocate, in'vo-kāt, *v. t.* to invoke: to implore.—*n.* **invocā'tion,** the act or the form of addressing in prayer or supplication: a call or summons: an opening prayer in a public religious service.

invoice, in'vois, *n.* a letter of advice of the despatch of goods, with particulars of their price and quantity: a bill of goods; also the goods covered by the bill.—*v. t.* to make an invoice of.

invoke, in-vōk', *v. t.* to call upon earnestly or solemnly: to implore assistance: to address in prayer.

involuntary, in-vol'un-tar-i, *a.* not voluntary: not having the power of will or choice: not done willingly.

involve, in-volv', *v. t.* to wrap up: to envelop: to implicate: to include: to

complicate: to overwhelm: to catch.

invulnerable, in-vul'nĕr-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be wounded.—*n.* **invulnerabil'ity.**

inward, in'wĕrd, *a.* placed or being within: internal: seated in the mind or soul, not perceptible to the senses.—*adv.* toward the inside: toward the interior: into the mind or thoughts.—*adv.* **in'wardly,** in the parts within: in the heart: privately: toward the center.

iodine, ī'o-din, *n.* one of the four non-metallic elements, so named from the violet color of its vapor.—*a.* **iod'ic,** containing iodine.—*n.* **i'odīde,** a binary compound of iodine.—*n.* **iod'oform,** a crystalline substance, used as an antiseptic.

ion, ī'on, *n.* one of the components into which an electrolyte is broken up on electrolysis—the *anion,* the electro-negative component, and the *cation,* the electro-positive component.

iota, ī-ō'ta, *n.* a jot: a very small quantity or degree.

I O U, ī'ō'ū, *n.* a memorandum of debt given by a borrower to a lender. ['I owe you'.]

irascible, ī-ras'i-bl, *a.* susceptible of ire or anger: easily provoked: irritable.

ire, īr, *n.* anger: rage: keen resentment.—*a.* **irate',** enraged: angry.

iris, ī'ris, *n.* the rainbow: the contractile curtain perforated by the pupil, and forming the colored part of the eye: the fleur-de-lis, or flagflower:—*pl.* **i'rises.**—*n.* **irides'cence.**—*a.* **irides'cent,** colored like the iris or rainbow.

irk, ĕrk, *v. t.* to weary: to trouble: to distress (now used only impersonally).—*a.* **irk'some,** causing uneasiness: tedious: unpleasant.—*adv.* **irk'somely.**

iron, ī'ĕrn, *n.* the most common and useful of the metals: an instrument or utensil made of iron, as a hand-harpoon, etc.: a golf-club with an iron head: strength: (*pl.*) fetters: chains.—*a.* formed of iron: resembling iron: rude: stern: fast-binding: not to be broken: robust.—*v. t.* to smooth with a smoothing-iron: to arm with iron: to fetter.

irony, ī'run-i, *n.* a mode of speech which ridicules or pretends ignorance: satire.—*a.* **iron'ical,** meaning the opposite of what is expressed: satirical.

irradiate, ir-rā'di-āt, *v. t.* to dart rays of light upon or into: to adorn with luster: to animate with light or heat: to illuminate.—*v. i.* to emit rays: to shine.—*ns.* **irrā'diance, irrā'diancy.**—*a.* **irrā'diant.**—*n.* **irradiā'tion,** act of irradiating or emitting beams of light.

irrational, ir-rash'un-al, *a.* void of reason or understanding: absurd.

irreclaimable, ir-re-klām'a-bl, *a.* that cannot be reclaimed or reformed: incorrigible.—*adv.* **irreclaim'ably.**

irreconcilable, ir-rek'-on-sī-la-bl, *a.* incapable of being brought back to a state of friendship: inconsistent.

irredeemable, ir-re-dēm'a-bl, *a.* not redeemable: not subject to be paid at the nominal value.

irrefragable, ir-ref'ra-ga-bl, *a.* that cannot be refuted: unanswerable.

irrefutable, ir-re-fūt'a-bl, *a.* that cannot be refuted.

irregular, ir-reg'ūlar, *a.* not according to rule: unnatural. unsystematic: vicious: (*gram.*) departing from the ordinary rules in its inflection: variable: not symmetrical, without regular form.

irreligious, ir-re-lij'us, *a.* destitute of religion.—*n.* **irrelig'ion,** want of religion.

irremediable, ir-re-mē'di-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be remedied or redressed.

irremovable, ir-re-möv'a-bl, *a.* not removable: steadfast.

irreparable, ir-rep'ar-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be repaired or rectified.

irrepressible, ir-re-pres'i-bl, *a.* not to be restrained.

irreproachable, ir-re-prōch'a-bl, *a.* free from blame: upright: innocent.

irresistible, ir-re-zist'a-bl, *a.* not to be opposed with success.

irresolute, ir-rez'o-lūt, *a.* not firm in purpose.—*adv.* **irres'olutely.**

irrespective, ir-re-spek'tiv, *a.* not having regard to (with *of*).

irresponsible, ir-re-spons'i-bl, *a.* not responsible (with *for*).

irretrievable, ir-re-trēv'a-bl, *a.* not to be recovered.—*adv.* **irretriev'ably.**

irreverent, ir-rev'ĕr-ent, *a.* not reverent: proceeding from irreverence.

irreversible, ir-re-vĕrs'i-bl, *a.* not reversible: that cannot be recalled.

irrevocable, ir-rev'o-ka-bl, *a.* that cannot be recalled.—*adv.* **irrev'ocably.**

irrigate, ir'i-gāt, *v. t.* to water: to wet or moisten: to cause water to flow upon.—*a.* **irr'igable,** capable of being irrigated.—*n.* **irrigā'tion,** a method of

producing or increasing fertility in soils by an artificial supply of water.

irritate, ir'i-tāt, *v. t.* to make angry: to provoke: to excite heat and redness in.—*n.* **irritabil'ity,** the quality of being easily irritated.—*a.* **irr'itable,** that may be irritated: easily provoked.—*n.* **irr'itableness.**—*adv.* **irr'itably.**—*n.* **irr'itancy,** the state of being irritant.—*a.* **irr'itant,** irritating.—*n.* that which causes irritation.—*n.* **irritā'tion,** act of irritating or exciting: excitement.

irruption, ir-rup'shun, *n.* a breaking or bursting in: a sudden invasion.

is, iz, third pers. sing. pres. of *be.*

Ishmaelite, ish'mā-el-īt, *n.* one like Ishmael (Gen. xvi. 12), at war with society.—*a.* **Ishmaelī'tish.**

Islam, iz'lam, Islamism, iz'lam-izm, *n.* the Mohammedan religion: the whole Mohammedan world.

island, ī'land, *n.* one of the tracts of land surrounded with water: a large floating mass.—*n.* **islander** (ī'land-ĕr).

isobar, ī'so-bär, *n.* an imaginary line connecting places on the earth where the mean height of the barometer at sea-level is the same.—*a.* **isobaromet'ric.**

isolate, ī'so-lāt, or is'o-lāt, *v. t.* to place in a detached situation, like an island.—*n.* **isolā'tion.**

isothermal, ī-so-thĕr'mal, *a.* having an equal degree of heat.—*n.* **i'sotherm,** an imaginary line connecting places on the earth which have the same mean annual temperature.

Israelite, iz'ra-el-īt, *n.* a descendant of Israel or Jacob: a Jew.—*adjs.* **Israelit'ic, Israelīt'ish,** pertaining to the Israelites or Jews.

issue, ish'ū, *v. i.* to go, flow, or come out: to proceed, as from a source: to spring: to be produced: (*law*) to come to a point in fact or law: to terminate. —*v. t.* to send out: to put into circulation: to give out for use.—*n.* a going or flowing out: act of sending out: that which flows or passes out: fruit of the body, children: produce, profits: circulation, as of bank-notes: publication, as of a newspaper: a giving out for use: ultimate result, consequence: (*law*) the point of fact in dispute which is submitted to a jury.—*ns.* **iss'uance,** act of giving out, promulgation; **iss'uer,** one who issues or emits.

isthmus, ist'mus, *n.* a narrow neck of land connecting two larger portions.—*a.* **isth'mian,** pertaining to an isthmus.

it, it, *pron.* the thing spoken of.

Italian, i-tal'yan, **Italic,** i-tal'ik, *a.* of or relating to Italy or its people.—*n.* a native of Italy: the language of Italy.

italics, i-tal'iks, *n. pl.* a kind of types which *slope to the right* (as in the last four words).

itch, ich, *n.* an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin: an eruptive disease in the skin: a constant teasing desire.—*v. i.* to have an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin: to have a constant, teasing desire.—*n.* **itch'iness.**—*a.* **itch'y,** pertaining to or affected with itch.—**itching palm,** a greed for gain.

item, ī'tem, *adv.* likewise: also.—*n.* a separate article or particular.

iterate, it'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* to do again: to repeat—in modern usage replaced by the verb reiterate.—*n.* **iterā'tion,** repetition.

itinerant, ī-tin'ĕr-ant, *a.* making journeys from place to place: traveling. —*n.* one who travels from place to place: —*adv.* **itin'erantly.**—*a.* **itin'erary,** traveling: done on a journey.—*n.* a register of travels: a guide-book.

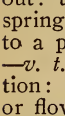
its, its, *poss. pron.* the possessive of *it.*

itself, it-self', *pron.* the neuter reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

ivory, ī'vo-ri, *n.* the hard, white substance composing the tusks of the elephant and of the sea-horse.

ivy, ī'vi, *n.* a creeping evergreen plant on trees and walls.

izzard, iz'ärd, *n.* an old name for the last letter of the alphabet (z).



j, jā, the tenth letter in our alphabet, developed from I, the initial form *j* being specialized to denote the consonantal sound.

jabber, jab'ĕr, *v. i.* to gabble or talk rapidly and indistinctly: to chatter.

Jack, jak, *n.* used as a familiar name or diminutive of John: a sailor: (j-) any instrument serving to supply the place of a boy or helper, as a boot*jack* for taking off boots: a screw for raising heavy weights, etc.: the male of some

animals: a flag displayed from the bowsprit of a ship: a coat of mail: (*coll.*) a knave in cards.

jackal, jak'awl, *n.* a wild, gregarious animal closely allied to the dog: a tool, a parasite.

jackanapes, jak'a-nāps, *n.* an impudent fellow: a coxcomb.

jackass, jak'as, *n.* the male of the ass: a blockhead.

jackdaw, jak'daw, *n.* a species of crow.

jacket, jak'et, *n.* a short coat.

Jacobite, jak'o-bīt, *n.* an adherent of James II. of England and his descendants.

jacqueminot, jak'mi-nō, *n.* a deep-red hybrid perpetual rose.

jactation, jak-tā'shun, *n.* act of throwing: extreme restlessness in disease: boasting.

jaculation, jak-ū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of throwing or hurling, as a dart.—*v. t.* **jac'ulate,** to dart, throw.

jade, jād, *n.* a mare, esp. an old and sorry one: a worthless nag: a woman—in contempt or irony.—*v. t.* to tire.

jade, jād, *n.* a dark-green stone used for ornamental purposes.

jag, jag, *n.* a notch: a ragged protuberance: (*bot.*) a cleft or division.—*v. t.* to cut into notches.—*adjs.* **jag'ged, jag'gy,** notched, rough-edged, uneven.

jag, jag, *n.* a load: a quantity: as much liquor as one can carry.

jaguar, jag'ū-ār, or jag-wär, *n.* a powerful beast of prey, allied to the leopard, found in South America.

Jah, jā, *n.* Jehovah. [Heb.]

jail, jāl, *n.* a prison.—*ns.* **jail'-bird,** one who is or has been confined in jail; **jail'er,** one who has charge of a jail or of prisoners: a turnkey.

jalap, jal'ap, *n.* the purgative root of a plant, first brought from *Jalapa.*

jam, jam, *n.* a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar.

jam, jam, *v. t.* to press or squeeze tight.—*n.* a crush, squeeze.

jamb, jam, *n.* the sidepiece or post of a door, fireplace, etc.

jamboree, jam-bō'rē, *n.* in euchre, a lone hand of the 5 highest cards; (*slang*) a boisterous frolic, a spree.

jangle, jang'l, *v. i.* to sound discordantly as in wrangling: to wrangle or quarrel.—*v. t.* to cause to sound harshly.

janitor, jan'i-tor, *n.* a doorkeeper: a porter: caretaker of a building.

janizary, jan'i-zar-i, *n.* a soldier of the old Turkish foot-guards.

January, jan'ū-ar-i, *n.* the first month of the year.

Jap, jap, *n.* and *a.* (*coll.*) for **Japanese',** of or belonging to *Japan*: the language of Japan: a native of Japan.

japan, ja-pan', *v. t.* to varnish after the manner of the **Japanese',** or people of *Japan*: to make black and glossy.—*n.* work japanned: the varnish or lacquer used in japanning.

jar, jär, *v. i.* to make a harsh discordant sound: to clash: to quarrel: to be inconsistent.—*v. t.* to shake.—*n.* a harsh rattling sound: clash of interests or opinions: discord.—*adv.* **jar'ringly.**

jar, jär, *n.* an earthen or glass bottle with a wide mouth: a measure.

jar, jär, *n.* a turn, used only in the phrase, 'on the jar', ajar. [See *ajar.*]

jardinière, zhär-dē-nyär', *n.* a vessel for the display of flowers.

jargon, jär'gon, *n.* confused talk.

jasmine, jasmin, jas'min, **jessamine,** jes'a-min, *n.* a genus of plants, many species of which have very fragrant flowers.

jasper, jas'pēr, *n.* a precious stone, being a hard silicious mineral of various colors.—*adjs.* **jaspid'ean, jaspid'eous.**

jaundice, jän'dis, *n.* a disease, characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, etc., caused by bile.—*a.* **jaun'diced,** affected with jaundice: prejudiced.

jaunt, jänt, *v. i.* to go from place to place: to make an excursion.—*n.* an excursion: a ramble.

jaunty, jänt'i, *a.* airy: showy: finical.

javelin, jav'lin, *n.* a spear meant to be hurled.

jaw, jaw, *n.* the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are set: the mouth: anything like a jaw: (*slang*) talkativeness, scolding.—*v. i.* (*slang*) to scold.

jay, jā, *n.* a bird of the crow family with gay plumage: an indifferent actor, a stupid chattering fellow.

jealous, jel'us, *a.* suspicious of or incensed at rivalry: anxious to defend the honor of.—*adv.* **jeal'ously.**—*n.* **jeal'ousy.**

jean, jān, *n.* a twilled cotton cloth.

jeer, jēr, *v. t.* to make sport of: to treat with derision.—*v. i.* to scoff: to de-

ride: to make a mock of.—*n.* a railing remark: biting jest: mockery.

Jehovah, je-hō'va, *n.* the eternal or self-existent Being, the chief Hebrew name of the Deity.—*a.* **Jehovist'ic.**

jehu, jē'hū, *n.* (*coll.*) a hack or cab driver. [A reference to 2 Kings, ix. 20.]

jejune, je-jön, *a.* empty: void of interest: barren. [L. *jejunus,* hungry.]

jelly, jel'i, *n.* anything gelatinous: the juice of fruit boiled with sugar.

jenny, jen'i, *n.* a female bird, a wren: a female ass: a spinning-jenny.

jeopardy, jep'ard-i, *n.* hazard, danger.—*vs. t.* **jeop'ard, jeop'ardize,** to put in jeopardy.—*a.* **jeop'ardous.**

jeremiad, jer-e-mī'ad, *n.* a lamentation: a tale of grief: a doleful story.

jerk, jĕrk, *v. t.* to throw with a quick effort: to give a sudden movement to.—*n.* a short, sudden movement: a striking against with a sudden motion.

jerk, jĕrk, *v. t.* to cure by drying in the sun, as meat.—*n.* meat cut into thin pieces and dried in the sun.

jersey, jĕr'zi, *n.* the finest part of wool: combed wool: a close-fitting woolen shirt or vest.

jest, jest, *n.* something ludicrous: a joke: something uttered in sport: object of laughter.—*v. i.* to make a jest.—*n.* **jest'er,** one who jests: a buffoon.

Jesuit, jez'ū-it, *n.* a member of the famous religious order, the Society of *Jesus,* founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola: a crafty or insidious person, an intriguer.—*adjs.* **Jesuit'ic, -al.**

jet, jet, *n.* a rich black variety of mineral coal, very hard and compact, taking a brilliant polish, used for ornaments.

jet, jet, *n.* a spouting stream: a spout at the end of a gas-pipe emitting the flame.—*v. t.* to throw out, shoot forth.

jetsam, jet'sam, *n.* the throwing of goods overboard to lighten a vessel: the goods so thrown away, which remain under water (see **flotsam**)—Also **jet'som, jet'son, jet'tison.**—*v. t.* **jet'tison,** to throw overboard, as goods, in time of danger.

jetty, jet'i, *n.* a projection: a kind of pier.

Jew, jö, *n.* an inhabitant of Judea: a Hebrew or Israelite:—*fem.* **Jew'ess.**—*v. t.* and *v. i.* (*coll.*) to overreach: cheat.

jewel, jö'el, *n.* a precious stone: an ornament of precious stones, worn as a decoration: anything or any one highly valued.—*v. t.* to dress or adorn with jewels: to fit with a jewel:—*pr. p.* jew'eling; *pa. p.* jew'eled, in a watch, having pivot-holes of garnets or any other jewels.

Jezebel, jez'e-bel, *n.* a bold and vicious woman, a virago.

jib, jib, *n.* a triangular sail borne in front of the foremast in a ship.—*v. t.* **jībe,** to shift (a boom sail) from one tack to the other: (*coll.*) to agree: to work together in harmony.—*v. i.* **jib,** to move restively, as a horse.

jiffy, jif'fi, *n.* (*coll.*) an instant.

jig, jig, *n.* a quick, lively tune: a quick dance suited to the tune.

jigger, jig'gĕr, *n.* a corruption of *chigoe.*

jigger, jig'gĕr, *n.* anything that jigs: one of many kinds of subsidiary appliances, as an apparatus for separating ores by jolting in sieves in water, a simple potter's wheel, etc.

Jill, jil, *n.* a young woman, often associated with *Jack.*

jilt, jilt, *n.* a woman who encourages a lover and then rejects him.—*v. t.* to encourage and then discard a lover.

jingle, jing'l, *n.* a clinking sound: that which makes a rattling sound: a correspondence of sounds.

jingo, jing'gō, *n.* a name used in the expletive, 'By jingo': an advocate of war, esp. in times of peace.—*adjs.* **jing'o, jing'oish.**—*n.* **jing'oism.**

jinrikisha, jin-rik'i-shä, *n.* a small two-wheeled hooded carriage drawn by men.

jiu-jitsu, jū'-jit'sö, *n.* (*lit.*) 'muscle-breaking', an ancient Japanese system of wrestling or conquering with the hands.

job, job, *n.* a sudden stroke or stab with a pointed instrument.—*v. t.* to strike or stab suddenly:—*pr. p.* job'bing; *pa. p.* jobbed.

job, job, *n.* any piece of work, esp. of a trifling or temporary nature: miscellaneous printing-work: any undertaking with a view to profit: a mean transaction.—*a.* of a particular job or transaction, assigned to a special use: bought or sold lumped together.—*v. i.* to work at jobs: to buy and sell as a broker: to hire or let out by the week or month, esp. horses.—*ns.* **job'ber,** one who jobs: one who buys and sells, as

a broker or middleman: one who engages in a mean lucrative affair; **job'bery**, jobbing: unfair means employed to procure some private end.

Job, jōb, *n.* a monument of patience.

jockey, jok'i, *n.* a man or boy who rides horses in a race: a horse-dealer: one who takes undue advantage in business.—*v. t.* to jostle by riding against.

jocose, jo-kōs', *a.* full of jokes: humorous: merry.—*adv.* **jocose'ly.**

jocular, jok'ū-lar, *a.* given to jokes: humorous: droll: laughable.

jocund, jok'und, *a.* in a jocose humor: merry: cheerful: pleasant.

jog, jog, *v. t.* to shake: to push with the elbow or hand: to stimulate, stir up, as the memory.—*v. i.* to move by jogs: to travel slowly.—*n.* a slight shake.

joggle, jog'l, *v. t.* to jog or shake slightly: to jostle.—*v. i.* to shake.

join, join, *v. t.* to connect: to unite: to associate: to add or annex.—*v. i.* to be connected with: to grow together: to be in close contact: to unite (*with*).—*ns.* **join'er**, one who joins or unites: a carpenter; **join'ery**, the art of the joiner; **join'ing**, the act of joining: a seam: a joint; **joint**, a joining: the place where or mode in which two or more things join: a knot: a hinge: a seam: a low resort: an opium-den: the place where two bones are joined: united, or combined: shared among more than one.—*v. t.* to unite by joints: to fit closely: to provide with joints: to cut into joints, as an animal.—*v. i.* to fit like joints.—*a.* **joint'ed**, having joints.—*n.* **joint'ure**, property joined to or settled on a woman at marriage to be enjoyed after her husband's death.

joist, joist, *n.* the timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed.—*v. t.* to fit with joists.

joke, jōk, *n.* a jest: a witticism: something witty or sportive.

jolly, jol'i, *a.* merry: expressing or exciting mirth, jovial: comely, robust.

jolt, jōlt, *v. i.* to shake with sudden jerks.—*v. t.* to shake with a sudden shock.—*n.* a sudden jerk.

Jonah, jō'nä, *n.* an unlucky passenger on shipboard or elsewhere: a hoodoo.

jonquil, jon'kwil, *n.* a name given to certain species of narcissus.

jostle, jos'l, *v. t.* to joust or strike against: to drive against.

jot, jot, *n.* the least quantity assignable.—*v. t.* to set down briefly: to make a memorandum of.—*n.* **jot'ting**, a memorandum.

joule, jöl, *n.* the practical unit of electrical energy.

journal, jĕr'nal, *n.* a daily register or diary: a book containing an account of each day's transactions: a newspaper published daily or otherwise.

journal, jĕr'nal, *n.* (*mech.*) that part of a shaft or axle which rests in the bearings.

journey, jĕr'ni, *n.* any travel: tour: excursion.—*v. i.* **jour'ney**, to travel.

jovial, jō'vi-al, *a.* joyous: full of mirth and happiness.—*ns.* **Jove**, Jupiter; **jovial'ity**, **jō'vialness**, quality of being jovial.

joy, joi, *n.* gladness: rapture, mirth: the cause of joy.—*v. i.* to rejoice: to be glad: to exult.—*a.* **joy'ful**, very glad, happy, or merry.—*adv.* **joy'fully.**—*n.* **joy'fulness.**—*a.* **joy'less**, not giving joy.—*adv.* **joy'lessly.**—*n.* **joy'lessness.**—*a.* **joy'ous**, full of joy, or merriment.—*adv.* **joy'ously.**—*n.* **joy'ousness.**—**joy-rid'er**, *n.* a reckless automobile driver.

jubilant, jö'bi-lant, *a.* shouting for joy: rejoicing: uttering songs of triumph.—*adv.* **ju'bilantly.**—*v. i.* **ju'bilate**, to exult, rejoice.—*n.* **jubilā'tion.**

jubilee, jö'bi-lē, *n.* the celebration of a fiftieth anniversary: any season of great public joy and festivity.

Judaic, -al, jö-dā'ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to the Jews.—*adv.* **Judā'ically.**—*ns.* **Ju'daism**, the doctrines and rites of the Jews: conformity to the Jewish rites.

judge, juj, *v. i.* to hear and decide: to pass sentence: to compare facts to determine the truth: to form or pass an opinion: to distinguish.—*v. t.* to hear and determine authoritatively: to sentence: to decide the merits of: to be censorious towards: to consider.—*n.* one who judges: a civil officer who hears and settles any cause: an arbitrator.

judicature, jö'di-kā-tūr, *n.* power of dispensing justice by legal trial: jurisdiction: a tribunal.

judicial, jö-dish'al, *a.* pertaining to a judge or court of justice.

judiciary, jö-dish'i-ar-i, *n.* the judges taken collectively.—*a.* pertaining to the courts of law: passing judgment.

judicious, jö-dish'us, *a.* according to

sound judgment: possessing sound judgment: discreet.—*adv.* **judic'iously.**

jug, jug, *n.* a large vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth, for liquids: a jail.—*v. t.* to boil or stew as in a jug: to put in jail.

juggle, jug'l, *v. i.* to joke or jest: to amuse by sleight-of-hand: to conjure: to practise artifice or imposture.—*n.* a trick by sleight-of-hand: an imposture.

jugular, jö'gū-lar, *a.* pertaining to the collar-bone, which joins the neck and shoulders.—*n.* one of the large veins on each side of the neck.

juice, jös, *n.* the sap of vegetables: the fluid part of animal bodies.

julep, jö'lep, *n.* a pleasant liquid medicine in which nauseous medicines are taken: a drink of spirituous liquor, sugar, pounded ice, and mint.

Julian, jöl'yan, *a.* pertaining to *Julius* Cæsar.

julienne, zhü-li-en', *n.* a clear soup, with shredded herbs.

July, jö'lī, *n.* the seventh month of the year—from Caius *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in it.

jumble, jum'bl, *v. t.* to mix confusedly: to throw together without order.—*v. i.* to be mixed together confusedly.—*n.* a confused mixture.

jumbo, jum'bō, *n.* a colossus.—*a.* huge, colossal.

jump, jump, *v. i.* to spring upward, or forward, or both: to bound: to pass to as by a leap: to agree, coincide (*with*).—*v. t.* to pass by a leap: to skip over: to abscond to escape payment of (bail): to seize without title, as a mining claim.

junction, jungk'shun, *n.* a joining, a union or combination: place or point of union.

juncture, jungk'tūr, *n.* a joining, a union: a critical or important point of time.

June, jön, *n.* the sixth month.

jungle, jung'gl, *n.* land covered with thick brushwood, etc.

junior, jön'yĕr, *a.* younger: less advanced.—*n.* one younger or less advanced.—*n.* **junior'ity.**

juniper, jö'ni-pēr, *n.* an evergreen shrub, the berries of which are used in making gin.

junk, jungk, *n.* pieces of old cordage: scraps of all kinds: refuse: salt meat supplied to vessels for long voyages.

junket, jung'ket, *n.* a feast or merry-making, a picnic, a spree.—*v. i.* to feast, banquet, take part in a picnic or spree.

Jupiter, jö'pi-tēr, *n.* the chief god among the Romans—also **Jove:** the largest and, next to Venus, the brightest of the planets.

jurisdiction, jö-ris-dik'shun, *n.* legal authority: extent of power: district over which any authority extends.

jurisprudence, jö-ris-prö'dens, *n.* the science or knowledge of law.

jurist, jö'rist, *n.* one who is versed in the science of law.

jury, jö'ri, *n.* a body of men, selected and sworn, as prescribed by law, to declare the truth on evidence before them: a committee for deciding prizes at a public exhibition.—*ns.* **ju'ror,** one who serves on a jury—also **ju'ryman.**

jurymast, jö'ri-mast, *n.* a temporary mast raised instead of one lost.

just, just, *a.* lawful: upright: exact: regular: true: righteous.—*adv.* precisely, almost exactly, very lately, barely.—*adv.* **just'ly.**—*n.* **just'ness,** equity:

justice, jus'tis, *n.* quality of being just: integrity: impartiality: desert: retribution: a judge: a magistrate.

justify, jus'ti-fī, *v. t.* to make just: to prove or show to be just or right: to vindicate: to absolve.—*a.* **justifī'able,** that may be justified or defended.—*adv.* **justifī'ably.**—*n.* **justificā'tion,** vindication: absolution: a plea of sufficient reason for.

jut, jut, *v. i.* to project:—*pr. p.* jut'ting; *pa. p.* jut'ted.

jute, jöt, *n.* the fiber of an Indian plant resembling hemp.

juvenile, jö've-nīl, or -nil, *a.* young: pertaining or suited to youth: puerile.—*n.* a young person: a book written for such: an actor who plays youthful parts.

juxtaposition, juks-ta-pō-zish'un, *n.* a placing or being placed near.

K, kā, the eleventh letter in our alphabet, its sound that of the sharp guttural mute, formed by raising the tongue to the back of the palate. It is silent when found before *n*, as in *knife, knee*.

kaiser, kī'zēr, *n.* an emperor, esp. of the German Empire.

kale, kail, kāl', *n.* a cabbage with open curled leaves, cabbage generally.

kaleidoscope, ka-lī'do-skōp, *n.* an optical instrument exhibiting an endless variety of beautiful colors and forms.

kalsomine, a form of *calcimine*, which see under **calcium.**

kangaroo, kang-gar-ö', *n.* a large marsupial mammal of Australia, with very long hind-legs and great power of leaping. [Native Australian name.]

kaolin, kā'o-lin, *n.* white or China clay, from which porcelain is made.

karob, kar'ob, *n.* among goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

katydid, kā-ti-did', *n.* an insect akin to the grasshopper. [Imit. of its note.]

kedge, kej, *n.* a small anchor for keeping a ship steady, and for warping the ship.—*v. t.* to move by means of a kedge, to warp.

keel, kēl, *n.* the part of a ship extending along the bottom from stem to stern, and supporting the whole frame: a ship generally.—*v. t.* or *v. i.* to turn keel upwards.—*a.* **keeled** (*bot.*), keel-shaped: having a prominence on the back.—*v. t.* **keel'haul,** to punish by hauling under the keel of a ship by ropes from the one side to the other: to reprimand roughly.

keelson, kelson, kel'sun, *n.* an inner keel placed right over the outer keel of a ship.

keen, kēn, *a.* eager: sharp, having a fine edge: piercing: acute of mind: penetrating: intense.—*adv.* **keen'ly.**

keep, kēp, *v. t.* to have the care of: to guard: to maintain: to manage: to have in one's service: to hold for one's own use or enjoyment: to remain in: to adhere to: to practise: not to lose: to maintain hold upon: to restrain from departure: to preserve in a certain state: to maintain: to fulfil.—*v. i.* to remain in any position or state: to remain fresh: to last or endure: to continue: to adhere:—*pr. p.* keep'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* kept.—*n.* that which keeps or protects: subsistence: food: the innermost and strongest part of a castle, the donjon: a stronghold.—*ns.* **keep'er,** an attendant, manager, owner: socket, guard-ring.

keg, keg, *n.* a small cask or barrel.

kennel, ken'el, *n.* a house for dogs: a pack of hounds: the hole of a fox, etc.

keno, kē'nō, *n.* a game of chance.

kentledge, kent'lej, *n.* pig-iron laid in a ship's hold for ballast.

kept, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *keep.*

kerchief, kēr'chif, *n.* any loose cloth used in dress: (*orig.*) a square piece of cloth worn by women to cover the head.—*v. t.* to cover or dress with a kerchief.

kermess, kēr'mes, *n.* a wake or fair in the Low Countries: an entertainment in imitation of this.—Also **kirmess.**

kernel, kēr'nel, *n.* anything in a husk or shell: the substance in the shell of a nut: the important part of anything.

kerosene, ker'o-sēn, *n.* an oil obtained from bituminous coal, used for lamps.

kersey, kēr'zi, *n.* a coarse woolen cloth.

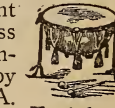
kerseymere, kēr'zi-mēr, *n.* twilled cloth of the finest wools.

kestrel, kes'trel, *n.* a small species of falcon.

ketch, kech, *n.* a small two-masted vessel. [Corr. from Turk. *qaiq*, a boat, whence Fr. *caïque.*]

ketchup, kech'up, *n.* a sauce flavored with mushrooms, tomatoes, etc.—Also **catch'up, cat'sup.**

kettle, ket'l, *n.* a vessel of metal, for heating or boiling liquids.—*n.* **kett'le-drum,** a musical instrument consisting of a hollow brass hemisphere with a parchment head, sounded by drumsticks: a tea-party. [A. S. *cetel;* Ger. *kessel,* Goth. *katils;* all perh. from L. *catillus,* dim. of *catinus,* a deep cooking-vessel.]


Kettledrum.

key, kē, *n.* an instrument for shutting or opening a lock: that by which something is screwed or turned: the middle stone of an arch: a piece of wood let into another piece crosswise to prevent warping: (*mus.*) one of the small levers in musical instruments for producing

notes: the fundamental note of a piece of music: that which explains a mystery.

key, kē, *n.* a low island near the coast.

khaki, kä'ki, *a.* dust-colored.—*n.* a light tan or drab cloth.

khan, kan, *n.* an Eastern inn, a caravansary.

khan, kan, *n.* in North Asia, a prince or chief: in Persia, a governor.

khedive, ked-ēv', *n.* the title since 1867 of the viceroy or ruler of Egypt.

kick, kik, *v. t.* to hit with the foot.—*v. i.* to thrust out the foot with violence: to show opposition or resistance: (of a gun) to recoil violently.—*n.* a blow with the foot: the turn of kicking the ball at football: the recoil of a gun.

kid, kid, *n.* a young goat: (*slang*) a child, esp. a boy: (*pl.*) gloves of kid leather.

kidnap, kid'nap, *v. t.* to steal, as a human being:—*pr. p.* kid'napping; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* kid'napped.

kidney, kid'ni, *n.* one of two flattened glands, on each side of the loins, which secrete the urine: sort or kind.

kill, kil, *v. t.* to put to death, to slay: to nullify or neutralize, to weaken or dilute, to render inactive: to reject, discard: to fascinate, overcome.—*n.* the act of killing, as game.—*p. a.* **kill'ing,** depriving of life: destructive: deadly, irresistible: completely fascinating.

kiln, kil, *n.* a large oven in which grain, bricks, hops, etc., are dried: bricks placed for burning.

kilogram, kilogramme, kil'o-gram, *n.* a French measure of weight, equal to 1000 grammes, or 2.2 lb. avoirdupois.

kilometer, kil'o-mē-tr, *n.* a French measure, being 1000 meters, or nearly ⅝ of a mile.

kilt, kilt, *n.* a kind of short petticoat or plaited skirt.

kin, kin, *n.* persons of the same family: relatives: relationship: affinity.

kind, kīnd, *n.* those of kin, a race: sort or species, a particular variety: nature: style, method of action, character: produce, goods as distinguished from money.—*a.* disposed to do good to others: benevolent.

kindergarten, kin'dĕr-gär'tn, *n.* an infant school on Froebel's principle (1826), in which object-lessons and games figure.

kindle, kin'dl, *v. t.* to set fire to: to light: to inflame, as the passions: to provoke: to excite to action.—*v. i.* to take fire: to begin to be excited.

kindly, kīnd'li, *a.* natural: benevolent.

kindred, kin'dred, *n.* relationship by blood, less properly by marriage: relatives.—*a.* related: congenial.

kine, kīn, *n. pl.* (*B.*) cows.

kinematograph, kin-e-mat'o-graf, *n.* an arrangement by which a numerous series of photographs, taken at rapid intervals, and representing some moving scene, is shown on a screen at the same rapid rate at which they were taken, giving a moving representation of the original scene—less correct but common form, **cinemat'ograph** (sin-).

kinetics, ki-net'iks, *n.* the science of the action of force in producing or changing motion.—*a.* **kinet'ic.**—*ns.* **kinet'ograph,** same as **kinematograph; kinet'oscope,** an instrument for illustrating the production of kinematic curves; also same as **kinematograph.**

king, king, *n.* the chief ruler of a nation: a monarch: a playing-card having the picture of a king: the most important piece in chess: a crowned man in draughts: one who is pre-eminent among his fellows.—*n.* **king'dom,** the territory of a king: government: a region.

kink, kingk, *n.* a twist in a string, rope, etc.—also **kink'le.**—*v. i.* and *v. t.* to twist.—*a.* **kink'y,** full of kinks: woolly: crochety.

kinsfolk, kinz'fōk, *n.* folk or people kindred or related to one another.

kip, kip, *n.* the skin of a young animal.

kipper, kip'er, *n.* a salmon split open, seasoned, and dried.—*v. t.* to cure or preserve, as a salmon or haddock.

kismet, kis'met, *n.* fate, destiny.

kiss, kis, *v. t.* to press one's lips to in affection or reverence: to touch gently: to collide (of two billiard-balls).—*v. i.* to salute with the lips.—*n.* a salute with the lips.

kit, kit, *n.* a small wooden tub: the outfit of necessaries of a soldier, sailor, or mechanic.

kitchen, kich'en, *n.* a room where food is cooked.

kite, kīt, *n*, a rapacious bird of the hawk kind: a light frame covered with paper for flying in the air: a light and lofty sail: a mere paper credit.

kith, kith, *n.* kindred, acquaintance, obsolete except in the phrase **kith and kin**, acquaintances and relatives.

kitten, kit'n, *n.* a young cat.—*a.* **kitt'enish**, frolicsome.

kleptomania, klep-to-mā'ni-a, *n.* a mania for stealing: a morbid impulse to secrete things.—*n.* **kleptomā'niac.**

knack, nak, *n.* a petty contrivance: a toy: a nice trick: dexterity, adroitness.

knapsack, nap'sak, *n.* a provision-sack: a case for necessaries borne by soldiers and travelers.

knave, nāv, *n.* a false, deceitful fellow: a villain.

knead, nēd, *v. t.* to work and press together into a mass, as flour into dough: to operate upon in massage.

knee, nē, *n.* the joint between the thigh and shin bones: a piece of timber or metal like a bent knee.

kneel, nēl, *v. i.* to bend the knee: to rest or fall on the knee:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* kneeled, knelt.

knell, nel, *n.* the stroke of a bell: the sound of a bell at a death or funeral.

knelt, nelt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *kneel.*

knew, nū, *pa. t.* of *know.*

knickerbockers, nik-ēr-bok'ērz, *n. pl.* loose breeches gathered in at the knee.

knickknack, nik'nak, *n.* a trifle or toy.

knife, nīf, *n.* an instrument for cutting: a sword or dagger:—*pl.* **knives** (nīvz).—*v. t.* to stab with a knife: to try to defeat (a political candidate) by a treacherous attack.

knight, nīt, *n.* one of gentle birth and bred to arms, admitted in feudal times to a certain honorable military rank: a champion.

knit, nit, *v. t.* to tie together: to unite into network by needles: to unite closely, to draw together: to contract.—*v. i.* to interweave with needles: to grow together:—*pr. p.* knit'ting; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* knit'ted or knit.

knives, *pl.* of *knife.*

knob, nob, *n.* a hard protuberance.

knock, nok, *v. i.* to strike with something hard or heavy: to drive or be driven against: to strike for admittance: to rap.—*v. t.* to strike: to drive against: to oppose, to criticize harshly.—*n.* a sudden stroke: a rap.—*a.* **knock'-down**, such as to overthrow: made so as to be easily taken apart.—*ns.* **knock'er**, one who knocks: a hammer suspended to a door for making a knock.

knoll, nōl, *n.* a round hillock: the top of a hill.

knop, nop, *n.* (*B.*) a knob, a bud.

knot, not, *n.* a bunch of threads or the like entangled or twisted: an interlacement of parts of a cord, etc., drawn tight: a piece of ribbon, lace, etc., folded or tied in some particular form: anything like a knot in form.

know, nō, *v. t.* to be informed of: to be assured of: to be acquainted with: to recognize.—*v. i.* to possess knowledge:—*pr. p.* knōwing; *pa. t.* knew (nū); *pa. p.* known (nōn.)—*a.* **know'ing**, intelligent: skilful: cunning.—*adv.* **know'ingly.**

knowledge, nol'ej, *n.* assured belief: that which is known: information, instruction: enlightenment, learning.

knub, nub, *n.* a knob, a small lump: the waste or refuse of silk-cocoons.

knuckle, nuk'l, *n.* projecting joint of the fingers: (*cook.*) the knee-joint of a calf or pig.—*v. i.* to bend the fingers.

kodak, kō'dak, *n.* a small portable photographic camera. [Trade name.]

kola, kō'lä, *n.* an African tree whose nuts or seeds have stimulant properties.

kopje, kop'je (i) [S. Afr. D.] *n.* a hill or hillock with steep sides and flat top.

Koran, kō'rän, *n.* the Mohammedan Scriptures: Alkoran.—*a.* **Koran'ic.**

kosher, kō'shēr, *a.* pure, clean, according to the Jewish ordinances—as of meat killed and prepared by Jews.

kotow, kō-tow', *n.* the Chinese ceremony of prostration.—*v. i.* to perform that ceremony, to abase oneself.

kremlin, krem'lin, *n.* a citadel, specially that of Moscow. [Russ. *kremli.*]

kreutzer, kroit'zēr, *n.* a small copper coin of Austria.

krypton, krip'ton, *n.* a chemical element existing in the atmosphere.

kudos, kū'dos, *n.* credit, fame, generally used jocularly. [Gr.]

Kuklux, kū'kluks, or **Kuklux Klan,** a secret organization in several Southern states after the Civil War.

kumiss, koumiss, kö'mis, *n.* a Kalmuck intoxicating beverage made from the soured and fermented milk of mares: an artificial Western imitation of the same. [Russ.,—Tartar.]

kümmel, küm'el, *n.* a liqueur flavored with cumin and caraway seeds. [Ger.]

kymograph, kī'mō-graf, *n.* an instrument for measuring the pressure of fluids, esp. of blood in a blood-vessel.

kyriologic, -al, kir-i-o-loj'ik, -al, *a.* denoting objects by alphabetical characters or conventional signs.

L, el, the twelfth letter in our alphabet, correctly designated as a front palatal.

la, lä, *interj.* lo! see! behold! ah! indeed!—*n.* (*mus.*) in solmization, the syllable used for the sixth tone of the scale.

labarum, lab'a-rum, *n.* a Roman military standard adopted as the imperial standard after Constantine's conversion.

labefaction, lab-e-fak'shun, *n.* a weakening decay.—*v. t.* **lab'efy,** to impair.

label, lā'bel, *n.* a small slip of writing, etc., affixed to anything to denote its contents, ownership, etc.—*v. t.* to affix a label to: to describe by or on a label:—*pr. p.* lā'beling; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* lā'beled.

labial, lā'bi-al, *a.* pertaining to the lips: formed by the lips.—*n.* a sound formed by the lips: a letter representing a sound formed either by both the lips, or by the upper lip and under teeth.

laboratory, lab'or-a-tor-i, *n.* a chemist's workroom.

labor, labour, lā'bër, *n.* toil or exertion, esp. when fatiguing: work: pains: duties: a task requiring hard work: the pangs of childbirth.—*v. i.* to undergo labor: to work: to take pains: to be oppressed: to move slowly: to be in travail: (*naut.*) to pitch and roll heavily.—*a.* **labō'rious,** full of labor: toilsome: wearisome: devoted to labor: industrious.—*adv.* **labō'riously.**—*n.* **labō'riousness.**—*a.* **lā'bored,** bearing marks of labor or effort in the execution.—*ns.* **lā'borer,** one who labors.

labyrinth, lab'i-rinth, *n.* a place full of inextricable windings: an arrangement of tortuous passages in which it is difficult to find the way out: an inexplicable difficulty, a perplexity.

lac, lak, *n.* the term used in India for 100,000 rupees.—Also **lakh.**

lac, lak, *n.* a dark-red transparent resin, produced on the twigs of trees by the lac insect, used in dyeing.

lace, lās, *n.* a string for fastening: an ornamental openwork fabric of linen, cotton, silk, or gold and silver threads.—*v. t.* to fasten with a lace: to adorn with lace: to streak: to mark with the lash: to intermix, as coffee with brandy, etc.: to intertwine.—*v. i.* to be fastened with a lace.

lacerate, las'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* to tear: to rend: to wound: to afflict.—*n.* **lacerā'tion,** act of lacerating: the rent made.

laches, läch'ēz, *n.* (*law*) negligence or undue delay, such as to disentitle a person to a certain remedy: any negligence.

lacing, lās'ing, *n.* a fastening with a lace or cord through eyelet holes.

lack, lak, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to want: to be in want: to be destitute of: to miss.

lackadaisical, lak-a-dā'zi-kal, *a.* affectedly pensive, sentimental.

lackey, lak'i, *n.* a menial attendant: a footman or footboy.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to pay servile attendance: to act as a footman.

laconic, -al, la-kon'ik, -al, *a.* expressing in few words: concise: pithy.

lacquer, lacker, lak'ĕr, *n.* a varnish made of lac and alcohol.—*v. t.* to cover with lacquer: to varnish.

lacrosse, la-kros', *n.* a Canadian game of ball, played by two sets of eleven, the ball passed by means of the **crosse,** a bent stick, 5—6 ft. long, with a shallow net at one end. [Fr.]

lacrymal, lak'ri-mal, *a.* of or pertaining to tears, secreting tears, as in 'lachrymal duct', the nasal duct.—*n.* one of the bones of the face, the *os unguis,* or nail-bone, in man.—*a.* **lac'rymary,** containing tears.

lacteal, lak'te-al, *a.* pertaining to or resembling milk: conveying chyle.—*n.* one of the absorbent vessels of the intestines which convey the chyle to the thoracic ducts.—*ns.* **lac'tāte**, a salt of lactic acid and a base; **lactā'tion**, the act of giving milk: the period of suckling.—*a.* **lac'tic**, pertaining to milk.—*ns.* **lactom'eter**, an instrument for measuring the quality of milk; **lac'tose**, a kind of sugar, obtained from milk by evaporating whey.

Lacteals and Adjacent Parts.

a, aorta; *b*, thoracic canal; *c*, lymphatic glands; *d*, radicals of the chyliferous vessels; *e*, intestine; *f*, mesentery; *g*, lacteals.

lad, lad, *n.* a boy: a youth:—*fem.* **lass.**—*n.* **lad'die**, a little lad: a boy.

ladder, lad'ĕr, *n.* a frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces, by which one may ascend a building, etc.: anything by which one ascends.

lade, lād, *v. t.* to burden: to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper.—*n.* **lad'ing**, the act of loading: that which is loaded: cargo: freight.

ladle, lād'l, *n.* a large spoon for lifting out liquid from a vessel.—*v. t.* to lift with a ladle.

lady, lā'di, *n.* the mistress of a house: a wife: (*Eng.*) a title of the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and of the daughters of earls and all higher ranks: a title given to any woman, esp. one of refined manners:—*pl.* **ladies.**

lag, lag, *a.* slack: sluggish: coming behind.—*n.* he who or that which comes behind.—*v. i.* to move or walk slowly: to loiter.—*a.* **lag'gard**, lagging: slow: backward.—*ns.* **lag'gard, lag'ger**, one who lags behind: a loiterer: an idler.

lager-beer, lä'ger-bēr, *n.* a kind of light beer very much used in Germany and the U. S.—Also **la'ger.**

lagoon, la-gön', *n.* a shallow pond.

laid, lād, *a.* put down, prostrate: pressed down. [Pa. t. and pa. p. of *lay*.]

lain, *pa. p.* of lie, to rest.

lair, lār, *n.* a lying-place, esp. the den or retreat of a wild beast.

laissez-faire, lās'ā-fār', *n.* a letting alone, a general principle of non-interference: the let-alone principle in government, business, etc.

laity, lā'i-ti, *n.* the people as distinct from the clergy. [See *lay*, a.]

lake, lāk, *n.* a deep red pigment or color. [Fr. *laque*. See *lac* (2).]

lake, lāk, *n.* a large body of water within land. [A. S. *lac*—L. *lacus*.]

lam, lam, *v. t.* to beat.

lama, lä'ma, *n.* a Buddhist priest.

lamb, lam, *n.* the young of a sheep: the flesh of the young sheep: one innocent and gentle as a lamb.

lambaste, lam-bāst', *v. t.* (*slang*) to beat or thrash severely.

lambent, lam'bent, *a.* moving about as if touching lightly: gliding over.

lambrequin, lam'bre-kin, *n.* a strip of cloth, leather, etc., used as a hanging drapery. [Fr.]

lame, lām, *a.* disabled in the limbs: hobbling: unsatisfactory: imperfect.—*v. t.* to make lame: to cripple: to render imperfect.—*adv.* **lame'ly.**—*n.* **lame'ness.**

lament, la-ment', *v. i.* to utter grief in outcries: to wail: to mourn.—*v. t.* to mourn for: to deplore.—*n.* sorrow expressed in cries: an elegy or mournful ballad.—*a.* **lam'entable**, deserving or expressing sorrow: sad: pitiful, despicable.—*adv.* **lam'entably.**—*n.* **lamentā'tion**, act of lamenting: audible expression of grief: wailing.—*p. a.* **lament'ed**, bewailed: mourned. [Fr. *lamenter*—L. *lamentari*.]

lamina, lam'i-na, *n.* a thin plate: a thin layer or coat lying over another.

lamp, lamp, *n.* a vessel for burning oil with a wick, and so giving light: a light of any kind.

lampoon, lam-pön', *n.* a personal satire in writing: low censure.—*v. t.* to assail with personal satire: to satirize.

lance, lans, *n.* a long shaft of wood, with a spear-head: the bearer of a lance.—*v. t.* to pierce with a lance: to open with a lancet.

lancet, lan'set, *n.* a surgical instrument used for opening veins, abscesses, etc: a high and narrow window, with an arch acutely pointed, often double or triple, common in the first half of the 13th century. [O. Fr. *lancette*, dim. of *lance*.]

Lancet Window.

lancinate, lan'sin-āt, *v. t.* to lacerate. —*n.* **lancinā'tion.** [L. *lancinare, -atum,* to tear.]

land, land, *n.* earth, the solid portion of the surface of the globe: a country: a district: soil: real estate: a nation or people.—*v. t.* to set on land or on shore. —*v. i.* to come on land or on shore.

landau, lan'daw, *n.* a coach or carriage with a top which may be opened and thrown back. [From *Landau,* Germany, where first made.]

Landau.

landscape, land'skāp, *n.* the appearance of that portion of land which the eye can at once view.

lane, lān, *n.* a narrow passage or road: a narrow street.

language, lang'gwāj, *n.* that which is spoken by the tongue: human speech: speech peculiar to a nation: style or expression peculiar to an individual.

languid, lang'gwid, *a.* slack or feeble: flagging: exhausted: sluggish.

languish, lang'gwish, *v. i.* to become languid or enfeebled: to lose strength and animation: to pine: to become dull, as trade.—*a.* **lang'uishing,** expressive of languor, or merely sentimental emotion.

languor, lang'gwĕr, *n.* state of being languid or faint: dullness: listlessness: softness.—*a.* **lang'uorous,** full of languor.

lank, langk, *a.* languid or drooping: soft or loose: thin: shrunken: straight and flat.—*a.* **lank'y,** lank and tall.

lanolin, lan'ō-lin, *n.* an unctuous substance extracted from wool.

lantern, lant'ĕrn, *n.* a case for holding or carrying a light, the light chamber of a lighthouse: an ornamental structure surmounting a dome.

lanuginous, la-nū'jin-us, *a.* downy: covered with fine soft hair.—*n.* **lanū'go.**

lanyard, laniard, lan'yard, *n.* a short rope used on board ship for fastening, stretching, etc.: a cord with a hook used in firing old-fashioned cannon.

Laodicean, lā-od-i-sē'an, *a.* lukewarm in religion, like the Christians of *Laodicea* (Rev. iii. 14-16).

lap, lap, *v. t.* to lick up with the tongue: to wash or flow against.—*v. i.* to drink by licking up a liquid: to make a sound of such a kind.—*n.* a motion or sound like lapping.

lap, lap, *n.* the loose or overhanging flap of anything: the part of a substance extending over another substance: the part of the clothes lying on the knees when a person sits down: the part of the body thus covered: a fold: a course or round of the track, as in foot-racing, etc.—*v. t.* to lay over or on.—*v. i.* to be spread on or over: to be turned over or upon.

lap, lap, *v. t.* to wrap, fold, involve.

lapel, lappel, la-pel', *n.* the part of the breast of a coat which laps over and is folded back.

lapidary, lap'i-dar-i, *a.* pertaining to stones and the cutting of stones: pertaining to inscriptions and monuments.—*n.* a cutter of precious stones.

Lapp, lap, *n.* a Laplander.—*n.* **Lap'lander,** a native or inhabitant of *Lapland.*

lappet, lap'et, *n.* a little lap or flap.

lapse, laps, *v. i.* to slip or glide: to pass by degrees: to fall from the faith or from virtue: to fail in duty: to pass to another proprietor, etc.: to become void: to lose certain privileges by neglect of the necessary conditions.—*n.* a slipping or falling: a failing in duty.

larboard, lär'bōrd (by sailors, lab'ērd), *n.* an obsolete term for the left side of a ship looking from the stern, now replaced by the term *port.*

larceny, lär'sen-i, *n.* theft.

larch, lärch, *n.* a genus (*Larix*) of coniferous trees, with erect and regularly tapering stem, and yielding good timber.

lard, lärd, *n.* the melted fat of the hog.—*v. t.* to smear with lard: to stuff with bacon or pork: to fatten.

larder, lärd'ĕr, *n.* a room or place where meat, etc., is kept: stock of provisions.

large, lärj, *a.* great in size: extensive: bulky: wide: long: abundant: liberal: diffuse.—*adv.* (*naut.*) before the wind.—*adv.* **large'ly.**—*ns.* **large'ness.**

largess, largesse, lärj'es, *n.* a present or donation.

largo, lär'gō, *a.* (*mus.*) slow in time.

lariat, lar'i-at, *n.* a rope for picketing horses: a lasso.

lark, lärk', *n.* a well-known singing-bird.—*v. i.* to catch larks.—*n.* **lark'spur,** a plant with showy flowers.

lark, lärk, *n.* a game, frolic.—*v. i.* to frolic, make sport.—*a.* **lar'ky** (*coll*).

larrikin, lar'i-kin, *a.* (*Australian*)

rowdy, disorderly.—*n.* a rough or rowdy.

larrup, lar'up, *v. t.* (*coll.*) to flog, thrash.

larum, lar'um, *n.* alarm: a warning of danger. [*Alarm.*]

larva, lär'va, *n.* an insect in the caterpillar state:—*pl.* **larvæ** (lär'vē).

larynx, lar'ingks, *n.* the upper part of the windpipe: the throat.

lascivious, las-siv'i-us, *a.* lustful: tending to produce lustful emotions.—*adv.* **lascivʼiously.**—*n.* **lascivʼiousness.**

lash, lash, *n.* a thong or cord: the flexible part of a whip: a stroke with a whip or anything pliant: a stroke of satire, a sharp retort: a beating or dashing: an eyelash.—*v. t.* to strike with a lash: to dash against: to fasten or secure with a rope or cord: to censure severely: to scourge with sarcasm or satire.

lass, las, *n.* (*fem.* of **lad**) a girl, esp. a country girl: a sweetheart.

lassitude, las'i-tūd, *n.* faintness: weakness: weariness: languor.

lasso, las'ō, *n.* a long rope with a running noose for catching wild horses, etc.

last, last, *n.* a wooden mold of the foot on which boots and shoes are made.

last, last, *v. i.* to continue, endure: to escape failure: to remain fresh, unimpaired.—*a.* **last'ing,** permanent, durable.

last, last, *a.* latest: coming after all the others: final: next before the present: utmost: meanest: most improbable or unlikely—also *adv.*—*adv.* **last'ly.**

latch, lach, *n.* a small piece of wood or iron to fasten a door.—*v. t.* to fasten with a latch: to hold, retain.

late, lāt, *a.* (*comp.* **lat'er**; *superl.* **lat'est**) slow, tardy: behindhand: coming after the expected time: long delayed: far advanced towards the close: last in any place or character: deceased: departed: out of office: not long past.

lateen, la-tēn', *a.* applied to a triangular sail, common in the Mediterranean, etc.

latent, lā'tent, *a.* hid: concealed: not visible or apparent: dormant, undeveloped.—*ns.* **lā'tence, lā'tency.**

lateral, lat'ēr-al, *a.* belonging to the side: proceeding from or in the direction of the side: (*anat.* and *zool.*) situated on one of the sides of the median vertical longitudinal plane of the body: (*physics*) at right angles to a line of motion or strain.—*adv.* **lat'erally.**

latest, lāt'est, *a.* superl. of *late.*

lath, läth, *n.* a thin narrow slip of wood used in slating, plastering, etc.:—*pl.* **laths** (läthz).—*v. t.* to cover with laths.—*n.* **lath'ing,** the act or process of covering with laths: a covering of laths.

lathe, lā*th*, *n.* a machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, etc.

lather, la*th*'ēr, *n.* a foam or froth made with water and soap: froth from sweat.—*v. t.* to spread over with lather.—*v. i.* to form a lather: to become frothy.

Latin, lat'in, *a.* pertaining to ancient Latium (esp. Rome) or its inhabitants, also to all races claiming affinity with the Latins by language, race, or civilization: written or spoken in Latin.—*n.* an inhabitant of ancient Latium: a member of a modern race ethnically or linguistically related to the ancient Romans or Italians: the language of ancient Rome.

latitude, lat'i-tūd, *n.* the distance of a place north or south from the equator, measured in degrees of the meridian: a place as indicated by latitude: the angular distance of a celestial body above the plane of the ecliptic: (*fig.*) extent of signification: freedom from restraint.

latter, lat'ēr, *a.* later: coming or existing after: mentioned the last of two: modern: recent.—*a.* **latt'er-day,** belonging to recent times.—*adv.* **latt'erly.**

lattice, lat'is, *n.* a network of crossed laths or bars, called also **latt'ice-work**; anything of lattice-work, as a window.—*v. t.* to form into open work: to furnish with a lattice. [Fr. *lattis*—*latte,* a lath.]

Lattice Window.

laud, lawd, *v. t.* to praise in words or with singing: to celebrate.—*n.* commendation: praise in divine worship: (*pl.*) in the R. C. Church, the prayers immediately following matins.—*a.* **laud'able,** worthy of being praised.—*adv.* **laud'ably.**—*n.* **laudā'tion,** praise: honor paid: a eulogium.—*a.* **laud'atory,** containing praise: expressing praise.

laudanum, lawd'a-num, *n.* a preparation of opium: tincture of opium.

laugh, läf, *v. i.* to express mirth or joy by an explosive inarticulate sound: to be gay or lively: make merry (with *at*), to flout.—*v. t.* to express with a laugh: to affect in some way by laughter.—*n.* the sound caused by merriment.—*a.* **laugh'able,** ludicrous.—*adv.* **laugh'ably.**

launch, länsh, *v. t.* to throw as a lance or spear: to send forth: to cause to slide into the water.—*v. i.* to go forth, as a ship into the water: to come into new relations, make a transition.—*n.* act of launching: an open boat of any size driven by steam, electricity, naphtha, etc.: the largest boat carried by a man-of-war.

laundress, lawn'dres, *n.* a woman who washes and irons clothes.—*n.* **laun'der,** (*mining*) a trough for conveying water.—*v. t.* to wash and iron, as clothes.

laureate, law're-āt, *a.* crowned with laurel.—*n.* one crowned with laurel: a poet-laureate.—*v. t.* to crown with laurel, in token of literary merit: to confer a degree upon.

laurel, law'rel, *n.* the bay-tree: a crown of laurel, honors gained (freq. in *pl.*): any species of the genus *Laurus.*—*adjs.* **lau'rel; lau'reled,** crowned with laurel.

lava, lä'va, *n.* the melted matter discharged from a volcano.

lave, lāv, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to wash: to bathe.—*ns.* **lā'vage,** a washing out; **lavā'tion,** a washing or cleansing; **lav'atory,** a place for washing.

lavender, lav'en-dĕr, *n.* an odoriferous plant, often laid with newly washed clothes: a pale-lilac color, the color of lavender blossoms.

lavish, lav'ish, *v. t.* to expend profusely: to waste.—*a.* bestowing profusely: prodigal: extravagant.

law, law, *n.* a rule of action established by authority: a statute: the rules of a community or state: a rule or principle of science or art: the whole jurisprudence or the science of law: established usage: that which is lawful: the whole body of persons connected professionally with the law: litigation.

lawn, lawn, *n.* a sort of fine linen or cambric.—*a.* made of lawn.—*a.* **lawn'y.**

lawn, lawn, *n.* an open space between woods: a space of ground covered with grass.

lax, laks, *a.* slack: loose: soft, flabby: not strict in discipline or morals: loose in the bowels.—*a.* **lax'ative,** having the power of loosening the bowels.—*n.* a purgative or aperient medicine.—*ns.* **lax'ativeness, lax'ity, lax'ness.**

lay, *pa. t.* of *lie,* to lay oneself down.

lay, lā, *v. t.* to cause to lie down: to place or set down: to beat down: to spread on a surface: to conjoin: to spread the proper thing on: to calm: to appease: to wager: to bring forth: to impose: to charge: to present.—*v. i.* to produce eggs: to wager, bet:—*pr. p.* lay'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* laid.

lay, lā, *n.* a song: a lyric or narrative poem.

lay, lā, **laic, -al,** lā'ik, -al, *adjs.* pertaining to the people: not clerical: unprofessional.—*ns.* **lā'ity,** the people as distinguished from any particular profession, esp. the clerical; **lay'man,** one of the laity: a non-professional man.

layer, lā'ĕr, *n.* a stratum.

lazar, lā'zar, *n.* one afflicted with a loathsome and pestilential disease.

lazy, lā'zi, *a.* disinclined to exertion: averse to labor: sluggish: tedious.—*v. i.* **laze,** to be lazy.—*adv.* **lā'zily.**

lea, lē, *n.* a meadow: grass-land, pasturage.

leach, lēch, *v. t.* to wash or drain away by percolation of water, esp. to make lye by leaching ashes.

lead, lēd, *v. t.* to show the way by going first: to guide by the hand: to direct: to precede: to transport or carry: to allure.—*v. i.* to go before and show the way: to have a tendency: to exercise dominion:—*pr. p.* lead'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* led.—*n.* first place: precedence: direction: the right of playing the first card in a round or trick: a main conductor, as in electrical distribution.

lead, led, *n.* a well-known metal of a bluish-white color: graphite or black-lead: the plummet for sounding at sea: a thin plate of lead separating lines of type.—*v. t.* to cover or fit with lead: (*print.*) to separate lines with leads.—*adjs.* **lead'ed,** fitted with or set in lead: (*print.*) separated by leads, as the lines of a book, etc.; **lead'en,** made of lead.

leaf, lēf, *n.* one of the lateral organs developed from the stem or axis of the plant below its growing-point: anything beaten thin like a leaf or resembling a leaf: two pages of a book, etc.:

league, lēg, *n.* a nautical measure, 3 geographical miles, 3.456 English statute miles: an old measure of length, varying in different countries.

league, lēg, *n.* a bond or alliance: union for mutual advantage.

leaguer, lēg'ẽr, *n.* a camp, esp. of a besieging army: siege or besiegement.

leak, lēk, *n.* a crack or hole in a vessel through which liquid may pass: the oozing of any fluid through an opening.—*v. i.* to let any fluid into or out of a vessel through a leak.—*ns.* **leak'age; leak'iness.**—*a.* **leak'y,** having leaks:

leal, lēl, *a.* true-hearted, faithful.

lean, lēn, *v. i.* to incline or bend: to turn from a straight line: to rest against: to incline towards:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* leaned or leant (lent).

lean, lēn, *a.* thin, wanting flesh: not fat: unprofitable, taking extra time—a printer's phrase.—*n.* flesh without fat.

leap, lēp, *v. i.* to move with bounds: to spring upward or forward: to jump: to rush with vehemence.—*v. t.* to bound over: to cause to take a leap: to cover or copulate (of some beasts):—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* leaped or leapt (lept).—*n.* act of leaping: bound: space passed by leaping: sudden transition.

learn, lērn, *v. t.* to acquire knowledge of, to get to know: to gain power of performing.—*v. i.* to gain knowledge: to improve by example.—*a.* **learn'ed.**

lease, lēs, *n.* a contract letting a house, store, farm, etc., for a term of years: the duration or term of tenure: any tenure.—*v. t.* to let for a term of years.

leash, lēsh, *n.* a line by which a hawk or hound is held: a brace and a half, three.—*v. t.* to hold by a leash: to bind.

least, lēst, *a.* (serves as superl. of **little**) little beyond all others: smallest.—*adv.* in the smallest or lowest degree.

leather, le*th*'ẽr, *n.* the prepared skin of an animal, tanned or otherwise dressed.—*a.* consisting of leather.

leave, lēv, *n.* permission: liberty granted: formal parting of friends: farewell.

leave, lēv, *v. t.* to allow to remain: to abandon, resign: to quit or depart from: to have remaining at death: to bequeath: to refer for decision.—*v. i.* to desist: to cease: to depart:—*pr. p.* leav'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* left.

leave, lēv, *v. i.* to put out leaves.

leaven, lev'n, *n.* the ferment which makes dough rise in a spongy form.

leaves, lēvz, *pl.* of *leaf.*

leavings, lēv'ingz, *n. pl.* things left: relics: refuse.

lecher, lech'ẽr, *n.* a man addicted to lewdness.—*a.* **lech'erous,** lustful.

lectern, lek'tẽrn, *n.* a reading-desk in churches.—Also **lec'turn.**

lection, lek'shun, *n.* a reading: a variety in a manuscript or book.

lecture, lek'tūr, *n.* a discourse on any subject, esp. a professional or tutorial discourse: a formal reproof.

led, led, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *lead,* to show the way.

ledge, lej, *n.* a shelf on which articles may be laid: that which resembles such a shelf: a ridge or shelf of rocks: a layer: a small molding: a lode in mining.

ledger, lej'ẽr, *n.* the principal book of accounts in bookkeeping, in which the entries in all the other books are summarized: a bar, stone, etc., made to lie flat.

lee, lē, *n.* the quarter toward which the wind blows.—*a.* as in **lee'-side,** the sheltered side of a ship.—*n.* **lee'-gauge,** the sheltered or safe side:—opp. to *weather-gauge.*—*a.* **lee'ward,** pertaining to or in the direction toward which the wind blows.—*adv.* toward the lee.—*n.* **lee'-way,** the distance a ship is driven to leeward of her true course.

leech, lēch, *n.* a blood-sucking worm: a physician.—*v. t.* to apply leeches to.

leek, lēk, *n.* a biennial species of the onion family.

leer, lēr, *n.* a sly, sidelong look.—*v. i.* to look askance: to look archly or obliquely.—*adv.* **leer'ingly.**

left, left, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *leave.*

left, left, *a.* being on the left side.

leg, leg, *n.* one of the limbs by which animals walk: a long, slender support of anything, as of a table: (*fig.*) something that supports.—*v. i.* to pass on briskly.

legacy, leg'a-si, *n.* that which is left to one by will: a bequest of personal property.—*ns.* **leg'atary,** a legatee; **legatee',** one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

legal, lē'gal, *a.* pertaining to or according to law: lawful: created by law.—*n.* **lē'galizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **lē'galize,** to make legal or lawful: to authorize.

legate, leg'āt, *n.* an ambassador, esp. from the pope: a delegate, deputy.—*ns.* **leg'ateship; legā'tion,** the person or persons sent as legates or ambassadors: **legatee.** See **legacy.**

legend, lej'end, or lē'-, *n.* a marvelous story from early times: the motto on a coat of arms, medal, or coin: title or explanation accompanying an illustration: an inscription of any kind.—*n.* **leg'endary,** a book of legends: one who relates legends.—*a.* consisting of legends.

legerdemain, lej-ẽr-dē-mān', *n.* sleight-of-hand: jugglery.

leghorn, leg'horn, *n.* fine plait for bonnets and hats: a bonnet of this material: (L-) a small breed of the common domestic fowl.

legible, lej'i-bl, *a.* that may be read or understood.—*ns.* **leg'ibleness, legibil'ity.**

legion, lē'jun, *n.* in ancient Rome, a body of soldiers of from three to six thousand: a military force: a great number.—*a.* **lē'gionary.**

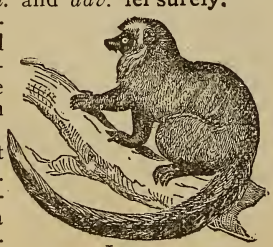
legislate, lej'is-lāt, *v. i.* to bring forward, propose, or make laws.—*n.* **legislā'tion.**—*a.* **leg'islative,** giving or enacting laws: pertaining to legislation, or a legislature.—*n.* a body of persons, or a single person, with powers to enact laws.

legitimate, le-jit'i-māt, *a.* lawful: lawfully begotten: fairly deduced: following by natural sequence: authorized by usage.—*v. t.* to make lawful.—*n.* **legit'imacy,** state of being legitimate: lawfulness of birth: regular deduction.

legume, leg'ūm, *n.* a seed-vessel which splits into two valves, having the seeds attached to the ventral suture only: a pod, as of the pea, bean, etc.

leisure, lē'zhör, or lezh'-, *n.* time free from employment: freedom from occupation, convenient opportunity, ease.—*a.* unoccupied.—*a.* and *adv.* **lei'surely.**

lemon, lem'-un, *n.* an oval fruit resembling the orange, with an acid pulp: the tree that bears lemons.



Lemur.

lemur, lē'-mẽr, *n.* a genus of mammals appearing to stand between the Insectivora and the monkeys, forest dwellers, mainly nocturnal in habits, common in Madagascar. [L. *lemur,* ghost.]

lend, lend, *v. t.* to give for a short time (something to be returned): to afford, grant, or furnish, in general: to let for hire.—*v. i.* to make a loan:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* lent.—*ns.* **lend'er; lend'ing.**

length, length, *n.* quality of being long: extent from end to end: the longest measure of anything: long continuance: detail: the quality of a vowel as long or short: any definite portion of a known extent.

lenient, lē'ni-ent, *a.* softening: mild: merciful.—*n.* (*med.*) that which softens: an emollient.—*ns.* **lē'nience, lē'niency.**—*adv.* **lē'niently.**

lens, lenz, *n.* (*optics*) a piece of transparent substance with one or both sides convex or concave, the object to refract rays of light: the crystalline humor of the eye:—*pl.* **lens'es.**

Lent, lent, *n.* in some churches, an annual fast of forty days, from Ash-Wednesday to Easter.

lentil, len'til, *n.* an annual plant, common near the Mediterranean, bearing pulse used for food.

Leo, lē'ō, *n.* the Lion, the 5th sign of the zodiac.

leonine, lē'o-nīn, *a.* of or like a lion.

leopard, lep'erd, *n.* an animal of the cat kind, with a spotted skin, the panther:—*fem.* **leop'ardess.**

leper, lep'ẽr, *n.* one affected with leprosy.—*a.* **lep'rous.**

leprosy, lep'ro-si, *n.* a name applied to several different cutaneous diseases of contagious character, esp. a chronic transmissible disease due to a specific microbe, *bacillus lepræ.*—*a.* **lep'rous.**

lese-majesty, lēz'-maj'es-ti, *n.* treason.

lesion, lē'zhun, *n.* a hurt: (*med.*) an injury or wound.

less, les, *a.* (serves as comp. of *little*) diminished: smaller.—*adv.* not so much: in a lower degree.—*n.* a smaller portion: (*B.*) the inferior or younger.

lessee, les-sē', *n.* one to whom a lease is granted.

lessen, les'n, *v. t.* to make less, in any sense: to weaken: to degrade.—*v. i.* to become less, shrink.

lesser, les'ẽr, *a.* smaller: inferior.

lesson, les'n, *n.* a portion of Scripture appointed to be read in divine service:

that which a pupil learns at a time: a precept or doctrine inculcated: instruction derived from experience.

lessor, les'or, *n.* one who grants a lease.

lest, lest, *conj.* that not: for fear that.

let, let, *v. t.* to slacken or loose restraint upon: to give leave or power to: to allow, permit, suffer: to grant to a tenant or hirer: to cause (with infin. without *to*): *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* let.—*n.* a letting for hire.

let, let, *v. t.* (*B.*) to prevent.—*n.* (*law*) hindrance, obstruction: delay.—*n.* **let'ter.** [A. S. *lettan,* to hinder—*læt,* slow.]

letch, lech, *n.* strong desire: a crotchet.

lethal, lē'thal, *a.* death-dealing: deadly: mortal.

lethargy, leth'är-ji, *n.* heavy unnatural slumber: dullness: naturally sleepy: dull.—*adv.* **lethar'gically.** [Fr.,—L.,—Gr. *lethargia,* drowsy forgetfulness—*lethe,* forgetfulness.]

Lethe, lē'thē, *n.* one of the rivers of hell causing forgetfulness of the past to all who drank of it: oblivion.

letter, let'ĕr, *n.* a conventional mark to express a sound: a written or printed message: literal meaning: a printing-type: (*pl.*) learning, literary culture.

Levant, le-vant', *n.* the point where the sun rises: the East: the coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

levant, le-vant', *v. i.* to decamp.

levee, lev-ē', lev'ē, lev'ā, *n.* a morning assembly of visitors:

levee, le-vē', *n.* an artificial bank, as that of the Lower Mississippi: a wharf.

level, lev'el, *n.* a horizontal line or surface: a surface without inequalities: proper position: usual elevation: state of equality: the line of direction: an instrument for showing the horizontal.—*a.* horizontal: even, smooth; even with anything else: uniform: well-balanced, sound of judgment: in the same line or plane: equal in position or dignity.—*v. t.* to make horizontal: to make flat or smooth: to make equal: to take aim.

lever, lev'ĕr, or lē'vĕr, *n.* a bar of metal or other substance turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, for imparting pressure or motion from a source of power to a resistance: anything which exerts influence.—*n.* **lev'erage,** the mechanical power gained by the use of the lever: advantage gained for any purpose.

leviathan, le-vī'a-than, *n.* (*B.*) a huge aquatic animal, a crocodile: the great python of Egyptian monuments: anything of huge size.

levity, lev'it-i, *n.* lightness of weight: lightness of temper or conduct: thoughtlessness: disposition to trifle: vanity.

levy, lev'i, *v. t.* to raise: to collect by authority, as an army or a tax:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* lev'ied.—*n.* the act of collecting by authority: troops so collected.

lewd, lūd, or löd, *a.* lustful: unchaste: debauched: ignorant, vicious.

lexicon, leks'i-kon, *n.* a word-book or dictionary.—*a.* **lex'ical,** belonging to a lexicon.—*adv.* **lex'ically.**—*n.* **lexicog'rapher,** one skilled in lexicography.

Leyden jar, lī'den-jär, *n.* a form of condenser for statical electricity.

liable, lī'a-bl, *a.* able to be bound or obliged: responsible: tending to: subject: suitable.—*n.* **liabil'ity,** state of being liable: that for which one is liable.

liaison, lē-ā-zon', *n.* union, or bond of union: connection, esp. if illicit.

liar, lī'ar, *n.* one who lies. [*Lie.*]

libation, lī-bā'shun, *n.* the pouring forth wine or other liquid in honor of a deity: the liquid poured.

libel, lī'bel, *n.* a written accusation: any malicious defamatory publication or statement: (*law*) the statement of a plaintiff's grounds of complaint in a court of admiralty.—*v. t.* to defame by a libel: to satirize unfairly: (*law*) to proceed against by written complaint.

liberal, lib'ĕr-al, *a.* generous: noble-minded: candid: free: free from restraint: general, extensive.—*n.* (L-) in England, Canada, etc., one who advocates greater freedom in political institutions.—*v. t.* **lib'eralize,** to make liberal, or enlightened: to enlarge.

liberty, lib'ĕr-ti, *n.* freedom to do as one pleases: the unrestrained enjoyment of natural rights: power of free choice: privilege: exemption: relaxation of restraint: freedom of speech or action beyond ordinary civility.

library, lī'brar-i, *n.* a building or room containing a collection of books: a collection of books.—*n.* **libra'rian.**

libretto, li-bret'ō, *n.* a book of the words of an opera or other musical composition: the text itself.

lice, līs, *pl.* of *louse.*

license, lī'sens, *n.* a being allowed:

leave: grant of permission, as for the sale of intoxicants: the document by which authority is conferred: excess or abuse of freedom.

lichen, lī'ken, *n.* one of an order of cellular flowerless plants: an eruption on the skin.

lick, lik, *v. t.* to pass the tongue over: to take in by the tongue: to lap: to beat by repeated blows: (*coll.*) to triumph over, overcome.—*n.* a passing the tongue over: a slight smear: a blow.

licorice, lik'ĕr-is, *n.* a plant with a sweet root, which is used for medicinal purposes.—Also **liquorice.**

lid, lid, *n.* a cover: that which shuts a vessel: the cover of the eye.

lie, lī, *n.* anything meant to deceive: an intentional violation of truth: anything that misleads.—*v. i.* to utter falsehood with an intention to deceive: to make a false representation:— *pr. p.* ly'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* lied.

lie, lī, *v. i.* to rest in a reclining posture: to lean: to press upon: to be situated: to abide: to consist: (*law*) to be sustainable: to lodge, pass the night:— *pr. p.* ly'ing; *pa. t.* lay; *pa. p.* lain.—*n.* manner of lying: relative position.

lief, lēf, *a.* (*arch.*) loved, dear.—*adv.* willingly—now chiefly used in the phrase, 'I had as lief'.

liege, lēj, *a.* under a feudal tenure. —*n.* one under a feudal tenure: a vassal: a lord or superior.

lien, lē'en, or lēn, *n.* (*law*) a right in one to retain the property of another to pay a claim.

lieu, lū, *n.* place, stead, chiefly in the phrase 'in lieu of'.

lieutenant, lū-ten'ant, (*Eng.*) lef-ten'ant, *n.* one representing or performing the work of another: an officer holding the place of another in his absence: a commissioned officer in the army next below a captain, or in the navy next below a lieutenant-commander: one holding a place next in rank to a superior, as **lieuten'ant-col'onel.**

life, līf, *n.* state of living: animate existence: union of soul and body: the period between birth and death: present state of existence: manner of living: moral conduct: animation: a living being: system of animal nature: social state: human affairs: narrative of a life: a quickening principle in a moral sense. —*adv.* **life'lessly.**—*n.* **life'lessness.**—*a.* **life'like,** like a living person: true to life.

lift, lift, *v. t.* to bring to a higher position: to elevate or keep elevated: to elate: to take and carry away: (*slang*) to steal.—*v. i.* to rise: to try to rise.—*n.* act of lifting: that which is to be raised: that which assists to lift: an elevator: a hosting-machine: advancement. — *ns.* **lift'er,** one who or that which lifts.

ligament, lig'a-ment, *n.* anything that binds: (*anat.*) the membrane connecting the movable bones: a bond of union.

light, līt, *n.* that which shines or is brilliant: the agent by which objects are rendered visible: the power of vision: day: dawn of day: that which gives light, as the sun, a candle: the illuminated part of a picture: means of communicating fire or light: a light-house: (*fig.*) mental or spiritual illumination: enlightenment: knowledge: public view: point of view: a conspicuous person: an aperture for admitting light. —*a.* not dark: bright: whitish.—*v. t.* to give light to: to set fire to: to attend with a light.—*v. i.* to become light or bright:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* light'ed or lit.

light, līt, *a.* not heavy: of short weight: easily suffered or performed: easily digested: not heavily armed: active: not heavily burdened: unimportant: not dense or copious or intense: gentle: gay, lively: amusing: unchaste: loose, sandy: giddy, delirious: idle, worthless. —*vs. t.* **light, light'en,** to make less heavy: to alleviate, cheer.

light, līt, *v. i.* (with *on, upon*) to stoop from flight: to settle: to rest: to come by chance: (with *down, from*) to descend, to alight:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* light'ed or lit.

lighten, līt'n, *v. t.* to make light or clear: (*fig.*) to illuminate with knowledge.—*v. i.* to shine like lightning: to flash: to become less dark.—*n.* **light'ning,** the electric flash usually followed by thunder.

lignum, lig'num, *n.* wood as contrasted with soft tissues or with bark.

like, līk, *a.* equal in quantity, quality, or degree: similar: likely, probable.—*n.* the like thing or person: an exact resemblance: a liking.—*adv.* in the same manner: probably.—*conj.* as, as if.—*ns.* **like'liness, like'lihood.**—*a.* **like'ly,** like

the thing required: credible: probable: having reason to expect.—*adv.* probably. —*v. t.* **lik'en,** to represent as like or similar: to compare.—*n.* **like'ness,** resemblance: one who resembles another: that which resembles: a portrait or picture: effigy.—*adv.* **like'wise,** in like wise or manner: also: moreover: too.

like, līk, *v. t.* to be pleased with: to approve: to enjoy.—*n.* a liking, chiefly in phrase 'likes and dislikes'.—*adjs.* **līk'able, like'able,** lovable: amiable; **like'ly,** that may be liked: pleasing.— *n.* **lik'ing,** state of being pleased with: inclination: satisfaction in.

lilac, lī'lak, *n.* a flowering shrub, with a flower of a light purple color.—*a.* having the color of the lilac flower.

Lilliputian, lil-i-pū'shi-an, *n.* an inhabitant of the island of *Lilliput,* described by Swift: a person of small size, a dwarf.—*a.* of small size: dwarfish.

lily, lil'i, *n.* a bulbous plant, with showy and fragrant flowers.—*a.* resembling a lily: pure.

limb, lim, *n.* a jointed part in animals, the leg: a projecting part: a branch of a tree: a part of something else, as 'a limb of the law': an imp, scapegrace.—*v. t.* to tear off the limbs.

limb, lim, *n.* an edge or border, as of the sun, etc.: the edge of a sextant, etc.

limber, lim'bēr, *n.* the part of a gun-carriage consisting of two wheels and a shaft to which the horses are attached.—*v. t.* to attach to the limber, as a gun. [Prov. Eng. *limbers,* shafts—Ice. *limar,* boughs; cf. *limb,* a branch.]

Limber.

limber, lim'bēr, *a.* pliant, flexible.

limbo, lim'bō, *n.* an indefinite region bordering on hell: a place of confinement, or where things are thrown aside.

lime, līm, *n.* any slimy or gluey material: bird-lime: the white caustic earth from limestone, used for mortar.—*v. t.* to cover with lime: to cement: to manure with lime: to ensnare.

lime, līm, *n.* a kind of citron or lemon tree and its fruit.—*n.* **lime'-juice,** the acid juice of the lime.

lime-tree, līm'-trē, *n.* the linden-tree.

limit, lim'it, *n.* boundary: utmost extent: restriction.—*v. t.* to confine within bounds: to restrain: to fix within limits.—*a.* **lim'itable,** that may be limited, bounded, or restrained.—*n.* **limitā'tion.** —*a.* **lim'ited,** within limits: narrow: restricted.—*adv.* **lim'itedly.**—*a.* **lim'itless,** having no limits: boundless: immense.

limousine, lim-öz'ēn, *n.* an inclosed rear section of an automobile: a motor-car having such a section. [Fr.]

limp, limp, *a.* wanting stiffness, flexible: weak, flaccid.

limp, limp, *v. i.* to halt: to walk lamely—fig. as 'limping verses'.—*n.* act of limping: a halt.—*p.. a.* **limp'ing,** having the imperfect movement of one who limps.—**adv. limp'ingly.**

limpid, lim'pid, *a.* clear: shining: transparent: pure.

linament, lin'a-ment, *n.* lint: a tent for a wound.

linchpin, linsh'pin, *n.* a pin used to keep the wheel of a carriage on the axle-tree.

linden, lin'den, *n.* the lime-tree: basswood.

line, līn, *v. t.* to cover on the inside: to pad: to impregnate.—*n.* **lin'ing.**

line, līn, *n.* a thread of linen or flax: a slender cord: (*math.*) that which has length without breadth or thickness: an extended stroke: a straight row: a cord extended to direct any operations: outline: a series or succession, as of progeny: a series of steamers, etc., plying continuously betwen places: a railroad: a telegraph wire between stations: the stock on hand of any particular goods: a mark or lineament, hence a characteristic: a rank: a verse: a short letter or note: a trench: limit: method: the equator: lineage: direction: occupation: the regular infantry of an army: the twelfth part of an inch: (*pl.*) marriage-lines, a marriage certificate: a certificate of church membership: military works of defense: reins.—*v. t.* to mark out with lines: to cover with lines: to place along by the side of for guarding: to give out for public singing, as a hymn, line by line: to measure.—*n.* **lin'eāge,** descendants in a line from a common progenitor: race: family.—*a.* **lin'eal,** belonging to a line: composed of lines: in the direction of a line: descended in a direct line from an ancestor.—*adv.* **lin'eally.**—*n.* **lin'eament,** feature: distinguishing mark in the form, esp. of the face.—*a.* **lin'ear,** of or belonging to a line: consisting of, or having the form

of, lines: straight.—*adv.* **lin'early.**—*a.* **lin'eolate,** marked with fine or obscure lines.—*ns.* **lin'er,** a vessel belonging to a regular line or series of vessels; **lines'man,** (*mil.*) a private in the line: (*football*) an official assisting the referee.

linen, lin'en, *n.* cloth made of lint or flax: underclothing, particularly that made of linen: articles of linen.—*a.* made of flax: resembling linen cloth.

linger, ling'gĕr, *v. i.* to remain long in any state: to loiter.—*a.* **ling'ering,** protracted.—*n.* a remaining long.

lingerie, lan-zhe-rē', *n.* linen goods, esp. women's underclothing.

lingo, ling'gō, *n.* language, speech.

lingual, ling'gwal, *a.* pertaining to the tongue or utterance.—*n.* a letter pronounced mainly by the tongue, as *t, d* (also called *dental*).—*adv.* **ling'ually.**—*n.* **ling'uist,** one skilled in tongues or languages.—*adjs.* **linguist'ic, -al,** pertaining to languages and the affinities of language.—*adv.* **linguist'ically.**

liniment, lin'i-ment, *n.* a kind of thin ointment.

lining, lī'ning, *n.* the cover of the inner surface of anything, contents.

link, lingk, *n.* a ring of a chain: anything connecting: a single part of a series: the 1-100th part of the chain, a measure used in surveying, etc.—*v. t.* to connect as by a link: to join in confederacy.—*v. i.* to be connected.

link, lingk, *n.* a crook or winding of a river.—*n. pl.* **links,** a stretch of flat or gently undulating ground on which the game of golf is played.

linnet, lin'et, *n.* a small singing bird.

linoleum, lin-ō'le-um, *n.* a floor cloth made by mixing a preparation of linseed oil with ground cork and pressing it upon canvas.

linotype, lin'ō-tīp, *n.* a machine for producing stereotyped lines or bars of words, etc., as a substitute for typesetting: a line of printing-type cast in one piece.

linseed, lin'sēd, *n.* lint or flax seed.

linsey, lin'si, *n.* cloth made of linen and wool.

lint, lint, *n.* linen scraped into a soft woolly substance for dressing wounds.

lintel, lin'tel, *n.* the piece of timber or stone over a doorway: the headpiece of a door or casement.

lion, lī'un, *n.* a fierce quadruped of immense strength, the largest of all carnivorous animals: a man of unusual courage: (*astron.*) Leo, a sign of the zodiac: any object of interest, esp. a famous or conspicuous person much sought after:—*fem.* **lī'oness.**—*v. t.* **lī'onize,** to treat as a lion or object of interest.

lip, lip, *n.* the muscular border in front of the teeth by which things are taken into the mouth: the edge of anything.—*v. t.* to touch with the lips: to utter with the lips.—*v. i.* to apply the lips to the mouthpiece of an instrument.

liquate, lik'wāt, *v. t.* to melt: to separate (one metal from another) by applying heat.—*a.* **liq'uable.**

liquefy, lik'we-fī, *v. t.* to make liquid: to dissolve.—*v. i.* to become liquid.—*a.* **liquefā'cient.**—*n.* **liquefac'tion,** the act or process of making liquid: the state of being melted.

liqueur, li-kĕr', *n.* an alcoholic cordial, as chartreuse, cherry brandy, curaçao, benedictine, kümmel, maraschino, etc.

liquid, lik'wid, *a.* flowing: fluid: soft: smooth: clear.—*n.* a flowing substance: a letter of a smooth flowing sound, coalescing easily with a preceding mute, *l, m, n, r.*—*v. t.* **liq'uidate,** to make clear, esp. to clear or settle an account: to arrange or wind up, as the affairs of a bankrupt estate.—*ns.* **liquidā'tion; liquidāt'or,** one engaged in a liquidation.

liquor, lik'ĕr, *n.* anything liquid: strong drink: a strong solution of a particular substance: any prepared solution.—*v. t.* to apply liquor or a solution to.

liquorice. See **licorice.**

lisp, lisp, *v. i.* to speak with the tongue against the upper teeth or gums, as in pronouncing *th* for *s* or *z:* to articulate as a child: to utter imperfectly.—*v. t.* to pronounce with a lisp.—*n.* the act or habit of lisping.—*n.* **lisp'er.**—*a.* **lisp'ing.**

lissome, lissom, lis'um, *a.* lithesome, nimble, flexible.—*n.* **liss'omeness.**

list, list, *n.* a catalogue, roll, or enumeration: a book, etc., containing a series of names of persons or things.—*v. t.* to place in a list or catalogue.

list, list, *v. i.* to like or please: to choose: (*naut.*) to incline or heel over to one side.—*v. t.* to cause to careen or heel over.—*n.* such an inclination.

list, list, *v. t.* and *v. i.* original form of *listen:* now poetical.—*v. t.* **listen** (lis'n),

to hear or attend to.—*v. i.* to give ear or hearken: to follow advice.—*n.* **list'ener**, one who listens or hearkens.—*a.* **list'less**, having no desire or wish: careless: uninterested: weary: indolent.—*adv.* **list'lessly**.—*n.* **list'lessness**.

Listerism, lis'tēr-izm, *n.* an antiseptic method of operating introduced by an English surgeon, Lord *Lister*.—*v. t.* **Lis'terize**, to treat by Listerism.—*n.* **lis'terine** (-ēn), a proprietary antiseptic and detergent compound.

lit, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *light*, lighten, *light*, to alight.

litany, lit'a-ni, *n.* a prayer of supplication.

liter, lē'tr, *n.* Anglicized form of *litre*.

literal, lit'ēr-al, *a.* according to the letter: plain: not figurative or metaphorical: following the letter or exact meaning, word for word.—*ns.* **lit'eralism**, strict adherence to the letter: interpretation that is merely verbal; **lit'eralist**.

literary, lit'ēr-ar-i, *a.* belonging to letters or learning: skilled in learning.—*n.* **lit'eracy**, state of being literate.—*a.* **it'erāte**, acquainted with letters: learned.

literature, lit'ēr-a-tūr, *n.* the science of letters or what is written: the whole body of literary compositions in any language, or on a given subject.

litharge, lith'ärj, *n.* the semi-vitrified oxid of lead separated from silver in refining.

lithe, lī*th*, *a.* easily bent, flexible, active.—*adv.* **lithe'ly**.—*n.* **lithe'ness**.

lithia, lith'i-a, *n.* an alkali, the oxid of lithium: a mineral water good in cases of stone.

lithium, lith'i-um, *n.* one of the alkaline metals of a silvery appearance.

lithoglyph, lith'o-glif, *n.* any engraving on stone, esp. a precious stone.

lithograph, lith'o-graf, *v. t.* to write or engrave on stone and transfer to paper by printing.—*n.* a print from stone.—*n.* **lithog'rapher**.—*adjs.* **lithograph'ic**, **-al**.

litigate, lit'i-gāt, *v. t.* to contest in law.—*v. i.* to carry on a lawsuit.—*adjs.* **lit'igable**, that may be contested in law; **lit'igant**, contending at law: engaged in a lawsuit.—*n.* a person engaged in a lawsuit.—*ns.* **litigā'tion**; **lit'igātor**, one who litigates; **litig'iousness**.—*a.* **litig'ious**, inclined to engage in lawsuits: subject to contention.—*adv.* **litig'iously**.

litre, lē'tr, *n.* the unit of the French measures of capacity, both dry and liquid. It is the volume of a cubic decimeter, and contains 61.026 cubic inches, or 1.056 quart.—Usually in Anglicized form **liter**.

litter, lit'ēr, *n.* a heap of straw, etc., for animals to lie upon: materials for a bed: any scattered collection of objects.—*v. t.* to cover or supply with litter: to scatter carelessly about: to give birth to (said of small animals).—*v. i.* to produce a litter or brood.—*p. a.* **litt'ered**.

littérateur, lit-ēr-a-tēr', *n.* a literary man.

little, lit'l, *a.* (*comp.* **less**; *superl.* **least**) small in quantity or extent: weak, poor: brief.—*n.* that which is small in quantity or extent: a small space.—*adv.* in a small quantity or degree: not much.—*n.* **lit'tleness**.

littoral, lit'or-al, *a.* belonging to the sea-shore.—*n.* the strip of land along it.

liturgy, lit'ēr-ji, *n.* the form of service or regular ritual of a church.

live, liv, *v. i.* to have, or continue in, life: to last, subsist: to enjoy life: to direct one's course of life: to be nourished or supported: to dwell.—*v. t.* to spend: to act in conformity to.—*n.* **liv'er**.

live, līv, *a.* having life: alive, not dead: active: containing fire: burning: vivid.—**lived** (līvd), used in compounds, as *long-lived*.

livelihood, līv'li-hood, *n.* means of living: support.

lively, līv'li, *a.* showing life: vigorous, active: sprightly: spirited: vivid.—*adv.* vivaciously, vigorously.—*n.* **līve'liness**.

liver, liv'ēr, *n.* the largest gland in the body, which secretes the bile.

livery, liv'ēr-i, *n.* the dress or uniform worn by servants, esp. men-servants: any characteristic dress: the being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses at livery.

lives, līvz, *n.* plural of *life*.

livid, liv'id, *a.* black and blue: of a lead color: discolored.

living, liv'ing, *a.* having life: active, lively: producing action or vigor: running or flowing, as opposed to stagnant.—*n.* means of subsistence: manner of life: a property: the benefice of a clergyman.

lizard, liz'ard, *n.* one of a family of four-footed scaly reptiles, a saurian.

llama, lä'ma, *n.* a South American ruminant of the camel family.

llano, lä'nō, *n.* one of the vast steppes or plains in the northern part of South America:—*pl.* **lla'nos.**—*n.* **llanero.**

lo, lō, *interj.* look! see! behold! [A. S. *la;* imit.]

load, lōd, *v. t.* to lade or burden: to put on as much as can be carried: to heap on: to put on overmuch: to confer or give in great abundance: to weigh down, to oppress: to weight by something specially added: to charge, as a gun.—*v. i.* to put or take on a load: to charge a gun: to become loaded or burdened.—*n.* a lading or burden: as much as can be carried at once: freight or cargo: a measure: a quantity sustained with difficulty: that which burdens or grieves: a weight or encumbrance.

loaf, lōf, *n.* a regularly shaped mass of bread: a mass of sugar: any lump:—*pl.* loaves (lōvz).

loaf, lōf, *v. i.* to loiter, pass time idly.

loam, lōm, *n.* a muddy soil, of clay, sand, and animal and vegetable matter.

loan, lōn, *n.* anything lent: the act of lending: permission to use: money lent for interest.—*v. t.* to lend.

loath, loth, lōth, *a.* disliking: reluctant, unwilling.—*adv.* **loath'ly.**

loathe, lō*th, v. t.* to dislike greatly, to feel disgust at.—*a.* **loath'ful,** full of loathing, hate, or abhorrence: exciting loathing or disgust.—*n.* **loath'ing,** extreme hate or disgust: abhorrence.—*a.* hating.—*adv.* **loath'ingly.**—*a.* **loath'some,** exciting loathing or abhorrence.

lobby, lob'i, *n.* a small hall or waiting-room: a passage serving as a common entrance to several apartments: the antechamber of a legislative hall, frequented by outsiders for the purpose of influencing votes.

lobe, lōb, *n.* the lower part of the ear: (*anat.*) a division of the lungs, brain, etc.: (*bot.*) a division of a leaf.

lobster, lob'stĕr, *n.* a shellfish with large claws, used for food: (*slang*) an awkward or worthless person.

local, lō'kal, *a.* of or belonging to a place: confined to a spot or district.—*ns.* **locale** (lō-käl'), a locality: the scene of some event; **localizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **lō'calize,** to assign to a place.—*ns.* **lō'calism,** the state of being local: affection for a place: provincialism; **local'ity,** existence in a place: position: district.—*adv.* **lō'cally.**—*v. t.* **locāte',** to place: to set in a particular position: to designate the place of.—*n.* **locā'tion,** act of locating or placing: situation.

lock, lok, *n.* a device to fasten doors, etc.: an inclosure in a canal for raising or lowering vessels: the part of a firearm by which it is discharged: a grapple in wrestling: a state of being immovable: any narrow, confined place.—*v. t.* to fasten with a lock: to fasten so as to impede motion: to shut up: to close fast: to embrace closely: to furnish with locks.—*v. i.* to become fast: to unite closely.—*ns.* **lock'age,** the locks of a canal: the difference in their levels, also the tolls paid for passing through them; **lock'er,** any closed place that may be locked; **lock'et,** a little ornamental case of gold or silver, worn on the person.

lock, lok, *n.* a tuft or ringlet of hair.

locomotive, lō-ko-mō'tiv, *a.* moving from place to place: capable of or assisting in locomotion.—*n.* a locomotive machine: a railway engine.

loculus, lok'ū-lus, *n.* (*bot., anat., zool.*) a small compartment or cell:—*pl.* **loc'ulī.** [Dim. of L. *locus,* a place.]

locum-tenens, lō'kum-tēn'enz, *n.* a deputy or substitute. [L. *locus,* a place, *tenere,* to hold.]

locus, lō'kus, *n.* (*math.*) the curve described by a point, or the surface generated by a line, moving in a given manner:—*pl.* lō'cī (-sī). [L.]

locust, lō'kust, *n.* a migratory winged insect.

locution, lō-kū'shun, *n.* the act of speaking: form of speaking, phraseology, a phrase.

lode, lōd, *n.* a vein containing metallic ore.—*ns.* lode'star, the star that guides, the pole-star—often used figuratively.

lodge, loj, *n.* a small house: a hut: the cottage of a gatekeeper: a retreat: a secret association, also the place of meeting.—*v. t.* to furnish with a temporary dwelling: place, deposit: to infix, to settle: to lay flat, as grain.—*v. i.* to reside: to rest: to dwell for a time: to pass the night: to lie flat, as grain.

loft, loft, *n.* the room or space immediately under a roof: a gallery in a hall or church: an upper room.—*v. t.*

to furnish with a loft: (*golf*) to strike (the ball) up by means of a club called the **loft'er.**—*adv.* **loft'ily.**—*n.* **loft'iness.**—*a.* **loft'y,** high in position, character, sentiment, or diction: stately: haughty.

log, log, *n.* a bulky piece of wood: a heavy, stupid, or sluggish person.—*a.* consisting of logs.

log, log, *n.* a piece of wood with a line for measuring the speed of a ship: the record of a ship's progress.—*v. t.* to exhibit by the indication of the log: to enter in the logbook.—*ns.* **log'board; log'book,** the official record of the proceedings on board ship.

Log, Line, and Glass.

logarithm, log'a-rithm, *n.* (of a number) the power to which another given number must be raised in order that it may equal the former number.

loggia, lōj'a, *n.* an open arcade inclosing a passage or open apartment.

logic, loj'ik, *n.* the science and art of reasoning correctly: the science of the necessary laws of thought.—*a.* **log'ical,** according to the rules of logic: skilled in logic: discriminating.—*adv.* **log'ically.**—*n.* **logic'ian,** one skilled in logic.

logistic, -al, loj-is'tik, -al, *a.* skilled in calculating: proportional.

logos, log'os, *n.* (*theol.*) the Word of God incarnate. [Gr.]

loin, loin, *n.* the back of a beast cut for food: (*pl.*) the reins, or the lower part of the back.

loiter, loi'tĕr, *v. i.* to delay: to be slow in moving: to linger.—*n.* **loi'terer.**

loll, lol, *v. i.* to lie lazily about, to lounge: to hang out from the mouth.—*v. t.* to thrust out (the tongue).

lone, lōn, **lonely,** lōn'li, *a.* alone: solitary: retired: standing by itself.—*ns.* **lone'liness, lone'ness.**—*a.* **lone'some,** solitary: dismal.—*adv.* **lone'somely.**

long, long, *a.* (*comp.* **long'er;** *superl.* **long'est**) extended: not short: extended in time: slow in coming: tedious: far-reaching.—*n.* (*prosody*) a long time or syllable.—*adv.* to a great extent in space or time: through the whole: all along.—*v. i.* to desire earnestly.

loo, lö, *n.* a game at cards.

loof, löf, *n.* the after-part of a ship's bow where the planks begin to curve in.

look, look, *v. i.* to turn the eye toward so as to see: to direct the attention to: to watch: to seem: to face, as a house: (*B.*) to expect.—*v. t.* to express by a look: to influence by look.—*n.* the act of looking or seeing: sight: air of the face: appearance.—*imp.* or *interj.* see: behold.

loom, löm, *n.* a machine in which yarn or thread is woven into a fabric.

loom, löm, *v. i.* to appear above the horizon, or larger than the real size: to stand out prominently in the future.

loon, lön, *n.* a stupid fellow: a rascal.

loon, lön, *n.* one of a genus of web-footed aquatic birds, the divers.

loop, löp, *n.* a doubling of a cord, chain, etc., through which another may pass: an ornamental doubling in fringes: a piece of a railway resembling a loop in shape for convenience in handling traffic, etc.—*v. t.* to fasten or ornament with loops.

loop, loophole, löp'hōl, *n.* a small hole in a wall, etc., through which small-arms may be fired: a means of escape.

loose, lös, *a.* slack, free: unbound: not confined: not compact: indefinite: vague: not strict: unrestrained: lax in principle: licentious: inattentive.—*adv.* **loose'ly.**—*n.* **loose'ness,** the state of being loose.

loose, lös, *v. t.* to free from any fastening: to release: to relax.—*v. i.* (*B.*) to set sail.—*v. t.* **loos'en,** to make loose: to open, as the bowels.

loot, löt, *n.* act of plundering, esp. in a conquered city: plunder.—*v. t.* or *v. i.* to plunder, ransack.

lop, lop, *v. i.* to hang down loosely.

lop, lop, *v. t.* to cut off the top or ends of, esp. of a tree: to curtail.

lope, lōp, *v. i.* to leap: to run with a long stride.

loquacious, lo-kwā'shus, *a.* talkative.—*adv.* **loquā'ciously.**—*ns.* **loquā'ciousness, loquac'ity,** talkativeness.

lord, lawrd, *n.* a master: a superior: a husband: a ruler: an English peer: a title of courtesy applied to Anglican bishops: (*B.*) the Supreme Being, Jehovah (when printed in capitals): a name also applied to Christ.—*v. i.* to act the lord: to tyrannize.—*ns.* **lord'liness; lord'ling,** a little lord: a would-be lord.—*a.* **lord'ly,** like, becoming, or pertaining to a lord: dignified: haughty.

lore, lōr, *n.* that which is learned: doctrine: learning. [A. S. *lar.*]

lorgnette, lōr-nyet', *n.* an opera-

glass.—*n.* **lor'gnon,** an eyeglass with a handle. [Fr.]

lorn, lorn, *a.* (*Spens.*) lost, forsaken.

lory, lō'ri, *n.* an East Indian parrot.

lose, löz, *v. t.* to be deprived of: to cease to have: to mislay: to waste, as time: to miss: to bewilder: to cause to perish: to ruin.—*v. i.* to fail, to be unsuccessful: to suffer waste:—*pr. p.* los'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* lost.—*n.* **los'er.**—*a.* **los'ing,** causing loss.—*adv.* **los'ingly.**—*n.* **loss,** the act of losing: injury: destruction: defeat: that which is lost: waste.—*a.* **lost,** parted with: no longer possessed: missing: thrown away: squandered: ruined.

lot, lot, *n.* one's fate in the future: destiny: that which falls to any one as his fortune: that which decides by chance: a separate portion: a division of land: a large portion or number.—*v. t.* to allot: to separate into lots.

lotion, lō'shun, *n.* a liquid preparation for healing or cleansing any diseased or bruised part.

lottery, lot'ẽr-i, *n.* a distribution of prizes by lot or chance: a game of chance.

lotus, lō'tus, *n.* the water-lily of Egypt: a tree in North Africa, whose fruit made strangers forget their home.

loud, lowd, *a.* making a great sound: noisy: showy.—*advs.* **loud, loud'ly.**

lounge, lownj, *v. i.* to recline at one's ease: to move about listlessly.—*n.* the act or state of lounging: an idle stroll: a place for lounging: a sofa.

louse, lows, *n.* a common wingless parasitic insect:—*pl.* **lice** (līs).—*n.* **lous'iness.**—*a.* **lous'y,** swarming with lice.

lout, lowt, *n.* a clown, awkward fellow.

louver, louvre, lō'vẽr, *n.* an opening of a turret shape on roofs, to allow smoke or foul air to escape.

love, luv, *n.* fondness: an affection of the mind caused by that which delights: preeminent kindness: reverential regard: devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex: the object of affection.

low, lō, *v. i.* to make the loud noise of oxen: to bellow.—*n.* the bellow of oxen.—*n.* **low'ing.**

low, lō, *a.* (*comp.* **low'er;** *superl.* **low'est**) lying in an inferior place or position: not high: deep: shallow: small: moderate: cheap: dejected: mean: plain: in poor circumstances: humble.—*adv.* not aloft: cheaply: meanly: in subjection, poverty, or disgrace: not loudly.—*v. t.* **low'er,** to bring low: to depress: to degrade: to diminish.—*v. i.* to fall: to sink: to grow less.—*a.* **low'er-case** (*print.*), denoting small letters as distinguished from capitals.—*n.* **low'ering,** the act of bringing low or reducing.—*a.* letting down: sinking: degrading.—*n.* **low'liness.**—*a.* **low'ly,** of a low or humble mind: not high: meek: modest.

lower, low'ẽr, *v. i.* to appear gloomy, as the clouds: to threaten a storm: to frown.

loyal, loi'al, *a.* faithful to one's sovereign or to an established government: true to a trust: obedient: true to a lover.—*n.* **loy'alist,** a loyal adherent.

lozenge, loz'enj, *n.* an oblique-angled parallelogram or a rhombus: a small cake of flavored sugar, often medicated, originally lozenge or diamond shaped.

lubber, lub'ẽr, *n.* an awkward, clumsy fellow: a lazy, sturdy fellow.—*a.* and *adv.* **lubb'erly.**

lubricate, lū'bri-kāt, *v. t.* to make smooth or slippery: to supply with oil to overcome friction.

lucent, lū'sent, *a.* shining: bright.

lucid, lū'sid, *a.* shining: transparent: easily understood: intellectually bright: not darkened with madness.—*ns.* **lucid'ity, lū'cidness.**—*adv.* **lū'cidly.**—*n.* **Luc'ifer,** the planet Venus when it appears as the morning-star: Satan: (l-) a match ignited by friction.

luck, luk, *n.* fortune, good or bad: chance: lot: good fortune.—*adv.* **luck'ily.**—*n.* **luck'iness.**—*a.* **luck'less,** without good luck: unhappy.—*adv.* **luck'lessly.**—*n.* **luck'lessness.**—*a.* **luck'y,** having good luck: auspicious.

lucre, lū'kẽr, *n.* gain (esp. sordid gain): profit: advantage.—*a.* **lū'crative,** bringing lucre or gain: profitable.

luculent, lū'kū-lent, *a.* lucid: clear: transparent: evident.—*adv.* **lū'culently.**

ludicrous, lū'di-krus, *a.* that serves for sport: adapted to excite laughter.

luff, luf, *n.* the windward side of a ship: the act of sailing a ship close to the wind: the loof.—*v. t.* to turn a ship towards the wind.

lug, lug, *v. t.* to pull along: to drag: to pull with difficulty.—*ns.* **lug'gage,** (*Eng.*) the baggage of a traveler; **lug'-**

ger, a small vessel with long or lug sails,

lugubrious, lū-gū'bri-us, *a.* mournful: dismal.—*adv.* **lugū'briously.**

lukewarm, lūk'wawrm, *a.* partially or moderately warm: indifferent.

lull, lul, *v. t.* to soothe: to compose: to quiet.—*v. i.* to become calm: to subside.—*n.* a season of calm.—*n.* **lull'aby**, a song to lull children to sleep, a cradle-song.—*v. t.* to lull to sleep.

lumbago, lum-bā'gō, *n.* a rheumatic affection of the muscles or fibrous tissues in the lumbar region.

lumber, lum'bĕr, *n.* timber sawed or split for use: anything cumbersome or useless.—*v. t.* to fill with lumber: to heap together in confusion.—*v. i.* to cut timber and prepare it for market.

lumber, lum'bĕr, *v. i.* to move heavily.

luminary, lū'min-ar-i, *n.* any body which gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies: one who illustrates any subject or instructs mankind.—*adjs.* **luminif'erous**, transmitting light; **lū'minous**, giving light: shining: illuminated: clear: lucid.—*adv.* **lū'minously.**

lump, lump, *n.* a small shapeless mass: a protuberance: swelling: the whole together: the gross.—*v. t.* to throw into a confused mass: to take in the gross.

lunar, lū'nar, *a.* belonging to the moon: measured by the revolutions of the moon: caused by the moon: like the moon—also **lū'nary.**—*n.* **lū'nacy**, a kind of madness formerly supposed to be affected by the moon: insanity.—*adjs.* **lū'nāte, -d**, formed like a half moon: crescent-shaped; **lū'natic**, affected with lunacy.—*n.* a person so affected.

lunch, lunsh, *n.* a meal or slight repast between breakfast and dinner.

lung, lung, *n.* one of the organs of breathing.

lurch, lĕrch, *n.* an ancient card-game: in cribbage, the position of the party who has gained every point before the other makes one.—**leave in the lurch**, to leave in a difficult situation.

lurch, lĕrch, *v. i.* to evade by stooping, to lurk: to roll or pitch suddenly to one side (as a ship).

lure, lūr, *n.* any enticement: bait:

lurid, lū'rid, *a.* ghastly pale, wan: ghastly and sensational: gloomy.

lurk, lĕrk, *v. i.* to lie in wait: to be concealed.—*a.* **lurk'ing**, lying hid.

luscious, lush'us, *a.* sweet in a great degree: delightful: fulsome, as flattery.

lush, lush, *a.* rich and juicy, of grass.

lush, lush, *v. t.* to swill.—*n.* plentiful liquor.

lust, lust, *n.* longing desire: eagerness to possess: carnal appetite.—*v. i.* to desire eagerly (with *after, for*): to have carnal desire: to have depraved desires.—*a.* **lust'ful**, having lust: inciting to lust: sensual.—*adv.* **lust'fully.**—*ns.* **lust'fulness; lust'iness.**—*adv.* **lust'ily.**—*a.* **lust'y**, vigorous: healthful: stout.

luster, lustre, lus'tĕr, *n.* brightness, gloss, splendor: (*fig.*) renown.

lustrum, lus'trum, *n.* a period of five years:—*pl.* **lus'tra.**—*a.* **lus'tral.**

lustring, lus'tring, *n.* a glossy silk cloth.—Also **lus'trine, lute'string.**

lusty. See **lust.**

lute, lūt, *n.* a medieval stringed instrument of music like the guitar.

luxury, luk'sū-ri, *n.* free indulgence in rich diet or costly dress or equipage: anything delightful: a dainty.—*ns.* **luxū'riance, luxū'riancy.**—*a.* **luxū'riant**, exuberant in growth: overabundant.—*adv.* **luxū'riantly.**—*v. i.* **luxū'riate**, to be luxuriant: to grow exuberantly: to live luxuriously: to expatiate with delight.—*n.* **luxuriā'tion**, the act of luxuriating.—*a.* **luxū'rious**, given to luxury: administering to luxury: furnished with luxuries: softening by pleasure.—*adv.* **luxū'riously.**—*n.* **luxū'riousness.**

lyceum, lī-sē'um, *n.* a place devoted to instruction by lectures: an association for literary improvement: a preparatory school.

Lycopodium, lī-ko-pō'di-um, *n.* a genus of cryptogamous plants, including the ground-pine, the club-moss, etc.

lyddite, lid'īt, *n.* a powerful explosive made (at *Lydd* in Kent, England) from picrate of potash.

Lydian, lid'i-an, *a.* pertaining to *Lydia* in Asia Minor: soft and slow, as music: soft and effeminate.

lye, lī, *n.* a solution leached from ashes: a solution of the fixed alkalies, potash and soda, in water.

lying, lī'ing, *a.* addicted to telling lies.—*n.* the habit of telling lies.

lying, lī'ing, *a.* being in a horizontal position.

lymph, limf, *n.* water: a colorless or faintly-yellowish fluid in animal bodies.

lynch, linsh, *v. t.* to judge and punish without the usual form of law.

lynx, lingks, *n.* a feline quadruped, with a short tail, the ears tipped with tufts of hair.—*adjs.* **lyncē'an; lynx'-eyed,** sharp-sighted. [L.,—Gr.]

lyre, līr, *n.* a musical instrument like the harp, anciently used as an accompaniment to poetry.—*adjs.* **ly'rate, -d** (*bot.*), lyre-shaped.—*ns.* **lyre'-bird,** an Australian bird having the 16 tail-feathers of the male arranged in the form of a lyre; **lyric** (lir'-), a lyric poem.—*adjs.* **lyric, -al** (lir'-), pertaining to the lyre: fitted to be sung to the lyre: written in stanzas: said of poetry which expresses the individual emotions of the poet.

M m, em, the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, belonging to the labio-nasal class of consonants.

ma, mä, *n.* a childish contraction for *mama.*

ma'am, mäm, *n.* a colloquial contraction of *madam.*

Mab, mab, *n.* the queen of the fairies.

Mac, mak, a prefix in Scotch names, meaning *son* (of).

macadamize, mak-ad'am-īz, *v. t.* to cover, as a road, with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.—*n.* **macad'am,** broken stone for paving: macadamized pavement.

macaque, ma-kak', *n.* a monkey of genus *Macacus.*

macaroni, mak-a-rō'ni, *n.* a kind of paste or dough prepared from hard-wheat flour, pressed out into long tubes, and then dried: a medley: a fool.

macaroon, mak-a-rön', *n.* a sweet cracker made chiefly of almonds and sugar. [Fr.,—It. *maccaroni* above.]

macaw, ma-kaw', *n.* a tropical long-tailed bird.

mace, mās, *n.* a kind of spice: the second coat of the nutmeg.

macerate, mas'ēr-āt, *v. t.* to steep: to soften by steeping: to make lean.

machete, ma-chā'tā, *n.* a heavy knife or cutlass used by the Cubans, etc. [Sp.]

Machiavellian, mak-i-a-vēl'yan, *a.* resembling Machiavel, a Florentine statesman: destitute of political morality: cunning, crafty, perfidious.

machinate, mak'i-nāt, *v. t.* to contrive skilfully: to plot or scheme, esp. for doing harm.

machine, ma-shēn', *n.* any artificial means or contrivance: any instrument for the conversion of motion: an engine: a conveyance of any kind, esp. an automobile or bicycle: one who can do only what he is told: any literary contrivance for the development of a plot: an organization for political control.—*v. t.* to use machinery for, esp. to print or sew by such: to make by means of machinery.—*ns.* **machin'ery,** machines in general: the working parts of a machine: combined means for keeping anything in action, or for producing a desired result; **machin'ist,** a constructor of machines: one versed in machinery: one who works a machine.

mackerel, mak'ēr-el, *n.* a marine food fish, dark blue, with wavy cross-streaks above, and silvery below.

mackintosh, mak'in-tosh, *n.* a waterproof overcoat.

mad, mad, *a.* (*comp.* **mad'der;** *superl.* **mad'dest**) disordered in intellect: insane: proceeding from madness, rabid: troubled in mind: excited with any violent passion or appetite: furious with anger.—*n.* **mad'cap,** a wild, rash, hot-headed person.—*a.* fond of wild and reckless action.—*v. t.* **mad'den,** to make mad: to enrage.—*a.* **mad'ding,** distracted, acting madly.—*advs.* **mad'dingly, mad'ly.**—*ns.* **mad'house,** a lunatic asylum; **mad'man,** a man who is mad: a maniac; **mad'ness.**

madam, mad'am, *n.* a courteous form of address to a lady.

made, mād, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *make.*

Madeira, ma-dē'ra, *n.* a rich wine of the sherry class produced in *Madeira.*

mademoiselle, mad-mwa-zel', *n.* a courteous form of address to a young lady: Miss.

Madonna, ma-don'a, *n.* a name given to the Virgin, esp. as seen in works of art. [It., lit. 'my lady'—L. *mea domina.*]

madras, ma-dras', *n.* a large bright-colored kerchief, used by negroes as a turban: a fabric printed in imitation of this a kind of shirting.

madrigal, mad'ri-gal, *n.* (*mus.*) a piece of music for the voice in five or

six parts: a short poem expressing a graceful and tender thought.

maelstrom, māl'strom, *n.* a celebrated whirlpool off the coast of Norway: any resistless overpowering influence for destruction. [Norw., 'grinding stream'.]

magazine, mag-a-zēn', *n.* a storehouse: a place for military stores: the ammunition-room in a ship: a periodical publication containing miscellaneous articles: the receptacle for ammunition in certain guns.—*ns.* **magazine'-gun,** or **-rī'fle,** a gun or rifle from which many shots can be fired one after another without reloading.

magenta, ma-jen'ta, *n.* a color between pink and red.

maggot, mag'ut, *n.* a worm or grub: a whim.—*a.* **magg'oty,** full of maggots. [W. *maceiad,* akin to *magiaid,* worms, *magu,* to breed.]

Magi, mā'jī, *n. pl.* priests of the ancient Persians: the Wise Men of the East.—*a.* **Mā'gian,** pertaining to the Magi.—*n.* one of the Magi.—*ns.* **Mā'gianism,** or **Mā'gism,** the philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

magic, maj'ik, *n.* the pretended art of producing marvelous results by the aid of spirits, or of the secret forces of nature: enchantment: sorcery.—*adjs.* **mag'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **mag'ically.**—*ns.* **magic'ian,** one skilled in magic: a wizard: an enchanter.

magisterial, maj-is-tē'ri-al, *a.* in the manner of a master: of the rank of a magistrate: authoritative: proud: dignified.—*n.* **magis'ter,** master.—*adv.* **magistē'rially.**

magistrate, maj'is-trāt, *n.* a person intrusted with the power of putting the laws in force: a justice of the peace.

magnanimity, mag-na-nim'i-ti, *n.* greatness of soul: elevation of dignity, of mind: generosity.—*a.* **magnan'imous,** elevated in sentiment, noble: brave: unselfish.—*adv.* **magnan'imously.**

magnate, mag'nāt, *n.* one of distinction or greatness.

magnesium, mag-nē'zhi-um, or **-si-um,** *n.* a metal of a bright, silver-white color, which while burning gives a dazzling white light.—*n.* **magnē'sia,** a light white powder, got by burning magnesium, used as a medicine.—*a.* **magnē'sian.**

magnet, mag'net, *n.* the lodestone: a bar or piece of steel to which the properties of the lodestone have been imparted, including that of pointing to the poles when suspended freely.—*adjs.* **magnet'ic, -al,** pertaining to the magnet: having the properties of the magnet: attractive.—*adv.* **magnet'ically.**—*n.* **magnetizā'tion.**—*v. i.* **mag'netize,** to render magnetic: to attract as if by a magnet.—*v. i.* to become magnetic.—*ns.* **mag'netizer,** one who or that which imparts magnetism; **mag'netism,** the cause of the attractive power of the magnet: attraction.

magnificent, mag-nif'i-sent, *a.* great in deeds or in appearance: grand: noble: pompous: displaying greatness of size or extent.—*n.* **magnif'icence.**

magnify, mag'ni-fī, *v. t.* to make great or greater: to enlarge: to cause to appear greater: to exaggerate.

magniloquent, mag-nil'o-kwent, *a.* speaking in a grand or pompous style.

magnitude, mag'ni-tūd, *n.* greatness: size: extent: importance.

magnolia, mag-nōl'i-a, or **-ya,** *n.* a North American tree with beautiful foliage and sweet-scented flowers.

magnum, mag'num, *n.* a bottle holding two quarts: the quantity of wine filling such. [L.]

magpie, mag'pī, *n.* a chattering bird, of a genus allied to the crow.

mahogany, ma-hog'a-ni, *n.* a tree of tropical America: its wood.

Mahomedan, Mahometan. See **Mohammedan.**

maid, mād, *n.* an unmarried woman, esp. one young: a virgin: a female servant.

maiden, mād'n, *n.* a maid.—*a.* pertaining to a virgin or young woman: consisting of maidens: (*fig.*) unpolluted: fresh: new: unused: first: that has never been captured, said of a fortress.—*ns.* **maid'enhair,** a name given to a fern from the fine hair-like stalks of its fronds; **maid'enhood,** the state of being a maid: virginity: purity: freshness; **maid'enliness.**—*a.* **maid'enly,** maiden-like: becoming a maiden: gentle: modest.

mail, māl, *n.* defensive armor for the body formed of steel rings or network: armor generally.

mail, māl, *n.* the matter carried by a postal department: the means by which this matter is conveyed.—*v. t.* to put

into the mail: to send by mail.—*a.* **mail'able,** capable of being sent by mail.

maim, mām, *n.* a bruise: an injury: a lameness: the loss of any essential part.—*v. t.* to bruise: to disfigure: to injure: to lame or cripple: to render defective. [O. Fr. *mehaing,* a bruise.]

main, mān, *n.* might: strength.

main, mān, *a.* chief, principal: first in importance: leading.—*n.* the chief or principal part: the ocean or main sea: a continent or a larger island as compared with a smaller: a principal gas or water pipe in a street, or the largest conductor in a system of electric lights.

maintain, mān-tān', *v. t.* to keep in any state: to keep possession of: to preserve from capture or loss: to carry on: to keep up: to support: to make good: to support by argument: to affirm: to defend.—*v. i.* to affirm, as a position: to assert.—*a.* **maintain'able.**—*ns.* **maintain'er; main'tenance,** the act of maintaining, supporting, or defending: continuance: the means of support: defense, protection.

maize, māz, *n.* a plant, and its fruit, called also *Indian corn,* or, commonly in the U. S., *corn.* [Sp.,—Haitian.]

majesty, maj'es-ti, *n.* greatness: grandeur: dignity: elevation of manner or style: royal state: a title of kings and other sovereigns.—*adjs.* **majes'tic, -al,** having or exhibiting majesty: stately: sublime.—*adv.* **majes'tically.**

majolica, ma-jol'i-ka, *n.* a name applied to decorative enameled pottery, used for vases, etc.

major, mā'jer, *a.* greater in number, quantity, or size: more important: (*mus.*) greater by a semitone.—*n.* a person of full age (21 years): an officer in rank between a captain and lieutenant-colonel.—*ns.* **mā'jor-dō'mo,** a general or chief steward; **mā'jor-gen'eral,** an officer in the army next in rank below a lieutenant-general; **major'ity,** the greater number: the amount between the greater and the less number: full age (at 21).

make, māk, *v. t.* to fashion, frame, or form: to produce: to bring about: to perform: to force: to render: to represent, or cause to appear to be: to turn: to occasion: to bring into any state or condition: to establish: to prepare: to obtain: to ascertain: to arrive in sight of: to reach: to do.—*v. i.* to tend or move: to contribute.—*pa. t.* and *pa. p* **mā'de.**—*n.* form or shape: structure, texture.

maketh, māk'eth, old 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *make.*

malachite, mal'a-kīt, *n.* a green-colored mineral, used for inlaid-work.

maladministration, mal-ad-min-is-trā'-shun, *n.* bad management, esp. of public affairs.

maladroit, mal-a-droit', *a.* not dexterous: unskilful: clumsy.

malady, mal'a-di, *n.* illness: disease, either of the body or of the mind.

malapropos, mal-ap-ro-pō', *a.* out of place: unsuitable: inapt.—*adv.* not suited to the purpose: unseasonably.

malapropism, mal'a-prop-izm, *n.* the act of misapplying words, in the attempt to use fine language.

malaria, ma-lā'ri-a, *n.* the poisonous air arising from marshy districts, producing fever, etc.: miasma: the fever so caused.—*adjs.* **malā'rious, malā'rial.**

Malay, -an, ma-lā', -an, *n.* a native or inhabitant of *Malacca.*

malcontent, mal'kon-tent, *a.* discontented, dissatisfied, esp. in political matters.—*n.* one discontented.

male, māl, *a.* masculine: pertaining to the sex that begets (not bears) young: (*bot.*) bearing stamens.—*n.* one of the male sex: a he-animal: a stamen-bearing plant.

malediction, mal-e-dik'shun, *n.* evil-speaking: a calling down of evil: curse: execration or imprecation.—*a.* **maledict'ory,** imprecatory.

malefactor, mal-e-fak'tēr, *n.* an evil-doer: a criminal.—*a.* **malef'ic,** doing mischief: producing evil.—*adv.* **malef'ically.**—*n.* **malef'icence,** the character of being maleficent.—*a.* **malef'icent,** doing evil: causing injury.

malevolent, mal-ev'o-lent, *a.* wishing evil: ill-disposed towards others: rejoicing in another's misfortune: envious: malicious.—*n.* **malev'olence.**

malfeasance, mal-fē'zans, *n.* evil-doing: the doing of what one ought not to do: an illegal deed.

malformation, mal-for-mā'shun, *n.* bad or wrong formation.

malic, mā'lik, *a.* pertaining to apples.

malice, mal'is, *n.* ill-will: spite: disposition to harm others: deliberate mis-

chief: intention to harm another.—*a.* **malic'ious,** bearing ill-will or spite: moved by hatred or ill-will: having mischievous intentions.—*adv.* **malic'iously.**

malign, ma-līn', *a.* of an evil disposition towards others: malicious: unfavorable.—*v. t.* to speak evil of.—*ns.* **malign'er; malig'nity,** state or quality of being malign: great hatred, virulence: deadly quality.—*adv.* **malign'ly.**

malignant, ma-lig'nant, *a.* disposed to do harm or to cause suffering: malign: acting maliciously: actuated by great hatred: tending to cause death.—*ns.* **malig'nancy, malig'nance,** state or quality of being malignant.—*adv.* **malig'nantly.**

malinger, ma-ling'gēr, *v. i.* to feign sickness in order to avoid duty.

mall, mawl, *n.* a large wooden beetle or hammer.—*v. t.* to beat with a maul or something heavy: to bruise.

mall, mal, *n.* a level shaded walk.

mallard, mal'ard, *n.* a drake: the common duck in its wild state.

malleate, mal'e-āt, *v. t.* to hammer: to form into a plate or leaf by hammering.—*a.* **mall'eable.**—*ns.* **mall'eableness; malleabil'ity,** quality of being malleable.

mallet, mal'et, *n.* a small wooden hammer: the long-handled hammer used in croquet and polo.

malodor, mal-ō'dor, *n.* an offensive odor.—*a.* **malō'dorous.**—*n.* **malō'dorousness.**

malpractice, mal-prak'tis, *n.* evil practice or conduct: practice contrary to established rules.

malt, mawlt, *n.* barley or other grain steeped in water, allowed to sprout, and dried in a kiln, used in brewing.—*v. t.* to make into malt.—*v. i.* to become malt.—*a.* containing or made with malt.—*ns.* **malt'ose,** a hard, white, crystalline sugar, formed by the action of malt or diastase on starch; **malt'ster,** one whose trade or occupation it is to make malt.

Maltese, mal-tēz', *n.* a native, or the natives of *Malta:* the dialect, a corrupt Arabic mixed with Italian.—*a.* belonging to Malta, or to its inhabitants.

maltreat, mal-trēt', *v. t.* to abuse: to use roughly or unkindly.

malversation, mal-vēr-sā'shun, *n.* evil conduct: misbehavior in office.

mama, mamma, ma-mā', or mä'ma, *n.* mother—used chiefly by young children.

Mammalia, mam-mā'li-a, *n. pl.* (*zool.*) the whole class of animals that suckle their young.

Mammon, mam'un, *n.* riches: the god of riches.—*a.* **mamm'onish,** devoted to money-getting.

mammoth, mam'uth, *n.* an extinct species of elephant.—*a.* resembling the mammoth in size: very large.

man, man, *n.* a human being: mankind: a grown-up male: a male attendant: one possessing a distinctively masculine character: a husband: a piece used in playing chess or draughts: a word of familiar address:—*pl.* **men.**—*v. t.* to supply with men: to strengthen or fortify.—*ns.* **man'-at-arms,** a soldier; **man'-eat'er,** a cannibal: a tiger.—*a.* **man'ful,** having the qualities of a man: full of manliness: bold: courageous: noble-minded.—*adv.* **man'fully.**—*ns.* **man'fulness; man'hood,** state of being a man: manly quality: human nature; **man'kind,** the kind or race of man: the mass of human beings.—*n.* **man'liness.**—*adjs.* **man'ly,** becoming a man: brave: dignified: noble: pertaining to manhood: not childish or womanish; **man'nish,** like a man: masculine: bold.—*ns.* **man'-of-war,** a warship; **man'-slaughter,** (*law*) the killing of any one unlawfully, but without malice or forethought.

manacle, man'a-kl, *n.* a handcuff.—*v. t.* to put manacles on.

manage, man'āj, *v. t.* to guide by use of the hands: to have under command or control: to bring round to one's plans: to conduct with great carefulness: to wield: to handle: to contrive: to train by exercise, as a horse.—*v. i.* to conduct affairs.—*n.* **manageabil'ity,** the quality of being manageable.—*a.* **man'ageable,** that can be managed: governable.—*n.* **man'ageableness.**—*adv.* **man'ageably.**—*ns.* **man'agement,** art or act of managing: manner of directing or of using anything: administration: skilful treatment: a body of managers; **man'ager,** one who manages: a person who controls a business or other concern.—*a.* **managē'rial,** of or pertaining to a manager, or to management.

mandamus, man-dā'mus, *n.* a writ or command issued by a superior court to a lower court or to an individual or

corporation, directing the performance of some act therein specified.

mandate, man'dāt, *n.* a charge: a command from a superior official or judge to an inferior: a right given to a person to act in name of another.—*ns.* **man'datary, man'datory,** one to whom a mandate is given by a **man'dator.**—*a.* **man'datory,** containing a mandate: preceptive: directory.

mandolin, mandoline, man'do-lin, *n.* a musical instrument having strings, finger-board, and neck like a guitar.

mandrake, man'drāk, *n.* a plant with narcotic properties.

mandrel, man'drel, *n.* a bar of iron fitted to a turning-lathe on which articles to be turned are fixed.

mane, mān, *n.* the long hair flowing from the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse and the lion.

maneuver, ma-nö'vĕr, *n.* a piece of dexterous management: stratagem: a skilful and clever movement in military or naval tactics.—*v. t.* to manage the evolutions of.—*v. i.* to move or change positions, as of troops or ships.

manganese, mang-ga-nēs', or mang-ga-nēz', *n.* a hard and brittle metal.

mange, mānj, *n.* the scab or itch which eats the skin of domestic animals.

mangel-wurzel, mang'gl-wur'zl, *n.* a plant of the beet kind cultivated as food for cattle.—Also **mang'old-wur'zel.**

manger, mānj'ĕr, *n.* a trough in which food is laid for horses and cattle.

mangle, mang'gl, *v. t.* to cut and bruise: to tear in cutting: to mutilate.

mangle, mang'gl, *n.* a rolling-press for smoothing linen.—*v. t.* to smooth with a mangle: to calender.—*n.* **mang'ler.**

mango, mang'gō, *n.* the fruit of the mango-tree of the East Indies: a green musk-melon pickled.

mania, mā'ni-a, *n.* violent madness: insanity: excessive or unreasonable desire.—*n.* **mā'niac,** a madman.—*a.* raving mad.—*a.* **maniacal** (ma-nī'a-kal).

manicure, man'i-kūr, *n.* the care of hands and nails: one who practises this.—*v. t.* to treat the hands and nails.

manifest, man'i-fest, *a.* that may be easily seen by the eye or perceived by the mind: clear: apparent: evident.—*v. t.* to make clear or easily seen: to show plainly: to put beyond doubt: to reveal or declare.—*n.* an open or public statement: a list or invoice of a ship's cargo.—*n.* **manifestā'tion,** act of disclosing what is dark or secret: that by which something is manifested or shown: display: revelation.—*adv.* **man'ifestly.**

manifesto, man-i-fest'ō, *n.* a public written declaration of intentions, opinions, or motives. [It.,—L.]

manifold, man'i-fōld, *a.* various in kind or quality: many in number: multiplied.

manikin, man'i-kin, *n.* a dwarf: a pasteboard model exhibiting the different parts and organs of the human body.

Manila, ma-nil'a, *n.* a cheroot made in Manila; **Manila hemp,** the fiber of *Musa Textilis.*

manipulate, ma-nip'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to work with the hands.—*v. i.* to use the hands, esp. in scientific experiments: to handle or manage: to give a false appearance to: to turn to one's own purpose.—*ns.* **manipulā'tion; manip'ulator.**

manner, man'ĕr, *n.* the way in which anything is done: method: fashion: personal style of acting or bearing oneself: habit: custom: sort: style: (*pl.*) morals: good behavior: character: deportment.—*a.* **mann'ered,** having manners (esp. in compounds, as well- or ill-mannered): affected with mannerism: artificial: stilted.—*ns.* **mann'erism,** a constant sameness of manner: a marked peculiarity of style or manner, esp. in literary composition; **mann'erliness.**—*a.* **mann'erly,** showing good manners: well-behaved: complaisant: not rude.—*adv.* with good manners: civilly: respectfully.

manor, man'or, *n.* a landed estate.

mansion, man'shun, *n.* a house, esp. one of some size: a manor-house.

mantel, man'tl, *n.* the ornamental shelf over a fireplace.—Also **man'telpiece.**

mantilla, man-til'a, *n.* a small mantle: a kind of veil covering the head and falling to the shoulders. [Sp.]

mantle, man'tl, *n.* a covering: a cloak or loose outer garment: (*zool.*) the thin fleshy membrane lining a mollusk's shell: a conical wire network covered with some highly refractory earth that becomes luminous under a flame.

manual, man'ū-al, *a.* pertaining to the hand: done, made, or used by the hand.—*n.* drill in the use of weapons, etc.: a handbook: a handy compendium of a large subject or treatise.

manufacture, man-ū-fakt'ūr, *v. t.* to

make from raw materials by any means into a form suitable or use.—*v. i.* to be occupied in manufactures.—*n.* the process of manufacturing: anything manufactured.—*n.* **manufact'ory,** a factory or place where goods are manufactured.—*n.* **manufact'urer,** one who manufactures.

manure, ma-nūr', *v. t.* to enrich (land) with fertilizing substance.—*n.* any substance applied to land to make it more fruitful.

manuscript, man'ū-skript, *a.* written by the hand: not printed.—*n.* a book or paper written by the hand.

many, men'i, *a.* consisting of a great number of individuals: not few: numerous:—*comp.* **more** (mōr): *superl.* **most** (mōst).—*n.* many persons: a great number.—*adv.* **man'ywhere,** in many places.

map, map, *n.* a representation of the surface of the earth, or of part of it on a plane surface: a similar drawing of the stars in the sky.—*v. t.* to draw in the form of a map, as the figure of any portion of land: to describe clearly.

maple, mā'pl, *n.* a tree of several species, from one of which sugar is made.—*a.* of or pertaining to maple.

mar, mär, *v. t.* to injure by wounding or by cutting off a part: to damage.

marasmus, ma-raz'mus, *n.* a wasting of flesh without apparent disease.

maraud, ma-rawd', *v. i.* to rove in quest of plunder.—*n.* **maraud'er.**

marble, mär'bl, *n.* any species of limestone taking a high polish: that which is made of marble, as a work of art: a little ball used by boys in play.—*a.* made of marble: veined like marble: hard: insensible.—*v. t.* to stain or vein like marble.—*n.* **mar'bling,** the act of veining or painting in imitation of marble. — *adv.* **mar'bly,** resembling marble, in the manner of marble.

march, märch, *n.* a border: boundary of a territory:—used chiefly in *pl.*

march, märch, *v. i.* to move in order, as soldiers: to walk in a grave or stately manner.—*v. t.* to cause to march.—*n.* the movement of troops: regular advance: a piece of music fitted for marching to: the distance passed over.

marchioness, mär'shun-es, feminine of **marquis.**

marconigram, mär-kon'i-gram, *n.* a message sent by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy.

mare, mār, *n.* the female of the horse.

margarin, margarine, mär'gar-in, *n.* the solid pearly ingredient of human fat, olive-oil, etc.: oleomargarin.

margin, mär'jin, *n.* an edge, border: the blank edge on the page of a book: something provided against contingencies: a sum of money, or its value in securities, deposited with a broker to protect him against loss on transactions made on account.—*v. t.* to furnish with margins, enter on the margin.—*n.* **marge** (*poet.*), edge, brink.—*a.* **mar'ginal** pertaining to a margin: placed in the margin.—*adv.* **mar'ginally.**

marine, ma-rēn', *a.* of or belonging to the sea: done at sea: representing the sea: near the sea.—*n.* a soldier serving on shipboard: the whole navy of a country or state: naval affairs: a sea-piece in painting.—*n.* **mar'iner,** a seaman or sailor.

marionette, mar-i-o-net', *n.* a puppet moved by strings. [Fr.]

marital, mar'i-tal, *a.* pertaining to a husband: of the nature of a marriage.

maritime, mar'i-tim, *a.* pertaining to the sea: relating to navigation or to naval affairs: situated near the sea: living on the shore, littoral.

mark, märk, *n.* a visible sign: any object serving as a guide: that by which anything is known: a badge: a trace, impression, proof: any visible effect: symptom: a thing aimed at or striven for: an attainable point: a character made by one who cannot write: any impressed sign or stamp: a physical peculiarity: distinction: a boundary, limit.—*v. t.* to make a mark on anything: to impress with a sign: to take notice of: to regard.—*v. i.* to take particular notice.—*a.* **marked,** distinguished: prominent: notorious.—*adv.* **mark'edly,** noticeably.—*ns.* **mark'er,** one who marks the score at games, as at billiards: a counter used at card-playing, etc.: the soldier who forms the pivot round which a body of soldiers wheels; **mark'ing; mark'ing-ink,** indelible ink, used for marking clothes; **marks'man,** one who shoots well.

mark, märk, *n.* a coin of the German Empire = about 24 cents

market, mär'ket, *n.* a public place for

the purposes of buying and selling: the time for the market: a butcher-shop: sale: rate of sale: value.—*v. i.* to deal at a market: to buy and sell.—*a.* **mar'ket-able,** fit for the market: salable.—*ns.* **mar'ket-day,** the fixed day on which a market is usually held; **mar'keter; mar'-ket-gar'den,** a garden in which fruit and vegetables are grown for market; **mar'-ket-gar'dener; mar'keting,** the act or practice of buying and selling, as provisions; **mar'ket-price,** the current price.

marline, mär'lin, *n.* a small rope for winding round a larger one to keep it from fraying.—*n.* **mar'linespike,** an iron tool, like a spike, for separating the strands of a rope in splicing.

marmalade, mär'ma-lād, *n.* a jam or preserve generally made of the pulp of oranges, originally of quinces.

marmoset, mär'mo-zet, *n.* a small variety of American monkey.

marmot, mär'mot, *n.* an Alpine rodent, about the size of a rabbit.

maroon, ma-rön', *n.* a brownish crimson.

maroon, ma-rön', *n.* a fugitive slave living on the mountains, in the West Indies.—*v. t.* to put on shore on a desolate island.

marplot, mär'plot, *n.* one who mars or defeats a plan or design by interference where he has no right.

marque, märk, *n.* a license to pass the marches or limits of a country for the purpose of making reprisals.

marquee, mär-kē', *n.* a large field-tent. [For *marquees,* the *s* being dropped as if a plural, from Fr. *marquise,* orig. a marchioness's tent.]

marquetry, märk'et-ri, *n.* work inlaid with pieces of various-colored wood.

marquis, mär'kwis, *n.* a title of European nobility next below that of a duke: —*fem.* **mar'chioness.**—*ns.* **mar'quisāte,** the dignity or lordship of a marquis; **marquise** (mär-kēz'), in France, a marchioness: a style of jewelry.

marriage, mar'ij, *n.* the ceremony by which a man and woman become husband and wife: the union of a man and woman as husband and wife.—*a.* **marr'iageable,** suitable, or at a proper age, for marriage.

marrow, mar'ō, *n.* the soft, fatty matter in the hollow parts of the bones: the pith of certain plants: the essence of anything: the inner meaning or purpose.

marry, mar'i, *v. t.* to take for husband or wife: to give in marriage: to unite in matrimony.—*v. i.* to enter into the married state: to take a husband or a wife: —*pr. p.* marr'ying; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* marr'ied.

Mars, märz, *n.* the Roman god of war: the planet next to the earth in the order of distance from the sun.

marsh, märsh, *n.* a tract of low wet land: a morass, swamp, or fen.—*a.* pertaining to wet or boggy places.—*ns.* **marsh'iness; marsh'mall'ow,** a species of mallow common in meadows and marshes: a confection made from its root.—*a.* **marsh'y,** pertaining to or produced in marshes: abounding in marshes.

marshal, mär'shal, *n.* an officer charged with the regulation of ceremonies, etc.: the chief officer who regulated combats in the lists: a harbinger: a herald: in France, an officer of the highest military rank: in the U. S. the civil officer of a federal judicial district: an officer of a fire department: a village policeman.

mart, märt, *n.* a place of trade.

marten, mär'ten, *n.* a destructive kind of weasel valued for its fur. [Fr. *martre,* also *marte*—Low L. *marturis,* from a Teut. root seen in Ger. *marder,* and A. S. *mearth,* a marten.]

Marten.

martial, mär'shal, *a.* belonging to Mars, the god of war, or to the planet Mars: pertaining to war, or to the army and navy: warlike: brave.—*adv.* **mar'tially.**

martin, mär'tin, *n.* a bird of the swallow kind.

martinet, mär'tin-et, *n.* a strict disciplinarian. [From *Martinet,* a very strict officer in the army of Louis XIV. of France.]

Martin.

martingale, mär'tin-gāl, *n.* a strap passing between a horse's forelegs to keep his head down: in ships, a short spar under the bowsprit.

martyr, mär'tėr, *n.* one who suffers for his belief: one who suffers greatly from any cause.—*v. t.* to put to death for one's belief.—*ns.* **mar'tyrdom,**

marvel, mär'vel, *n.* a wonder: anything astonishing or wonderful: astonishment.—*v. i.* to wonder: to feel astonishment.—*a.* **mar'velous,** astonishing: almost or altogether beyond belief: improbable.—*adv.* **mar'velously.**

mascot, mas'kot, *n.* a talisman: a person, animal, or thing whose presence brings good luck. [Fr. *mascotte.*]

masculine, mas'kū-lin, *a.* of the male sex: having the qualities of a man: resembling a man, or suitable to a man: robust: of a woman, bold, forward, unwomanly: denoting nouns which are names of males.—*n.* (*gram.*) the masculine gender.—*adv.* **mas'culinely.**

mash, mash, *v. t.* to beat into a mixed mass: to bruise: in brewing, to mix malt and hot water together.—*v. i.* to act violently.—*n.* a mixture of ingredients beaten or stirred together for feeding cattle or horses: in brewing, a mixture of crushed malt and hot water.—*a.* **mash'y,** produced by mashing.

masher, mash'ĕr, *n.* a fellow who seeks to attract the attention of impressionable women, a fop.—*v. t.* **mash,** to flirt with or engage the affections of: to treat as a sweetheart.

mask, masque, mask, *n.* anything disguising or concealing the face: anything that disguises: a pretense: a masquerade: a representation or impression of a face in any material, as in marble, plaster, etc.: a fox's head.—*v. t.* to cover the face with a mask: to hide.—*v. i.* to join in a mask or masquerade: to be disguised in any way: to revel.—*a.* **masked,** wearing a mask, concealed.—*n.* **mask'er.**

mason, mā'sn, *n.* a builder in stone or brick: one who constructs the walls of buildings, etc.: sometimes, a stonecutter.

masquerade, mask-ĕr-ād', *n.* an assembly of persons wearing masks, generally at a ball: disguise.—*v. i.* to wear a mask: to join in a masquerade.

mass, mas, *n.* a lump of matter: a quantity: a collected body: the main body: magnitude: the principal part or main body: quantity of matter in any body: (*pl.*) the lower classes of the people.—*v. t.* to form into a mass: to bring together in masses.—*v. i.* to assemble in masses.—*a.* **mass'ive,** bulky.

mass, mas, *n.* the celebration of the Eucharist in R. C. churches, also the office for the same: a musical setting of certain parts of the R. C. liturgy.

massacre, mas'a-kĕr, *n.* indiscriminate slaughter, esp. with cruelty: carnage.

massage, ma-säzh', *n.* in medicine, a system of treatment in which the manipulation and exercise of parts are employed for the relief of morbid conditions.—*v. t.* to subject to massage.—*ns.* **massa'gist, masseur':**—*fem.* **masseuse'.**

massé, ma-sā', *n.* in billiards, a sharp stroke made with the cue perpendicular or nearly so. [Fr.]

mast, mast, *n.* a long upright pole for bearing the yards, rigging, etc. in a ship.—*v. t.* to supply with a mast or masts.

master, mas'tĕr, *n.* one who commands: an owner, leader, or ruler: a teacher: an employer: the commander of a merchant-ship: one eminently skilled in anything: a title of address to boys: a title of dignity or office—a degree conferred by universities, as *Master of Arts,* etc., the head of a lodge of Freemasons, etc.: a husband.—*a.* the chief, predominant: belonging to a master, chief, principal, as in *master-builder,* etc.—*v. t.* to become master of: to overcome: to become skilful in: to execute with skill.—*a.* **mas'terful,** exercising the authority or power of a master: imperious: having the skill of a master.—*adv.* **mas'terfully.**—*ns.* **mas'terfulness; mas'ter-key,** a key that opens many locks: a clue fitted to guide one out of many difficulties.—*a.* **mas'terless,** without a master or owner: ungoverned: unsubdued: beyond control.—*n.* **mas'terliness,** quality of being masterly: masterly skill.—*a.* **mas'terly,** like a master: with the skill of a master: skilful: excellent: overbearing.—*adv.* with the skill of a master.—*ns.* **mas'ter-mar'iner,** the captain of a merchant-vessel; **mas'ter-mā'son,** a Freemason who has attained the third degree; **mas'terpiece,** a piece of work worthy of a master: a work of superior skill: chief excellence; **mas'tership,** the office of master: rule or dominion: superiority; **mas'tery,** the power or authority of a master: dominion: victory: superiority: the attainment of superior power or skill.

masticate, mas'ti-kāt, *v. t.* to chew: to grind with the teeth.—*a.* **mas'ticable,** that may be chewed.—*n.* **masticā'tion.**

mastiff, mas'tif, *n.* a thick-set and powerful variety of dog.

mastodon, mas'to-don, *n.* an extinct elephant, so named from the mammillary cusps or teat-like prominences on the molar teeth. [Gr. *mastos,* the breast, *odous, odontos,* a tooth.]

Skeleton of Mastodon.

mat, mat, *n.* a texture of fiber, etc., used as a floor-covering, or to wipe the feet on: a web of rope-yarn: an ornamental border for a picture: a piece of cloth, etc. put below dishes on a table: anything like a mat in appearance, thick and closely set: the closely-worked portion of lace.—*v. t.* to cover with mats: to interweave: to entangle.

match, mach, *n.* a piece of inflammable material which easily takes or carries fire: a small stick tipped with such material, a lucifer.

match, mach, *n.* anything which agrees with or suits another thing: an equal: one able to cope with another: a contest or game: a pairing, a marriage: one to be gained in marriage.—*v. i.* to be of the same make, size, etc., to correspond: to form a union with.—*v. t.* to be equal to, to set a counterpart to anything: to be able to compete with: to find an equal to: to set against as equal: to suit: to give in marriage.—*a.* **match'less,** having no match or equal.

mate, māt, *n.* a companion: an equal: one of a pair, the male or female of animals that go in pairs: an officer in a merchant ship—in the navy the term is now confined to petty-officers, such as *boatswain's mate, gunner's mate,* etc.: an assistant, deputy.—*v. t.* to be equal to: to become a companion to: to marry.

material, ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* consisting of matter: corporeal, not spiritual: substantial: essential: important, esp. of legal importance.—*n.,* esp. in *pl.,* that out of which anything is to be made.—*n.* **materializā'tion.**—*v. t.* **matē'rialize,** to render material: to reduce to or regard as matter: to occupy with material interests.

maternal, ma-tēr'nal, *a.* belonging to a mother: motherly.—*adv.* **mater'nally.**—*n.* **mater'nity,** the state, character, or relation of a mother.

mathematic, -al, math-e-mat'ik, -al, pertaining to or done by mathematics: very accurate.—*adv.* **mathemat'ically.**—*ns.* **mathematic'ian,** one versed in mathematics; **mathemat'ics,** the science of magnitude and number, and of all their relations.

matin, mat'in, *a.* morning: used in the morning.—*n.* in *pl.* daily morning service, morning prayer: in the R. C. Church, one of the seven canonical hours.—*a.* **mat'inal.**—*n.* **matinée** (mat-i-nā'), an entertainment or reception held in the daytime: a morning dress.

matricide, mat'ri-sīd, *n.* a murderer of one's own mother: the murder of one's own mother.—*a.* **mat'ricidal.**

matriculate, ma-trik'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to admit to membership by entering one's name in a register, esp. in a college.—*v. i.* to become a member of a college, university, etc., by being enrolled.—*n.* **matriculā'tion.**

matrimony, mat'ri-mun-i, *n.* union of husband and wife, marriage: state of marriage.—*a.* **matrimō'nial.**—*adv.* **matrimō'nially.**

matrix, mā'triks, or mat'riks, *n.* (*anat.*) the womb: the cavity in which anything is formed, a mold: (*mining*) earthy or stony substance in which minerals are found embedded:—*pl.* **matrices** (mat'ri-sez).

matron, mā'trun, *n.* an elderly married woman: any elderly lady of staid habits: a female superintendent.—*ns.* **mā'tronage, mā'tronhood,** state of being a matron: a body of matrons.—*a.* **mā'tronal,** pertaining or suitable to a matron: motherly: grave.—*v. t.* **mā'tronize,** to render matronly: to chaperon.—*a.* **mā'tronly,** like, becoming, or belonging to a matron: elderly: sedate.

matter, mat'ẽr, *n.* that which occupies space, and with which we become acquainted by our bodily senses: that out of which anything is made: that which receiving a form becomes a substance: the subject or thing treated of: that with which one has to do: cause of a thing: thing of consequence: something requiring remedy or explanation: any special allegation in law: importance: a measure, etc., of indefinite amount: (*print.*) material for work, type set up: mere dead substance, that which is thrown off by a living body, esp. pus, or the

fluid in boils, tumors, and festering sores.—*v. i.* to be of importance: to signify: to form or discharge matter in a sore.—*adjs.* **matt'er-of-fact,** adhering closely to facts: not fanciful: dry; **matt'ery,** significant: purulent.

mattress, mat'res, *n.* a bed made of a bag stuffed with wool, horsehair, cotton, etc., and quilted.

mature, ma-tūr', *a.* grown to its full size: perfected: ripe: fully digested, as a plan.—*v. t.* to ripen: to bring to perfection: to prepare for use.—*v. i.* to become ripe: to become payable, as a bill.—*adv.* **mature'ly.**—*ns.* **mature'ness, matur'ity,** ripeness: a state of completeness or readiness for use.

maudlin, mawd'lin, *a.* silly: sickly-sentimental: fuddled, half-drunk.

maul, mawl, *v. t.* to beat with a mall or a heavy stick: to injure greatly by beating.—*n.* a heavy wooden hammer.

maunder, mawn'dēr, *v. i.* to beg: to whine like a beggar, to grumble: to mutter, to talk foolishly, to drivel.

Mauser, mow'zēr, *n.* a German magazine rifle, adopted by several armies.

mausoleum, maw-so-lē'um, *n.* a magnificent tomb or monument. — *a.* **mausolē'an,** pertaining to a mausoleum: monumental. [L., —Gr. *Mausoleion,* from *Mausolus,*

Mausoleum.

king of Caria, to whom his widow, Artemisia, erected a splendid tomb about 350 B. C.]

mauve, mawv, *n.* a beautiful purple color and dye, so called from its likeness in color to the flowers of the common mallow.—*a.* of the color of mauve.

maverick, mav'ēr-ik, *n.* an animal found straying without an owner's brand, esp. a strayed calf: anything dishonestly obtained.

maw, maw, *n.* the stomach, esp. in the lower animals: the craw, in birds.

mawkish, mawk'ish, *a.* loathsome, disgusting: easily nauseated. — *adv.* **mawk'ishly.**—*n.* **mawk'ishness.**

maxim, maks'im, *n.* a general principle, serving as a rule or guide: a pithy saying: a proverb.

Maxim, maks'im, *n.* for **Max'im-gun,** an automatic machine-gun capable of firing several hundred rounds per minute.

maximite, maks'im-īt, *n.* a high explosive used by the United States government in marine torpedoes.

maximum, maks'i-mum, *a.* the greatest. —*n.* the greatest number, quantity, or degree: the highest point reached:—*pl.* **max'ima.**—*a.* **max'imal,** of the highest or maximum value.—*adv.* **max'imally.**—*v. t.* **max'imize,** to raise to the highest degree. [L., superl. of *magnus,* great.]

may, mā, *v. i.* to be able: to be allowed: to be free to act: to be possible: to be by chance: to be competent: —*pa. t.* might (mīt).—*adv.* **may'be,** perhaps, possibly.—*n.* a possibility.

May, mā, *n.* the fifth month of the year: the early or gay part of life.—*v. i.* to gather *May* (prov. Eng., the blossom of the hawthorn):—*pr. p.* May'ing.

mayhem, mā'hem, *n.* the offense of depriving a person by violence of any limb, member, or organ, or causing any mutilation of the body.

mayonnaise, mā-on-āz', *n.* a sauce composed of the yolk of eggs, salad-oil, and vinegar or lemon-juice, seasoned.

mayor, mā'ēr, *n.* the chief magistrate or chief executive officer of a city:—*fem.* **may'oress.**—*a.* **may'oral.**—*ns.* **may'oralty, may'orship,** the office of a mayor.

maze, māz, *n.* a place full of intricate windings: confusion of thought: perplexity.—*v. t.* to bewilder: to confuse.

me, mē, *personal pron.* the objective case of I. [A. S. *me.*]

meadow, med'ō, *n.* a level tract producing grass to be mown down: a rich pasture-ground—(*poet.*) **mead.**

meager, meagre, mē'gēr, *a.* having little flesh: lean: poor: without richness or fertility: barren: scanty: without strength.—*adv.* **mea'gerly.**—*n.* **mea'gerness.**

meal, mēl, *n.* the food taken at one time: the act or the time of taking food: a breakfast, dinner, or supper.

meal, mēl, *n.* grain ground to powder. —*v. i.* to yield or be plentiful in meal. —*n.* **meal'iness.**—*adjs.* **meal'y,** resembling meal: covered with meal or with

something like meal: whitish; **meal'y-mouthed,** smooth-tongued.

mean, mēn, *a.* low in rank or birth: base: sordid: low in worth or estimation: of little value or importance: poor, humble: despicable.—*adv.* **mean'ly.**—*n.* **mean'ness,** state or quality of being mean: want of nobility or excellence.

mean, mēn, *a.* middle: coming between two others in size, degree, quantity, time, etc.: average: moderate.—*n.* the middle point, quantity, value, or degree: instrument or medium: (*pl.*) that by which anything is caused or brought to pass: income: estate: instrument.—*n.* **mean'time,** the interval between two given times.—*advs.* **mean'time, mean'while,** in the intervening time.

mean, mēn, *v. t.* to have in the mind or thoughts: to intend, to purpose: to signify.—*v. i.* to have in the mind: to have meaning or disposition:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* meant (ment).—*n.* **mean'ing,** signification: the sense intended: purpose.—*a.* significant.—*a.* **mean'ingless,** without meaning.—*adv.* **mean'ingly.**

meander, mē-an'dēr, *n.* a winding course: a maze: an intricate variety of fretwork: perplexity.—*v. i.* to flow, run, or proceed in a winding course: to be intricate.—*v. t.* to wind or flow round.—*a.* **mean'dering,** winding in a course.

meant, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *mean* (v. t.).

measles, mē zlz, *n.* a contagious fever accompanied with eruptions of small red spots upon the skin.

measure, mezh'ūr, *n.* that by which extent is ascertained or expressed: the size of anything: a rule or standard: a proposal or plan: proportion: a stated quantity: degree: extent: moderation: means to an end: meter: (*mus.*) that division of time by which the air and motion of music are regulated: rate of movement, time, rhythm, meter, in poetry: a slow and stately dance, as the minuet.—*a.* **meas'urable,** that may be measured or computed: moderate: in small quantity or extent.—*adv.* **meas'urably.**—*adjs.* **meas'ured,** of a certain measure: equal: uniform: steady: restricted.—*ns.* **meas'urement,** the act of measuring: quantity found by measuring; **meas'urer.**

meat, mēt, *n.* anything eaten as food, the edible part of anything: act of taking meat: the flesh of animals used as food—sometimes beef, mutton, pork, veal, etc., as opposed to poultry, fish, etc.—*n.* **meat'iness,** quality of being meaty.—*a.* **meat'y,** full of meat: fleshy: pithy.

mechanic, -al, me-kan'ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to machines or mechanics: constructed according to the laws of mechanics: acting by physical power: done by a machine: pertaining to artisans: done simply by force of habit, slavish, artificial.—*n.* **mechan'ic,** one engaged in a mechanical trade: an artisan.—*adv.* **mechan'ically.**—*ns.* **mechanic'ian, mech'anist,** a machine-maker: one skilled in mechanics; **mechan'ics,** the science which treats of machines: the science which treats of the nature of forces and of their action on bodies, either directly or by the agency of machinery; **mech'anism,** the construction of a machine: the arrangement and action of its parts, by which it produces a given result.

Mechanical Powers.
1, lever, 2, inclined plane; 3, wheel and axle; 4, screw; 5, pulley, 6, wedge.

medal, med'al, *n.* a piece of metal in the form of a coin bearing some device or inscription, struck or cast: a reward of merit.—*v. t.* to decorate with a medal.

meddle, med'l, *v. i.* to interfere unnecessarily (*with* or *in*): to have to do (*with*).—*n.* **medd'ler.**—*a.* **medd'lesome,** given to meddling.—*n.* **medd'lesomeness.**—*a.* **medd'ling,** interfering in the concerns of others: officious—also *n.*

medial, mē'di-al, *a.* lying between two extremes, median.

median, mē'di-an, *a.* being in the middle, running through the middle: situated in the median plane, that dividing the body longitudinally into symmetrical halves.

mediate, mē'di-āt, *a.* middle: between two extremes: acting by or as a means: dependent on some intervening thing.—*v. i.* to interpose between parties as a friend of each: to intercede.—*v. t.* to bring about by mediation: to effect a relation between two things.—*adv.* **mē'diately.**—*ns.* **mē'diateness,** state of be-

ing mediate; **mediā'tion,** the act of mediating or coming between: entreaty for another.

medical, med'i-kal, *a.* relating to the art of healing diseases: containing that which heals: intended to promote the study of medicine.—*adv.* **med'ically.**

medicate, med'i-kāt, *v. t.* to treat with medicine: to impregnate with anything medicinal.—*a.* **med'icable,** that may be healed.—*n.* **med'icament,** a medicine: healing power.—*a.* **med'icated,** mixed with medicine: made medicinal.

medicine, med'i-sin, *n.* anything applied for the cure or lessening of disease or pain: the science which treats of the prevention or cure of disease.—*v. t.* to treat or cure by medicine.—*a.* **medic'inal,** relating to medicine: fitted to cure or to lessen disease or pain.

medieval, mediæval, mē-di-ē'val, *a.* relating to the middle ages or the period from the 4th to the 16th century.

mediocre, mē'di-ō-kēr, *a.* of middling extent or quality: moderate.—*n.* **medioc'rity,** a middle state or condition: a moderate degree: a person of little power or importance.

meditate, med'i-tāt, *v. i.* to consider thoughtfully: to purpose (with *on, upon*).—*v. t.* to think on: to revolve in the mind: to intend.—*a.* **med'itated,** thought of: planned.—*n.* **meditā'tion,** deep thought: serious contemplation.

medium, mē'di-um, *n.* the middle: the middle place or degree: any intervening means, instrument, or agency.

medley, med'li, *n.* a mingled and confused mass: a miscellany.

medulla, me-dul'a, *n.* the inner portion of an organ or part, as the pith of a hair: the pith of a plant, etc.

meek, mēk, *a.* mild and gentle of temper: submissive.—*adv.* **meek'ly.**

meet, mēt, *a.* fitting: qualified.

meet, mēt, *v. t.* to come face to face: to encounter in conflict: to find or experience: to refute: to be suitable to: to satisfy, as by payment: to receive, as a welcome.—*v. i.* to come together from different points: to assemble: to have an encounter: to balance or come out correct:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* met.—*n.* a meeting, as of huntsmen.—*n.* **meet'ing,** a coming face to face: an interview: an assembly: a crossing of two roads: a junction of two rivers.

megaphone, meg'a-fōn, *n.* an appliance for making words audible at a distance—a form of speaking-trumpet.

melancholy, mel'an-kol-i, *n.* continued depression of spirits: dejection: a gloomy state of mind.—*a.* gloomy: producing grief.—*n.* **melanchō'lia,** a form of insanity, in which there is continued depression or pain of mind.

mêlange, mā-lonzh', *n.* a mixture: a medley. [Fr.]

mêlée, mā-lā', *n.* a confused conflict: an affray. [Fr.,—*mêler,* to mix.]

meliorate, mē'lyo-rāt, *v. t.* to make better.—*v. i.* to grow better.—*n.* **meliorā'tion.**

melliferous, mel-if'ēr-us, *a.* honey-producing.—*a.* **mellif'ic,** honey-making.—*ns.* **mellificā'tion; mellif'luence,** a flow of sweetness: a smooth sweet flow.—*adjs.* **mellif'luent, mellif'luous,** flowing with honey or sweetness: smooth.

mellow, mel'ō, *a.* soft and ripe: well matured: soft to the touch, palate, ear, etc.: genial: half-tipsy.—*v. t.* to soften by ripeness or age: to mature.—*v. i.* to become soft: to be matured.

melodrama, mel-o-dram'a, *n.* a kind of romantic and sensational drama.—*a.* **melodramat'ic,** of the nature of melodrama: overstrained: sensational.

melody, mel'o-di, *n.* an air or tune: music: an agreeable succession of single musical sounds.—*n.* **melō'deon,** an improved variety of the accordion.—*adjs.* **melod'ic, melō'dious,** full of melody.

melon, mel'un, *n.* a kind of trailing plant of the gourd family and its fruit: the watermelon or muskmelon.

melt, melt, *v. t.* to make liquid, to dissolve: to soften: to waste away.—*v. i.* to become liquid: to dissolve: to become tender or mild: to lose distinct form: to be discouraged:—*pa. p.* melted, or molten.—*n.* **melt'ing,** the act of dissolving.

melton, mel'ton, *n.* a strong cloth for men's wear. [From *Melton,* England.]

member, mem'bēr, *n.* an integral part of a whole, esp. a limb of an animal: a clause: one of a society: a representative in a legislative body.—*a.* **mem'bered,** having limbs.

membrane, mem'brān, *n.* (*anat.*) one of the thin textures which cover the organs or line the cavities or canals of the body: the film containing the seeds

of a plant.—*adjs.* **membran'eous, mem'branous, membranā'ceous,** relating to, consisting of, or like a membrane.

memento, me-men'tō, *n.* something to awaken memory: a reminder of what is past or of what is yet to come.

memoir, mem'wor, or me-moir', *n.* a sketch or description of something as remembered by the writer: a short biographical sketch.

memory, mem'o-ri, *n.* the power of retaining and reproducing mental or sensory impressions: a having or keeping in the mind: time within which past things can be remembered: that which is remembered: commemoration: remembrance.—*a.* **mem'orable,** deserving to be remembered: remarkable.—*adv.* **mem'orably.**—*n.* **memoran'dum,** something to be remembered: a note to assist the memory:—*pl.* **memoran'dums, memoran'da.**—*a.* **memō'rial,** bringing to memory: contained in memory.—*n.* that which serves to keep in remembrance: a monument: a written statement forming the ground of a petition, laid before a legislative or other body.—*v. t.* **memō'rialize,** to present a memorial to: to petition by a memorial.—*n.* **memō'rialist,** one who writes, signs, or presents a memorial.—*v. t.* **mem'orize,** to commit to memory.

men, plural of *man.*

menace, men'as, *v. t.* to threaten.—*v. i.* to act in a threatening manner.—*n.* a threat or threatening.—*a.* **men'acing,** overhanging: threatening.

menage, me-nazh', *n.* a household: the management of a house.

menagerie, men-aj'ēr-i, *n.* a place for keeping wild animals for exhibition: a collection of such animals.

mend, mend, *v. t.* to remove, as a fault: to repair, as something broken or worn: to make better: to correct, improve.—*v. i.* to grow better.—*ns.* **mend'er,** one who mends; **mend'ing,**

mendacious, men-dā'shus, *a.* given to lying: speaking falsely: of the nature of a lie.—*adv.* **menda'ciously.**—*n.* **mendac'ity,** a tendency to lying: a habit of lying.

mendicant, men'di-kant, *a.* in the condition of a beggar: practising beggary.—*n.* one who is in extreme want: a beggar: a begging friar.—*ns.* **men'dicancy.**

menial, mē'ni-al, *a.* of or pertaining to a train of servants: doing servile work: low.—*n.* a domestic servant.

mensurable, mens'ū-ra-bl, *a.* that can be measured: measurable.—*n.* **mensurabil'ity.**—*a.* **mens'ural,** pertaining to measure.—*n.* **mensurā'tion,** the act or art of finding by measurement and calculation the length, area, volume, etc., of bodies. [L. *mensurare,* to measure.]

mental, men'tal, *a.* pertaining to the mind: done in the mind.—*ns.* **mental'ity, mentā'tion.**—*adv.* **men'tally.**

menthol, men'thol, *n.* a camphor obtained from oil of peppermint.

mention, men'shun, *n.* a brief notice: a hint.—*v. t.* to notice briefly: to remark.

mentor, men'tor, *n.* a wise counselor.

menu, men'ü, *n.* a bill of fare.

Mephistopheles, mef-is-tof'e-lēz, *n.* the name of the devil in Goethe's *Faust.*—*a.* **Mephistophē'lean,** cynical, scoffing, malicious.

mephitis, me-fī'tis, *n.* a poisonous exhalation from the ground or from decaying substances—also **mephī'tism.**

mercantile, mĕr'kan-tīl, *a.* pertaining to merchants: having to do with trade.

mercenary, mĕr'se-nar-i, *a.* hired for money: actuated by the hope of reward: greedy of gain: sold or done for money.

mercer, mĕr'sĕr, *n.* a dealer in silks and woolen cloths, or in small wares.—*v. t.* **mer'cerize,** to give a silky appearance to (cotton fabrics) by chemical treatment.

merchant, mĕr'chant, *n.* one who carries on trade, wholesale and retail: one who buys and sells goods: a trader: a merchant-vessel.—*a.* pertaining to trade or merchandise.—*ns.* **mer'chandise,** goods bought and sold for gain; **mer'chantman,** a trading-ship.

Mercury, mĕr'kū-ri, *n.* the god of merchandise and eloquence, and the messenger of the gods: the planet nearest the sun: (m-) a white, liquid metal, also called *quicksilver:* the column of mercury in a thermometer or barometer.—*a.* **mercū'rial,** having the qualities said to belong to the god Mercury: active: sprightly: often changing: containing, or consisting of, mercury.

mercy, mĕr'si, *n.* tenderness and forbearance shown in sparing an offender in one's power: a forgiving disposition: clemency: an act of mercy: an undeserved blessing: compassion or benev-

olence.—*a.* **mer'ciful,** full of, or exercising, mercy.—*adv.* **mer'cifully.**

mere, mēr, *a.* unmixed: pure: only this and nothing else: alone: absolute.—*adv.* **mere'ly,** purely, simply, only: thus and no other way: solely.

meretricious, mer-e-trish'us, *a.* alluring by false show: gaudy and deceitful.

merge, mērj, *v. t.* to dip or plunge in: to sink: to cause to be swallowed up.—*v. i.* to be swallowed up or lost.—*n.* **mer'ger** (*law*), a sinking of an estate or a security in one of larger extent or of higher value: a consolidation of corporate interests: formation of a trust.

meridian, me-rid'i-an, *a.* pertaining to midday: being on the meridian or at midday: raised to the highest point.—*n.* midday: the highest point, as of success: an imaginary circle on the earth's surface passing through the poles and any given place.

meringue, me-rang', *n.* a mixture of sugar and white of eggs slightly browned: a pudding, etc., covered with this. [Fr.]

Merino.

merino, me-rē'no, *n.* a variety of sheep having very fine wool: a fine French all-wool dress fabric.—*a.* belonging to the merino sheep or their wool.

merit, mer'it, *n.* excellence that deserves honor or reward: worth: value: that which one has earned.—*v. t.* to earn: to have a right to claim as a reward: to deserve: (*pl., in law*) the right or wrong of a case, apart from questions of procedure.—*a.* **meritō'rious,** possessing merit or desert: deserving of reward, honor, or praise.

merlin, mēr'lin, *n.* a species of small hawk.

mermaid, mēr'mād, *n.* a sea-woman, having the head and body of a woman to the waist, ending in the tail of a fish:—*masc.* **mer'man.**

merry, mer'i, *a.* sportive: cheerful: noisily gay: causing laughter: lively.—*adv.* **merr'ily.**—*ns.* **merr'iment,** gaiety with laughter and noise: mirth: hilarity.

mesa, mē'sa, *n.* an elevated plateau.

mesh, mesh, *n.* the opening between the threads of a net: the threads and knots which bound the opening: network.—*v. t.* to catch in a net: to engage.

mesmerize, mez'mēr-īz, *v. t.* to induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system, in which the operator is supposed to control the actions and thoughts of the subject.—*a.* **mesmer'ic.**

mesne, mēn, *a.* intermediate: intervening. [Norm. Fr. *mesne,* middle.]

mess, mes, *n.* a mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste: a medley: disorder: confusion.—*v. t.* to make a mess of.

mess, mes, *n.* a dish or quantity of food served at one time: a number of persons who take their meals together, esp. in the army and navy: the take of fish at one time.—*v. t.* to supply with a mess.—*v. i.* to eat of a mess: to eat at a common table.

message, mes'āj, *n.* any communication sent from one person to another: an errand: an official communication, of advice, etc., as a president's message to the Congress.—*n.* **mess'enger,** the bearer of a message: a forerunner.

Messiah, mes-sī'a, *n.* the anointed One, the Christ.

mestizo, mes-tē'zō, *n.* the offspring of a person of mixed Spanish and American Indian parentage: in the Philippines, the offspring of a native woman and a foreigner.

met, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *meet.*

metal, met'al, *n.* a solid, opaque body, possessing a peculiar luster, fusibility, conductivity for heat and electricity, etc., such as gold, etc.: intrinsic quality.—*adjs.* **metal'lic,** pertaining to or like a metal: consisting of metal.—*adv.* **metal'lically.**—*a.* **metallif'erous,** producing or yielding metals.—*ns.* **met'allist,** a worker in metals: an advocate of the use of metal as currency; **metallog'raphy,** an account or description of metals; **met'alloid,** one of the metallic bases of the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths: any of the elements which are non-metallic in the chemical sense.

metallurgy, met'al-ër-ji, *n.* the art of working metals: the art of separating metals from their ores.—*a.* **metallur'gic.**—*n.* **met'allurgist,** one skilled in metallurgy.

metamorphic, met-a-mor'fik, *a.* subject to change of form.—*n.* **metamor'phism,** state or quality of being meta-

morphic.—*v. t.* **metamor'phose,** to transform.—*n.* **metamor'phosis,** change of shape, transformation.

metaphor, met'a-fẽr, *n.* the putting of one thing for another which it only resembles, as when words are said to be bitter: an implicit simile.

metaphrase, met'a-frāz, *n.* a literal translation: a repartee.

metaphysics, met-a-fiz'iks, *n. sing.* the science which investigates the first principles of nature and thought: ontology or the science of being.—*a.* **metaphys'ical,** pertaining to metaphysics: abstract.—*adv.* **metaphys'ically.**—*n.* **metaphysic'ian,** one versed in metaphysics.

mete, mēt, *v. t.* to measure.

meteor, mē'te-or, *n.* one of numberless small bodies traveling through space and continually encountered by the earth on its orbital path: (*fig.*) anything that for a time dazzles or strikes with wonder.—*a.* **meteor'ic,** pertaining to or consisting of meteors: proceeding from a meteor: flashing like a meteor: influenced by the weather.—*n.* **mē'teorite,** a meteoric stone.—*adjs.* **meteorolog'ic, -al.**—*ns.* **meteorol'ogist; meteorol'ogy,** that department of physics which treats of the phenomena of the atmosphere as regards weather and climate.

meter, metre, mē'tẽr, *n.* that regulated succession of certain groups of syllables in which poetry is usually written: rhythm: verse, or poetry generally: a plan of versification: musical time.—*adjs.* **met'ric, -al,** pertaining to meter or to metrology: consisting of verses.

meter, mètre, *n.* the fundamental unit of length in the metric system—one ten-millionth of a quadrant of the meridian—39.3707904 English inches.—*a.* **met'ric.—metric system,** the French or decimal system of weights and measures.

meter, mē'tẽr, *n.* one who or that which measures, esp. an apparatus for recording automatically the quantity of a fluid passing through it, as in *gas-meter, water-meter,* etc.—*n.* **me'terage.**

methinks, me-thingks', *v. impers.* it seems to me: I think:—*pa. t.* methought.

method, meth'ud, *n.* the mode or rule of accomplishing an end: orderly procedure: manner: orderly arrangement: system, rule, classification: manner of performance.—*adjs.* **method'ic, -al,** arranged with method: disposed in a just and natural manner: formal.—*adv.* **method'ically.**—*v. t.* **meth'odize,** to reduce to method: to dispose in due order.

methought. See **methinks.**

methyl, meth'il, *n.* (*chem.*) the hypothetical radical of methylic alcohol or wood spirit.

metre, a measurer. See **meter.**

mètre, unit of length. See **meter.**

metre, a measure. See **meter.**

metric, met'rik, *a.* quantitative.—*a.* **met'rical,** pertaining to measurement.—*n. pl.* **met'rics,** the theory of measurement.

metropolis, me-trop'o-lis, *n.* the capital or chief city of a country, a state, etc.: a chief cathedral city: a generic focus in the distribution of plants or animals.—*a.* **metropol'itan,** belonging to a metropolis.

mettle, met'l, *n.* ardent temperament: spirit: sprightliness: courage.—*adjs.* **mett'led, mett'lesome,** high-spirited.

mew, mū, *n.* a sea-fowl: a gull.

mew, mū, *v. i.* to cry as a cat.—*n.* the cry of a cat.

mew, mū, *v. t.* to shed or cast: to confine.—*v. i.* to change: to cast the feathers: to molt.—*n.* a place for confining: a cage for hawks while mewing: in *pl.* a stable, or alley containing stables.

mezzanine, mez'a-nīn, *n.* (*archit.*) a low story introduced between two higher ones.

mezzotint, mez'ō-tint, or med'zō-tint, *n.* a method of copperplate engraving.

miasma, mī-az'ma, *n.* unwholesome exhalations arising from putrescent matter:—*pl.* **mias'mata.**—*adjs.* **mias'mal.**

mica, mī'ka, *n.* a group of rock-forming minerals, with perfect cleavage in one direction, the laminæ flexible and elastic, and generally transparent.

mice, mīs, plural of *mouse.*

microbe, mī'krōb, mik'rōb, *n.* a microscopic organism, esp. a bacterium, found wherever organic matter is in process of decomposition.

micrometer, mī-krom'e-tẽr, *n.* an instrument for measuring minute distances or angles.—*adjs.* **micromet'ric, -al.**

micro-organism, mī'kro-or'gan-izm, *n.* a microscopic organism.

microphone, mī'krō-fōn, *n.* an instrument which renders the faintest sounds distinctly audible.

microscope, mī'krō-skōp, *n.* an instru-

ment which renders minute objects visible by magnifying them.—*adjs.* **microscopic, -al,** pertaining to a microscope: visible only by the aid of a microscope: working with, or as if with, a microscope: extremely small.—*adv.* **microscop'ically.**—*ns.* **mī'croscopist,** one skilled in the use of the microscope.

mid, mid, *a.* middle: situated between extremes.—*ns.* **mid'air,** the middle of the sky; **mid'day,** the middle of the day: noon.—*a.* of or pertaining to noon.—*a.* **mid'land,** in the middle of or surrounded by land: distant from the coast: inland.—*n.* **mid'night,** the middle of the night: twelve o'clock at night.—*a.* being at midnight: dark as midnight.—*n.* **mid'shipman,** in the U. S. navy, formerly the lowest grade of officers in the line of promotion, now called **naval cadet.**—*adv.* **mid'ships.**—*ns.* **mid'summer,** the middle of summer: the summer solstice, about the 21st of June; **mid'way,** the middle of the way or distance.—*a.* being in the middle of the way or distance.—*adv.* half-way.—*n.* **mid'winter,** the middle of winter: the winter solstice (21st or 22d December), or the time shortly before or after it.

middle, mid'l, *a.* equally distant from the extremes: intermediate: intervening: (*gram.*) intermediate between active and passive, reflexive.—*n.* the middle point or part: midst: central portion, waist.—*ns.* **midd'leman,** one who stands in the middle between two persons: an agent who does business between two parties: a jobber; **midd'leweight,** a boxer, wrestler or jockey of intermediate weight, between light and heavy weight.—*a.* **midd'ling,** of middle rate, state, size, or quality: moderate: fairly well or prosperous.—*adv.* moderately.—*n. pl.* **midd'lings,** the coarser part of ground wheat.

midst, midst, *n.* the middle.—*adv.* in the middle.

mien, mēn, *n.* the look or appearance of a person: the expression of the face: manner: bearing.

miff, mif, *n.* (*coll.*) a slight feeling of resentment.

might, mīt, *pa. t.* of *may*.

might, mīt, *n.* power: ability: strength: energy or intensity of purpose or feeling.—*adv.* **might'ily.**—*n.* **might'iness,** state of being mighty: power: greatness: great amount: a title of dignity: excellency.—*a.* **might'y,** having great power: strong: valiant: very great: important: exhibiting might.

migrate, mī'grāt, *v. i.* to pass from one place to another: to remove for residence from one country, college, etc., to another.—*adjs.* **mī'grant, mī'grātory,** migrating or accustomed to migrate: wandering.—*n.* **migrā'tion.**

mikado, mi-kä'dō, *n.* a title of the Emperor of Japan. [Jap., 'exalted gate'.]

mil, mil, *n.* a unit of length in measuring the diameter of wire.

mild, mīld, *a.* gentle in temper and disposition: not sharp or bitter: acting gently: gently and pleasantly affecting the senses: soft: calm.—*v. t.* **mild'en,** to render mild.—*v. i.* to become mild.—*adv.* **mild'ly.**—*n.* **mild'ness.**

mildew, mil'dū, *n.* a disease on plants, caused by the growth of minute fungi.

mile, mīl, *n.* 1760 yards.—*ns.* **mile'age,** length in miles: compensation for expense of travel reckoned by the mile:

militant, mil'i-tant, *a.* fighting: engaged in warfare.—*n.* **mil'itancy,** the state of being militant.—*adv.* **mil'itantly.**—*n.* **mil'itarism,** an excess of the military spirit.—*a.* **mil'itary,** pertaining to soldiers or to warfare: warlike: engaged in the profession of arms: derived from service as a soldier.—*n.* soldiery: the army.—*v. i.* **mil'itate,** to contend: to stand opposed: to have force for or against.

militia, mi-lish'a, *n.* a body of citizens enrolled and drilled as soldiers: the national guard of the various States:

milk, milk, *v. t.* to squeeze or draw milk from: to supply with milk.—*n.* a white liquid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young: a milk-like juice of certain plants.—*ns.* **milk'er,** one who milks: a machine for milking cows: a cow that gives milk; **milk'iness; milk'ing,** the amount of milk drawn at one time; **milk'maid,** a woman who milks: a dairymaid; **milk'man,** a man who sells milk, esp. from door to door; **milk'sop,** an effeminate, silly fellow.—*a.* **milk'y,** made of, full of, like, or yielding milk: soft: gentle.—*n.* **milk'y-way** (*astron.*), the galaxy, a broad, luminous zone in the sky, caused by the light of innumerable fixed stars.

mill, mill, *n.* a machine for grinding

any substance, as grain, by crushing it between two hard, rough surfaces: a place where grain is ground, or manufacture of some kind is carried on: a contest at boxing.—*v. t.* to grind: to press or stamp in a mill: to stamp or turn up the edge of (coins) and put ridges and furrows on the rim: to beat severely with the fists.—*ns.* **mill'dam, mill'pond,** a dam or pond to hold water for driving a mill.—*a.* **milled,** prepared by a grinding-mill or a coining-press: transversely grooved: treated by machinery.—*ns.* **mill'ing,** the act of passing anything through a mill.

mill, mil, *n.* the thousandth part of a dollar. [L. *mille,* a thousand.]

millennium, mil-len'i-um, *n.* a thousand years: the thousand years during which, as some believe, Christ will personally reign on the earth.

miller, mil'ẽr, *n.* one who owns, or who attends to, a flouring-mill.

millet, mil'et, *n.* a grass yielding grain used for food.

milliner, mil'in-ẽr, *n.* one who makes headdresses, bonnets, etc., for women.—*n.* **mill'inery,** the articles made or sold by milliners.

million, mil'yun, *n.* a thousand thousands (1,000,000): a very great number.—*n.* **mill'ionaire,** a man worth a million dollars or more.—*a.* and *n.* **mill'ionth.**

mime, mīm, *n.* a farce in which scenes from actual life were represented by gesture: an actor in such a farce.—*n.* **mim'esis,** a mimicking.—*adjs.* **mimet'ic, -al,** apt to imitate.—*v. t.* **mim'ic,** to imitate: simulate:—*pr. p.* mim'icking; *pa. p.* mim'icked.—*n.* one who mimics: a buffoon: a servile imitator.—*adjs.* **mim'ic, -al,** imitative: mock: miniature.—*ns.* **mim'icker; mim'icry.**

mimeograph, mim'ē-ō-graf, *n.* an apparatus for reproducing copies of written or printed matter.

minaret, min'a-ret, *n.* a turret on a Mohammedan mosque, from which the people are summoned to prayers.

mince, mins, *v. t.* to cut into small pieces: to chop fine: to pronounce affectedly.—*v. i.* to walk with affected nicety: to speak affectedly.

mind, mīnd, *n.* the faculty by which we think, etc.: the understanding: the whole spiritual nature: memory: choice: intention: thoughts or sentiments: belief: cast of thought and feeling.—*v. t.* to attend to: to obey: (*Scot.*) to remember.—*a.* **mind'ed,** having a mind: disposed: determined.—*n.* **mind'edness,** inclination toward anything.—*a.* **mind'ful,** bearing in mind: taking thought or care: attentive: observant.—*adv.* **mind'fully.**—*n.* **mind'fulness.**

mine, mīn, *v. i.* to dig for metals: to excavate.—*v. t.* to dig out of the ground: to dig under (a wall or building) in order to overturn it: to ruin or destroy by secret means.—*n.* a place from which metals are dug: an excavation dug under a fortification to blow it up: a rich source of wealth.

mineral, min'ẽr-al, *n.* an inorganic substance found in the earth or at its surface: any substance containing a metal.—*a.* relating to minerals: having the nature of minerals: impregnated with minerals, as water: denoting inorganic substances.—*n.* **mineraliz̄a'tion.**—*v. t.* **min'eralize,** to make into a mineral: to give the properties of a mineral to: to impregnate with mineral matter.

mingle, ming'gl, *v. t.* to mix: to unite into one mass: to confuse: to join in mutual intercourse.—*v. i.* to become mixed or confused.—*n.* a medley.—*n.* **ming'ling,** mixture: a mixing or blending together.—*adv.* **ming'lingly.**

miniature, min'i-a-tūr, or min'i-a-chūr, *n.* a painting on a very small scale on ivory, etc.: a small or reduced copy of anything.

minify, min'i-fī, *v. t.* to make little or less: to depreciate.

minim, min'im, *n.* (*med.*) the smallest liquid measure, a drop, $\frac{1}{60}$ drachm: (*mus.*) a note (formerly the shortest) equal to two crotchets.—*a.* **min'imal.**—*v. t.* **min'imize,** to reduce to the smallest possible proportions: to treat slightingly.—*ns.* **minimiz̄a'tion; min'imum,** the least quantity or degree possible—opp. of *maximum:* a trifle:—*pl.* **min'ima.**

mining, mī'ning, *n.* the art of forming or of working mines.

minion, min'yun, *n.* a darling, a favorite, esp. of a prince: a flatterer: a fawning favorite: (*print.*) a small kind of type (7-point), between nonpareil and brevier.

minister, min'is-tẽr, *n.* a servant: one who serves at the altar: a clergyman or pastor: one transacting business for an-

other: a responsible officer of state: the representative of a government at a foreign court.—*v. i.* to act as a servant: to perform duties: to supply or do things needful.—*v. t.* to furnish—*a.* **ministē'rial,** pertaining to the work of a servant: acting under superior authority: pertaining to the office of a minister: clerical: executive.—*adv.* **ministē'rially.**—*adjs.* **min'istering, min'istrant,** attending and serving.—*n.* **ministrā'tion,** the act of ministering or performing service: office or service of a minister.—*a.* **min'istrative,** serving to aid or assist: ministering.—*n.* **min'istry,** act of ministering: service: office or duties of a minister: the clergy: the clerical profession: the body of ministers of state, a government.

mink, mingk, *n.* a small quadruped of the weasel kind, valued for its fur.

minnow, min'ō, *n.* a very small freshwater fish: the young of larger fish.

minor, mī'nor, *a.* smaller: less: inferior in importance, degree, bulk, etc.: inconsiderable: lower: (*mus.*) smaller by a semitone.—*n.* a person under age (21 years): (*logic*) the term of a syllogism which forms the subject of the conclusion.—*n.* **minor'ity,** the state of being under age (also **mī'norship**): the smaller of two parts of a number: a number less than half:—opp. to *majority.* [L., neut. of *minus.*]

minster, min'stēr, *n.* the church of an abbey or priory: often a cathedral.

minstrel, min'strel, *n.* formerly, a singing harpist and poet: a musician: one of a class of performers, with blackened faces, of negro songs, etc.—*n.* **min'strelsy,** the art or occupation of a minstrel: a collection of songs.

mint, mint, *n.* the place where money is coined by government: any source of abundant supply.—*v. t.* to coin: to invent.—*n.* **mint'age,** the money which is minted or coined: duty paid for coining.

mint, mint, *n.* an aromatic plant producing a highly odoriferous oil.

minuet, min'ū-et, *n.* a slow, graceful dance in triple measure.

minus, mī'nus, *a.* less: less than nothing or less than zero: deficient in respect of, deprived of, without.—*n.* an amount less than nothing: the sign (—).

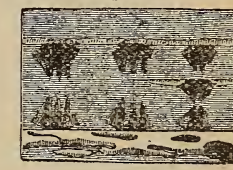
minute, min-ūt', *a.* very small or slender: of small consequence: slight: attentive to small things: particular, exact.—*adv.* **minute'ly.**—*n.* **minute'ness.**

minute, min'it, *n.* the sixtieth part of an hour: the sixtieth part of a degree: an indefinitely small space of time: a brief jotting or note: (*pl.*) a brief summary of proceedings.—*v. t.* to make a brief jotting or note of anything.

minutiæ, mi-nū'shi-ē, *n. pl.* minute or small things: the smallest particulars.

minx, mingks, *n.* a pert young girl.

miracle, mir'a-kl, *n.* anything wonderful: a prodigy: anything beyond human power, and away from the common action of the laws of nature: a supernatural event.—*a.* **mirac'ulous,** of the nature of a miracle: done by supernatural power: very wonderful: able to perform miracles.—*adv.* **mirac'ulously.**—*n.* **mirac'ulousness.** [Fr.,—L. *miraculum* — *mirari, -atus,* to wonder.]



Mirage.

mirage, mi-räzh', *n.* an optical illusion by which objects are seen double, or as if suspended in the air.

mire, mīr, *n.* deep mud.—*v. t.* to plunge and fix in mire: to soil with mud.—*v. i.* to sink in mud.—*n.* **mī'riness.**—*a.* **mī'ry,** consisting of mire: covered with mire.

mirror, mir'ĕr, *n.* a looking-glass: a reflecting surface, usually made of glass lined at the back with a brilliant metal: a pattern.—*v. t.* to reflect as in a mirror.

mirth, mērth, *n.* merriness: pleasure: delight: noisy gaiety: jollity: laughter.

misadventure, mis-ad-vent'ūr, *n.* an unfortunate adventure: ill-luck: disaster.

misanthrope, mis'an-thrōp, *n.* a hater of mankind: one who distrusts every one else—also **misan'thropist.**—*adjs.* **misanthrop'ic, -al,** hating or distrusting mankind.—*adv.* **misanthrop'ically.**—*n.* **misan'thropy,** hatred or distrust of mankind.

misapply, mis-ap-plī', *v. t.* to apply wrongly: to use for a wrong purpose.

misapprehend, mis-ap-pre-hend', *v. t.* to apprehend wrongly: to take or understand in a wrong sense.

misappropriate, mis-ap-prō'pri-āt, *v. t.* to put to a wrong use.

misbehave, mis-be-hāv', *v. i.* to behave ill or improperly.

miscalculate, mis-kal'kū-lāt, *v. t.* to calculate wrongly.—*n.* **miscalculā'tion.**

miscarriage, mis-kar'ij, *n.* the act of miscarrying: failure: ill-conduct: the act of bringing forth young prematurely.—*v. i.* **miscarr'y,** to be unsuccessful: to fail of the intended effect: to bring forth, as young, before the proper time.

miscellaneous, mis-sel-lān'i-us, *a.* mixed or mingled: consisting of several kinds.—*adv.* **miscellan'eously.**—*n.* **mis'cellany,** a mixture of various kinds.

mischance, mis-chans', *n.* ill-luck: mishap, misfortune: calamity.

mischief, mis'chif, *n.* an ill consequence: evil: injury: damage, hurt.—*a.* **mis'chievous,** causing mischief: injurious: prone to mischief.

miscible, mis'si-bl, *a.* that may be mixed.—*n.* **miscibil'ity.**

misconduct, mis-kon'dukt, *n.* bad conduct: wrong management.

misconstrue, mis-kon'strö, *v. t.* to construe or to interpret wrongly.

miscreant, mis'krē-ant, *n.* a vile wretch, a detestable scoundrel.

misdeal, mis-dēl', *n.* a wrong deal, as at cards.—*v. t.* to deal wrongly: to divide improperly.—*v. i.* to make a wrong distribution.

misdeed, mis-dēd', *n.* a bad deed.

misdemean, mis-de-mēn', *v. t.* to behave ill (with *oneself*).—*v. i.* to misbehave.—*ns.* **misdemean'ant,** one who commits a misdemeanor; **misdemean'or,** bad conduct: a legal offense of less gravity than a felony.

misdirect, mis-di-rekt', *v. t.* to direct wrongly.—*n.* **misdirec'tion.**

miser, mī'zĕr, *n.* an extremely covetous person: a niggard: one whose chief pleasure is in hoarding wealth.—*a.* like a miser.—*a.* **mī'serly,** excessively covetous: sordid: niggardly.

miserable, miz'ĕr-a-bl, *a.* wretched, exceedingly unhappy: causing misery: very poor or mean: worthless.

misery, miz'ĕr-i, *n.* wretchedness: great unhappiness: extreme pain of body or of mind: a cause of pain or sorrow.

misfeasance, mis-fēz'ans, *n.* (*law*) a wrong done: the doing of a lawful act in a wrongful manner, as distinguished from *malfeasance,* which means the doing of an act which is positively unlawful.

misfit, mis-fit', *n.* a bad fit, of clothes, etc.—*v. t.* to make of a wrong size.

misfortune, mis-for'tūn, *n.* ill-fortune: an evil accident: calamity.

misgive, mis-giv', *v. t.* to fill with doubt: to destroy confidence.—*v. i.* to fail, as the heart: to give way to doubt.

misgovern, mis-guv'ĕrn, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to govern badly: to use power unjustly.

misguide, mis-gīd', *v. t.* to guide wrongly: to lead into error.

mishap, mis-hap', *n.* ill chance: accident: misfortune.—*v. i.* **mishap'pen.**

misinform, mis-in-form', *v. t.* to tell incorrectly.

misinterpret, mis-in-tĕr'pret, *v. t.* to interpret wrongly: to explain wrongly.

misjoin, mis-join', *v. t.* to join improperly or unfitly.

misjudge, mis-juj', *v. t.* and *v. i.* to judge wrongly.—*n.* **misjudg'ment.**

mislay, mis-lā', *v. t.* to lay in a wrong place or in one not remembered: to lose:—*pa. p.* mislaid'.

mislead, mis-lēd', *v. t.* to guide into error: to cause to mistake:—*pa. p.* misled'.—*a.* **mislead'ing,** deceptive.

mismanage, mis-man'āj, *v. t.* to conduct badly: to conduct carelessly.

misname, mis-nām', *v. t.* to call by the wrong name.

misnomer, misnō'mĕr, *n.* a misnaming: a wrong name.

misogamist, mis-og'a-mist, *n.* a hater of marriage.—*n.* **misog'amy.**

misogynist, mis-oj'i-nist, *n.* a woman-hater.—*a.* **misog'ynous.**—*n.* **misog'yny.**

misplace, mis-plās', *v. t.* to put in a wrong place: to set on an improper object.—*n.* **misplace'ment.**

misprint, mis-print', *v. t.* to print wrongly.—*n.* a mistake in printing.

misprise, mis-prīz', *v. t.* to slight, undervalue.

misprision, mis-prizh'un, *n.* mistake: (*law*) criminal oversight or neglect in respect to the crime of another: any serious offense, failure of duty.

mispronounce, mis-pro-nowns', *v. t.* to pronounce incorrectly.

misquote, mis-kwōt', *v. t.* to quote wrongly.

misrepresent, mis-rep-re-zent', *v. t.* to represent incorrectly: to act unfaithfully on behalf of.—*v. i.* to give a

false impression.—*n.* **misrepresentā'tion.**

miss, mis, *n.* a title of address of an unmarried female: a young woman or girl:—*pl.* **miss'es.** [Contr. of *mistress.*]

miss, mis, *v. t.* to fail to hit, reach, find, or keep: to omit. to fail to have: to discover the absence of: to feel the want of: to fail to observe: to leave out.—*v. i.* to fail to hit or obtain: to go wrong.—*n.* a failure to hit the mark: loss

missal, mis'al, *n.* the book which contains the complete service for mass throughout the year.

misshape, mis-shāp', *v. t.* to shape ill: to deform.—*n.* deformity.—*p. a.* **miss-shap'en,** ill-shaped.

missile, mis'il, *a.* that may be thrown from the hand or from any instrument. —*n.* a weapon thrown by the hand.

missing, mis'ing, *a.* absent from the place where it was expected to be found: lost: wanting.—*adv.* **miss'ingly.**

mission, mish'un, *n.* a sending of any agent, delegate or messenger: the purpose for which one is sent: the sending out persons to spread a religion.

missive, mis'iv, *a.* that may be sent: intended to be thrown or hurled.

misspell, mis-spel', *v. t.* to spell wrongly.—*n.* **misspell'ing,** a wrong spelling.

mist, mist, *n.* watery vapor seen in the atmosphere: rain in very fine drops: anything that dims or darkens the sight or the judgment.—*adv.* **mist'ily.**—*n.* **mist'iness.**—*a.* **mist'y,** full of mist. dim: obscure, not perspicuous.

mistake, mis-tāk', *v. t.* to understand wrongly: to take for another.—*v. i.* to err in opinion or judgment.—*n.* a taking or understanding wrongly: an error. —*adjs.* **mistak'able: mistak'en,** understood wrongly: guilty of a mistake.

mister, mis'tēr, *n.* sir: a title of address to a man, written **Mr.**

mistreat, mis-trēt', *v. t.* to treat ill· to abuse.—*n.* **mistreat'ment.**

mistress, mis'tres, *n.* (*fem.* of *master*) a woman having power or ownership: the female head of a family, school, etc.: a woman well skilled in anything: a woman loved and courted: a concubine: (*fem* of *mister*) a form of address applied to a married woman (usually written *Mrs.* and pronounced mis'ez).

mistrust, mis-trust', *n.* want of trust or confidence.—*v. t.* to regard with suspicion: to doubt.—*adv.* **mistrust'ingly.**

misunderstand, mis-un-dēr-stand', *v. t.* to take in a wrong sense.—*n.* **misunderstand'ing,** a mistake as to meaning: a slight disagreement.

misuse, mis-ūs', *n.* improper use: application to a bad purpose.—*v. t.* **misuse.**

mite, mīt, *n.* the minutest or smallest of coins: anything very small.

miter, mitre, mī'tēr, *n.* a headdress worn by archbishops and bishops, and sometimes by abbots.

mitigate, mit'i-gāt, *v. t.* to make more easily borne: to lessen the severity of: to temper: to reduce in amount.

mitten, mit'n, *n.* a kind of glove for winter use, without a separate cover for each finger: a glove for the hand and wrist, but not for the fingers.

mittimus, mit'i-mus, *n.* (*law*) a warrant for sending to prison a person charged with a crime: a writ by which a record is transferred out of one court to another.

mix, miks, *v. t.* to unite into one mass: to mingle: to associate.—*v. i.* to become mixed: to be joined: to associate.—*n.* a jumble, a mess.—*adjs.* **mix'able, mix'ible; mixed,** mingled: promiscuous: confused.—*adv.* **mix'edly.**—*n.* **mix'er.**—*adjs.* **mix'tiform,** of a mixed character; **mixtilin'eal,** consisting of a mixture of lines, right, curved, etc.—*n.* **mix'tūre,** act of mixing or state of being mixed: a mass or compound formed by mixing: (*chem.*) a composition in which the ingredients retain their properties. a cloth of variegated coloring.

mizzen, mizen, miz'n, *n.* in a three-masted vessel, the hindmost of the lower sails.—*a.* belonging to the mizzen.

moan, mōn, *v. i.* to make a low sound of grief or pain: to lament audibly.—*v t.* to lament.—*n.* a low sound of grief or pain: audible expression of pain.

moat, mōt, *n.* a deep trench round a castle or fortified place, sometimes filled with water.—*a.* **moat'ed.**

mob, mob, *n.* the mobile or fickle common people: the rabble: a disorderly crowd, a riotous assembly.—*v. t.* to attack in a disorderly crowd.

mobile, mō'bil, *a.* that can be moved or excited.—*n.* **mobilizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **mō'bilize,** to put in readiness for service in

war: to call into active service, as troops.

moccasin, mok'a-sin, *n.* a shoe of deerskin or other soft leather, without a stiff sole: a venomous North American serpent. [Algonkin *mawcahsun.*]

mock, mok, *v. t.* to laugh at: to make sport of: to mimic in ridicule: to disappoint the hopes of: to deceive: to set at nought, defy.—*n.* ridicule, a sneer: a bringing into ridicule.—*a.* imitating reality, but not real: false.—*ns.* **mock'er; mock'ery, mock'ing,** derision: ridicule: subject of laughter or sport: fruitless labor: vain imitation: false show.

mode, mōd, *n.* manner of acting, doing, or existing: rule: custom: form: a form of the verb, same as *mood.*

model, mod'el, *n.* something to show the mode or way: something to be copied: a pattern: a mold: an imitation of something on a smaller scale: a living person from whom an artist works: something worthy of imitation.—*a.* serving as a model: fit for a model.—*v. t.* to form after a model: to shape: to make a model or copy of: to form in some soft material.—*v. i.* to practise modeling.

moderate, mod'ĕr-āt, *v. t.* to keep within measure or bounds: to regulate: to reduce in intensity: to make temperate or reasonable: to pacify.—*v. i.* to become less violent or intense: to preside or act as a moderator.—*a.* kept within measure or bounds: not excessive or extreme: temperate: of middle rate.

modern, mod'ĕrn, *a.* limited to the present or recent time: not ancient.—*n.* one who lives in modern times: (*pl.*) the nations of the present day.—*n.* **modernizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **mod'ernize,** to adapt to the present time.

modest, mod'est, *a.* restrained by a sense of propriety: not forward: decent: chaste: pure and delicate, as thoughts or language: not excessive or extreme: moderate.—*adv.* **mod'estly.**—*n.* **mod'esty,** humility: purity of thought and manners: chastity, purity: moderation.

modicum, mod'i-kum, *n.* a small quantity: something of a moderate size:

modify, mod'i-fī, *v. t.* to set bounds to: to moderate: to change the form or quality of: to alter slightly: to vary.

modish, mō'dish, *a.* according to the fashion.—*adv.* **mō'dishly.**—*ns.* **mō'dishness; mō'dist,** one who follows the fashion; **modiste** (mō-dēst'), a fashionable dressmaker.

modulate, mod'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to measure, to regulate: to vary the tone of voice so as to give expression: (*mus.*) to change the key or mode.—*v. i.* to pass from one key into another.—*a.* **mod'ular,** of or pertaining to mode or modulation.—*ns.* **modulā'tion,** the act of modulating: state of being modulated.

modus, mō'dus, *n.* the way or style of expressing anything: (*law*) a departure from, or a modification of, some general rule or form:—*pl.* **mō'dī.**

moiety, moi'e-ti, *n.* half: one of two equal parts: a small share.

moil, moil, *v. t.* to daub with dirt.—*v. i.* to toil or labor: to drudge.

moire, mwor, *n.* watered silk.

moist, moist, *a.* damp: humid: juicy: containing water or other liquid.—*v. t.* **moist'en,** to make moist: to wet slightly.—*ns.* **moist'ness; moist'ure,** moistness.

molar, mō'lar, *a.* grinding, as a mill: used for grinding.—*n.* a grinding tooth.

molar, mō'lar, *a.* of or pertaining to a mass: acting on or by means of whole masses.

molasses, mo-las'ez, *n. sing.* a kind of syrup that drains from sugar during the process of manufacture.

mold, mould, mōld, *n.* dust: soil rich in decayed matter: the matter of which anything is composed: a minute fungus which grows on bodies in a damp atmosphere: the earth, the ground, the grave.—*v. t.* to cover with mold or soil: to cause to become moldy.—*v. i.* to become moldy.—*n.* **mold'board,** the curved plate in a plow which turns over the furrow.—*v. i.* **mold'er,** to crumble to mold: to turn to dust: to waste away gradually.—*v. t.* to turn to dust.—*n.* **mold'iness.**—*a.* **mold'y,** overgrown with mold.

mold, mould, mōld, *n.* a hollow form in which anything is cast: a pattern: the form received from a mold, a former or matrix for jellies, etc., also a dish shaped in such: character.—*v. t.* to form in a mold: to knead, as dough.—*ns.* **mold'box,** a box in which molten steel is hydraulically compressed; **mold'er; mold'ing,** the process of shaping, esp. any soft substance: anything formed by or in a mold.

mole, mōl, *n.* a permanent dark-brown mark on the human skin.

mole, mōl, *n.* a small animal, with very small eyes and soft fur, which burrows in the ground.

molecule, mol'e-kūl, *n.* one of the minute particles of which matter is composed: the smallest mass of any substance which retains the properties of that substance.—*a.* **molec'ular**, belonging to or consisting of molecules.

molest, mō-lest', *v. t.* to trouble.—*n.* **molestā'tion**, state of being molested.

mollify, mol'i-fī, *v. t.* to make soft or tender: to assuage: to calm or pacify: —*pa. p.* moll'ified.—*adjs.* **moll'ient**, serving to soften: assuaging; **moll'ifiable.**—*ns.* **mollificā'tion**, act of mollifying.

mollusk, mollusc, mol'usk, *n.* one of the *Mollusca*, a large division of invertebrate animals—bivalves or lamellibranchs, snails or gasteropods, and cuttle-fish or cephalopods.

Molly, mol'i, *n.* dim. of **Mary.**—*n.* **moll'ycoddle**, an effeminate fellow.

molt, moult, mōlt, *v. i.* to change or cast the feathers or skin, as birds, etc.

molten, mōlt'n, *a.* melted: made of melted metal.—*adv.* **molt'enly.**

moment, mō'ment, *n.* moving cause or force: importance in effect: value, consequence: an instant: the precise point of time, the right opportunity.—*adv.* **mō'mentarily.**—*n.* **mō'mentariness.**—*a.* **mō'mentary**, lasting for a moment: done in a moment: short-lived.—*adv.* **mō'mently**, for a moment: in a moment: every moment.—*a.* **mōment'ous**, of importance: of great consequence.—*adv.* **moment'ously.**—*ns.* **moment'ousness; moment'um**, the quantity of motion in a body, measured by the product of the mass and the velocity of the moving body.

monandry, mō-nan'dri, *n.* the practice of having only one husband.

monarch, mon'ärk, *n.* a sole or supreme ruler: sovereign: the chief of its kind.—*a.* supreme: superior to others. —*adjs.* **monarch'al**, pertaining to a monarch: regal; **monarch'ic, -al**, relating to a monarch or to monarchy: vested in a single ruler—also **monarch'ial.**—*v. t.* **mon'archize**, to rule over, as a monarch: to convert into a monarchy.—*ns.* **mon'archism**, the principles of monarchy: love of monarchy; **mon'archist**, an advocate of monarchy: a believer in monarchy; **mon'archy**, a state or a people ruled over by one person.

monastery, mon'as-tẽr-i, *n.* a house for monks: an abbey: a convent.—*adjs.* **monastē'rial, monas'tic, -al**, pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns: recluse: solitary.—*n.* **monas'tic**, a monk.—*adv.* **monas'tically.**—*n.* **monas'ticism**, the corporate monastic life or system of living.

Monday, mun'dā, *n.* the second day of the week.

monetary, mun'e-tar-i, *a.* relating to money or moneyed affairs: consisting of money.—*n.* **monetizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **mon'etize**, to give the character of money to, to coin as money.

money, mun'i, *n.* coin: pieces of stamped metal used in commerce: any currency used as the equivalent of money: wealth:—*pl.* **mon'eys.**—*a.* **mon'eyed**, having money: rich in money: consisting in money.

monger, mung'gẽr, *n.* a trader: a dealer—used chiefly in composition.

mongoos, mong'gös, *n.* a common ichneumon of India. [Marathi *mangus.*]

mongrel, mung'grel, *a.* of a mixed breed, impure.—*n.* an animal, esp. a dog, of a mixed breed.

monied, mun'id, *a.* moneyed.

moniliform, mō-nil'i-form, *a.* like a string of beads.

monism, mon'izm, *n.* a philosophical theory that all being may ultimately be referred to one category, as opposed to the *dualism* of matter and spirit.—*n.* **mon'ist.**—*adjs.* **mon'istic, -al.**

monition, mo-nish'un, *n.* a reminding or admonishing: warning: notice: (*law*) a summons to appear and answer.—*a.* **mon'itive**, conveying admonition.—*n.* **mon'itor**, one who admonishes: an adviser: an instructor: a senior pupil who assists a schoolmaster: a low-lying ironclad armed with heavy guns in revolving turrets:—*fem.* **mon'itress, mon'itrix.**—*a.* **monitō'rial**, relating to a monitor: performed or taught by a monitor.—*adv.* **monitō'rially.**—*a.* **mon'itory**, giving admonition or warning.

monk, mungk, *n.* one of a religious community living in a monastery.—*a.* **monk'ish**, pertaining to a monk: like a monk: monastic.

monkey, mungk'i, *n.* a quadrumanous mammal of the order Primates: an ape: a name of contempt, esp. for a mischievous person, also of playful endearment:

monocle, mon'o-kl, *n.* a one-eyed animal: a single eyeglass.

monocracy, mon-ok'ra-si, *n.* rule or government by a single person.

monogamy, mon-og'a-mi, *n.* marriage to one wife only.

monogram, mon'ō-gram, *n.* a figure consisting of several letters interwoven or written into one.

monograph, mon'ō-graf, *n.* a treatise written on one particular subject or any branch of it.

monolith, mon'ō-lith, *n.* a pillar, or column, of a single stone.

monologue, mon'ō-log, *n.* a speech uttered by one person: soliloquy: a poem, etc., for a single performer.

monomania, mon-ō-mā'ni-a, *n.* madness confined to one subject, or to one faculty of the mind: an unreasonable interest in any particular thing.—*n.* **monomā'niac,** one affected with monomania.—*adjs.* **monomā'niac, -al.**

monometallic, mon-ō-me-tal'ik, *a.* consisting of but one metal.—*ns.* **monomet'allism,** the use of but one metal as a standard of value; **monomet'allist,** one who upholds this theory.

mononym, mon'ō-nim, *n.* a name consisting of a single term.

monoplane, mon'ō-plān, *n.* an aeroplane having a single supporting surface.

monopolize, mon-op'o-līz, *v. t.* to obtain possession of (anything) so as to be the only seller or sharer of it: to engross the whole of.—*ns.* **monop'olizer, monop'olist.**—*a.* **monopolis'tic.**—*n.* **monop'oly,** the sole power of dealing in anything: a trust: exclusive command or possession.

monorail, mon'ō-rāl, *n.* in railroading, a single rail on trestles, constituting a track for cars that either are suspended from it or sit straddlewise on it.

monostyle, mon'ō-stīl, *a.* (*archit.*) consisting of a single shaft.

monosyllable, mon-ō-sil'la-bl, *n.* a word of one syllable.—*a.* **monosyllab'ic,** consisting of one syllable.

monotint, mon'ō-tint, *n.* a drawing or painting in a single tint.

monotone, mon'ō-tōn, *n.* a single, unvaried tone or sound: a succession of sounds having the same pitch: a piece of writing in one strain throughout.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to intone, chant.—*adjs.* **monoton'ic, monot'onous,** uttered in one unvaried tone: marked by dull uniformity.—*adv.* **monot'onously.**—*n.* **monot'ony,** dull uniformity of tone or sound: (*fig.*) irksome sameness or want of variety.

monotype, mon'ō-tīp, *n.* and *a.* having only one type or representative: a print transferred from a painting on a metal plate: a typesetting machine casting individual type.—*a.* **monotyp'ic.**

Monroeism, mon-rō'izm, *n.* more generally **Monroe doctrine,** the principle of the non-intervention of Europe in matters relating to the American continent—from President *Monroe's* message in Dec. 1823.

monseigneur, mon-sā-nyĕr', *n.* my lord: a title in France given to a person of high birth or rank, esp. to bishops,

monsoon, mon-sön', *n.* a periodical wind of the Indian Ocean, or a similar wind elsewhere.

monster, mon'stĕr, *n.* anything out of the usual course of nature: a prodigy, or fabulous animal: anything unusually large: anything horrible from ugliness or wickedness.—*a.* unusually large, huge.—*n.* **monstros'ity,** an unnatural production.—*a.* **mon'strous,** out of the common course of nature: enormous: wonderful: horrible.—*adv.* **mon'strously.**

month, munth, *n.* the period from new moon to new moon—a *lunation* or *lunar* month (=29.5306 days): one of the twelve divisions of the year—a *calendar* month: the time the sun takes to pass through 30°—a *solar* month=30.4368 days.—*a.* **month'ly,** performed in a month: happening or published once a month.—*n.* a monthly publication: (*pl.*) the menses.—*adv.* once a month.

monument, mon'ū-ment, *n.* anything that preserves the memory of a person or an event, a building, pillar, tomb, etc.: a record or enduring example of anything: any distinctive mark.—*v. t.* to raise a monument in memory of.—*a.* **monument'al,** relating to a monument: memorial: amazing.—*adv.* **monument'ally.**

mood, möd, *n.* fashion, manner: (*gram.*) a form of the verb to express the mode or manner of an action or an

a state of being—also **mode**; (*logic*) the form of the syllogism as determined by the quantity and quality of its three constituent propositions. [From *mode*.]

mood, möd, *n.* disposition of mind: temporary state of the mind: anger, heat of temper.—*adv.* **mood'ily.**—*n.* **mood'iness,** gloominess, peevishness.—*a.* **mood'y,** indulging in moods: out of humor: angry: sad: gloomy.

moon, mön, *n.* the secondary planet or satellite which revolves round the earth monthly, shining with reflected light: a satellite revolving about any other planet: a month: anything in the shape of a moon or crescent.—*v. i.* to wander about or gaze vacantly at anything.—*a.* **moon'less,** destitute of moonlight.—*n.* **moon'light,** the light of the moon.—*a.* lighted by the moon: occurring during moonlight.—*ns.* **moon'shine,** the shining of the moon: (*fig.*) show without reality: whisky illicitly distilled; **moon'shiner,** a smuggler or illicit distiller of liquor.

moor, mör, *n.* a large tract of untilled ground, often covered with heath, and having a poor, peaty soil: a heath.

moor, mör, *v. t.* to fasten a ship by cable and anchor: to fix firmly.—*v. i.* to be fastened by cables or chains.

moose, mös, *n.* the largest deer of America, *Cervus alces*. [Algonkin *musu*.]

moot, möt, *v. t.* to propose for discussion: to discuss: to argue for practice.—*a.* discussed or debated.—*a.* **moot'able.**

mop, mop, *n.* a bunch of rags, etc., fixed on a handle for washing floors, etc.: anything at all like a mop.—*v. t.* to rub or wipe with a mop.

mope, mōp, *v. i.* to be silent and dispirited: to be dull or stupid.—*n.* a listless person, a drone.—*adv.* **mop'ingly.**—*a.* **mop'ish,** dull: spiritless.

moquette, mō-ket', *n.* a material for carpets, with a loose velvety pile—the back thick canvas, etc. [Fr.]

moraine, mo-rān', *n.* a continuous line of rocks and gravel along the edges of glaciers.

moral, mor'al, *a.* of or belonging to the manners or conduct of men: conformed to right, ethical, virtuous: capable of knowing right and wrong: subject to the moral law: instructing with regard to morals: supported by evidence of reason or probability: belonging to the mind, or to the will.—*n.* in *pl.* manners: the doctrine or practice of the duties of life: moral philosophy or ethics: conduct, esp. sexual conduct: in *sing.* the practical lesson given by anything: an emblem or allegory.—*v. t.* **mor'alize,** to apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense.—*v. i.* to speak or write on moral subjects: to make moral reflections.—*ns.* **mor'alizer; mor'alist,** one who teaches morals, or who practises moral duties.—*a.* **moralist'ic.**—*n.* **moral'ity,** quality of being moral: the practice of moral duties apart from religion: virtue: the doctrine which treats of actions as being right or wrong: a kind of old drama in which allegorical representations of the virtues and vices were introduced as *dramatis personæ*.—*adv.* **mor'ally,** in a moral manner: uprightly.

morale, mo-räl', *n.* the state of a person's morals: mental state as regards spirit and confidence, esp. of a body of soldiers, etc. [Fr.]

morass, mo-ras', *n.* a tract of soft, wet ground: a marsh.

morbid, mor'bid, *a.* diseased, sickly: not healthful.—*n.* **morbid'ity,** the quality of being morbid: disease: the ratio of sickness in a community.—*adv.* **mor'bidly.**—*n.* **mor'bidness,** sickliness.

mordacious, mor-dā'shus, *a.* given to biting: biting: (*fig.*) sarcastic: severe.—*adv.* **mordā'ciously.**—*n.* **mordac'ity,** quality of being mordacious: biting severity.—*a.* **mor'dant,** biting, sarcastic, severe: serving to fix colors.—*n.* any substance used to give permanency or brilliancy to dyes: a glutinous size as a ground for gilding, matter to make gold-leaf adhere: any corrosive liquid by which the biting in etching is effected.

more, mōr, *a.* (serves as *comp.* of **many** and **much**) additional: other besides.—*adv.* to a greater degree: again: longer.—*n.* a greater thing: something further or in addition:—*superl.* **most.**

moreover, mōr-ō'vĕr, *adv,* more over or beyond what has been said: further.

morganatic, mor-gan-at'ik, *a.* noting a marriage of a man with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband, though the children are legitimate.

morganite, mor-gan-īt', *n.* a variety of pink beryl.

morgue, morg, *n.* a place where bodies found dead are laid out for identification. [Fr.]

moribund, mor'i-bund, *a.* about to die: in a dying state.

Mormon, mor'mon, *n.* one of a religious sect in Utah, openly polygamous till 1890, calling itself 'The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints'.

morn, morn, *n.* the first part of the day: morning.

morning, morn'ing, *n.* the first part of the day: the early part of anything: the first dram of the day.—*a.* pertaining to the morning.

Moro, mō'rō, *n.* a Mohammedan native of the Sulu Islands. [Sp. 'a Moor'.]

morocco, mo-rok'ō, *n.* a fine goat-skin leather, tanned with sumac.

morology, mō-rol'o-ji, *n.* foolish talk.

morose, mō-rōs', *a.* of a sour temper: gloomy: severe.—*adv.* **morose'ly.**

Morpheus, mor'fūs, *n.* a god of dreams: sleep.

morphia, mor'fi-a, *n.* the chief narcotic principle of opium: a drug which causes sleep or deadens pain—also **mor'phine.**—*n.* **mor'phinism.**

morphic, mor'fik, *a.* relating to form, morphological.—*adjs.* **morpholog'ic, -al.**

morrow, mor'ō, *n.* the day following the present: to-morrow: the next following day.

morsel, mor'sel, *n.* a bite or mouthful: a small piece of food: a small quantity of anything which is divided.

mortal, mor'tal, *a.* liable to die: causing death: deadly: fatal: punishable with death: involving the penalty of spiritual death: extreme, violent, implacable: human.—*n.* a human being.—*n.* **mortal'ity,** condition of being mortal: death.

mortar, mor'tar, *n.* a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle: a short and very thick piece of artillery of large caliber: a cement of lime, sand, and water, used to bind together stones or bricks in building.—*v. t.* to close up or in with mortar: to pound in a mortar.

Mortar.

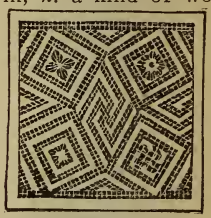
mortgage, mor'gāj, *n.* a conditional conveyance of property as security for the performance of some condition, as the payment of money, becoming void on the performance of the condition: the act of conveying, or the deed effecting it.—*v. t.* to pledge as security for a debt.—*ns.* **mortgagee',** one to whom a mortgage is made or given; **mort'gager, mort'gagor.**

mortify, mor'ti-fī, *v. t.* to destroy the vital functions of: to subdue by severities and penance: to vex: to humble.—*v. i.* to lose vitality, to gangrene: to be subdued:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* mor'tified.—*n.* **mortifica'tion,** act of mortifying or state of being mortified: the death of one part of an animal body: a bringing under of the passions and appetites by a severe or strict manner of living: humiliation: vexation: that which mortifies or vexes.—*a.* **mor'tifying,** tending to mortify or humble.

mortise, mor'tis, *n.* a cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the tenon, a projection on another piece made to fit it.—*v. t.* to cut a mortise in.

mortuary, mort'ū-ar-i, *n. a.* belonging to the burial of the dead.

mosaic, mō-zā'ik, *n.* a kind of work in which designs are formed by small pieces of colored marble, glass, etc., cemented on a ground of stucco, or inlaid upon metal.—*a.* relating to, or composed of mosaic.



Mosaic.

Mosaic, mō-zā'ik, *a.* pertaining to *Moses,* the great Jewish lawgiver.

mosque, mosk, *n.* a Mohammedan place of worship.

mosquito, mus-kē'to, *n.* a pestiferous biting gnat, common in warm climates.

moss, mos, *n.* a family of flowerless plants with branching stems and narrow, simple leaves: popularly any small cryptogamic plant, esp. a lichen.

most, mōst, *a.* (*superl.* of **more**), greatest in age, position or rank, number, degree, etc.—*adv.* in the highest degree.—*n.* the greatest number or quantity.—*adv.* **most'ly.**

mot, mō, *n.* a pithy or witty saying.

mote, mōt, *n.* a particle of dust: a speck: a stain or blemish: anything very small. [A. S. *mot;* Dut. *mot.*]

moth, moth, *n.* a family of insects

like butterflies, seen mostly at night: the larva of this insect, which gnaws cloth: that which eats away gradually and silently.—*adjs.* **moth'eaten,** eaten or cut by moths; **moth'y,** full of moths.

mother, mu*th*'ĕr, *n.* a female parent, esp. one of the human race: a woman in relation to her child: a matron: that which has produced anything: the female head of a religious house.—*a.* received by birth, as it were from one's mother: natural: acting the part of a mother: originating.—*v. t.* to adopt as a son or daughter.—*ns.* **moth'erhood,** state of being a mother; **moth'er-in-law,** the mother of one's husband or wife.—*a.* **moth'erless,** without a mother.—*n.* **moth'erliness.**—*a.* **moth'erly,** pertaining to, or becoming, a mother: like a mother: parental: tender.

mother, mu*th*'ĕr, *n.* dregs or sediments, as of vinegar.—*v. i.* to become concreted.—*a.* **moth'ery.**

motif, mō-tēf', *n.* an old form of *motive*: a theme: leading subject in a dramatic work or in a music.

motion, mō'shun, *n.* the act or state of moving: a single movement: change of posture: gait: power of moving or of being moved: angular velocity: any natural impulse, instigation: proposal made, esp. in an assembly, a legislature, etc.: an application to a court, during a hearing, for an order or rule that something be done.—*v. i.* to make a significant movement, to offer a proposal.—*v. t.* to guide by a gesture, etc.: to move.—*a.* **mō'tile,** capable of spontaneous motion.—*n.* **motil'ity.**—*a.* **mō'tionless.**

motive, mō'tiv, *a.* causing motion: having power to cause motion.—*n.* that which moves or excites to action: inducement: reason.

motley, mot'li, *a.* covered with spots of different colors: consisting of different colors: composed of various parts, heterogeneous.

motor, mō'tor, *n.* a mover: that which gives motion: a machine by means of which steam or other sources of force can be used to give motion or produce work.—*a.* giving or transmitting motion.—*ns.* **mō'tor-boat,** an autoboat; **mō'tor-car,** a vehicle for the road impelled by a motor, an automobile; **mō'torcycle,** a bicycle or tricyle propelled by a gasolene or other motor; **mō'torman,** one who manages an electric railway car.—*adjs.* **mō'torial, mō'tory.**

motorite, mō'tor-īt, *n.* a rubber-like compound consisting of about 70 per cent nitroglycerin and 30 per cent guncotton, which can neither explode nor detonate, but burns rapidly and is used as a fuel to evaporate water by mixing the flame and the water together.

mottle, mot'l, *v. t.* to mark with spots as if stained.—*n.* the arrangement of spots on any mottled surface, in marble, etc.—*a.* **mott'led,** marked with spots of various colors or shades.—*n.* **mott'ling.**

motto, mot'ō, *n.* a short sentence or phrase affixed to anything, intimating the subject of it: a pithy verse or sentiment.

mould, moulder, etc. See **mold.**

moult. See **molt.**

mound, mownd, *n.* an artificial mount: a natural hillock, appearing as if thrown up by man's work.

mount, mownt, *n.* ground rising above the level of the surrounding country: a hill: that on which anything is mounted for use or exhibition: a saddle-horse: a step, etc.—*v. i.* to project or rise up: to be of great elevation.—*v. t.* to raise.—*a.* **mount'ed,** raised, esp. set on horseback.—*ns.* **mount'er; mount'ing,** the act of rising or getting higher: the act of mounting or embellishing, as the setting of a gem, etc.: that which mounts.

mountain, mownt'in, or -ān, *n.* a high hill: anything very large.—*a.* of or relating to a mountain: growing or dwelling on a mountain.

mountebank, mown'te-bangk, *n.* a quack-doctor: a boastful pretender.—*a.* pertaining to such, sham.

mourn, mōrn, *v. i.* to grieve: to be sorrowful: to wear mourning.—*v. t.* to grieve for: to utter in a sorrowful manner.—*n.* **mourn'er,** one who mourns, one who attends a funeral in mourning-dress, esp. one of those related to the deceased.—*a.* **mourn'ful,** mourning: causing or expressing sorrow: feeling grief.—*adv.* **mourn'fully.**—*n.* **mourn'fulness.**—*a.* **mourn'ing,** grieving: lamenting.—*n.* the act of expressing grief: the dress of mourners, or other tokens of mourning.—*adv.* **mourn'ingly.**

mouse, mows, *n.* a little rodent animal found in houses and in fields:—*pl.* **mice** (mīs): one of various animals like the

mouse, the *flitter*-mouse, *shrew*-, etc.: a match for firing a cannon or mine: a term of endearment.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* (mowz), to hunt for mice: to pursue slyly: to prowl.

moustache. See **mustache.**

mouth, mowth, *n.* the opening in the head of an animal by which it eats and utters sound: opening or entrance, as of a bottle, river, etc.: the instrument of speaking: a speaker: cry, voice, utterance: taste or flavor in the mouth: a wry face, a grimace:—*pl.* **mouths** (mow*thz*).—*ns.* **mouth'ful,** as much as fills the mouth: a small quantity;

mouth, mow*th*, *v. t.* to utter with a voice over loud or swelling.—*a.* **mouthed,** having a mouth.—*ns.* **mouth'er,** an affected speaker; **mouth'ing,** rant.—*a.* **mouth'y,** ranting, affected, loquacious.

movable, möv'a-bl, *a.* that may be moved, lifted, changed, etc.: not fixed: changing from one time to another.—*n.* an article of furniture.—*ns.* **movabil'ity, mov'ableness.**—*n. pl.* **mov'ables.**

move, möv, *v. t.* to cause to change place or posture: to set in motion: to impel: to excite to action: to persuade: to instigate: to arouse: to provoke: to touch the feelings of: to propose or bring before an assembly: to recommend.—*v. i.* to go from one place to another: to change place or posture: to walk, to carry oneself: to change residence: to make a motion.—*n.* the act of moving: a proceeding or step: a movement, esp. at chess.—*a.* **move'less,** immovable.—*ns.* **move'ment,** act or manner of moving: change of position: motion of the mind, emotion: a series of incidents moving continuously towards one end: arrangement of the moving parts in a mechanism, as of a watch or clock: (*mus.*) melodic progression, tempo or pace; **mov'er.**—*a.* **mov'ing,** causing motion: changing position: affecting the feelings: pathetic.—*adv.* **mov'ingly.**

mow, mow, *n.* a pile of hay or corn in sheaves laid up in a barn.

mow, mō, *v. t.* to cut down with a scythe: to cut down in great numbers: —*pa. p.* mōwed or mōwn.

much, much, *a.* great in size, quantity, or extent: long in duration.—*adv.* to a great degree: by far: often or long: almost.—*n.* a great quantity.

muck, muk, *n.* dung: a mass of decayed vegetable matter: anything low and filthy.—*v. t.* to manure with muck.—*v. t.* **muck'er,** to make a muddle of anything, to fail.—*n.* a heavy fall in the mire: a coarse, dirty fellow.—*ns.* **muck'iness; muck'-rake,** a rake for scraping filth.—*a.* **muck'y,** nasty, filthy.

mucker, muk'ĕr, *n.* a canting person, a hypocrite: (*slang*) a low, mean, dirty fellow. [Ger.]

mucus, mū'kus, *n.* the slimy fluid from the nose: the viscous fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals.—*n.* **mū'cilage,** the solution of a gum in water: the gum extracted from plants.—*a.* **mucilag'inous,** pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage: slimy.—*n.* **mū'cin,** an alkaline glutinous fluid forming the chief constituent of mucus.—*a.* **mū'coid,** like mucus.—*n.* **mucos'ity.**—*adjs.* **mū'cous,** like mucus: slimy: viscous.

mud, mud, *n.* wet soft earth.—*v. t.* to bury in mud: to dirty: to stir the sediment in, as in liquors: to bury in mud.—*adv.* **mud'dily.**—*n.* **mud'diness.**—*a.* **mud'dy,** foul with mud: containing mud: covered with mud: confused: stupid.—*v. t.* to dirty: to render dull:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* mud'died.

muddle, mud'l, *v. t.* to render muddy or foul, as water: to confuse, esp. with liquor: to waste, squander, misuse.—*v. i.* to potter about.—*n.* confusion, mess: mental confusion, bewilderment.

muff, muf, *n.* a warm, soft cover for the hands in winter.

muff, muf, *n.* a stupid fellow.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to perform awkwardly, spoil: to act clumsily, esp. in letting a ball slip out of the hands.

muffin, muf'in, *n.* a soft, light, spongy cake, eaten hot with butter.

muffle, muf'l, *v. t.* to wrap up as with a muff: to blindfold: to cover up so as to render sound dull, as a bell or a drum: to cover from the weather.—*n.* something used for smothering sound.—*a.* **muff'led,** wrapped up closely: dulled or deadened—of sound.—*n.* **muff'ler,** a scarf or wrap for the neck: any appliance for deadening sound. [From *muff*.]

mug, mug, *n.* a kind of earthen or metal cup for liquor: its contents.

mug, mug, *n.* the human face, the mouth.

muggy, mug'i, *a.* foggy: close and

damp, as weather: wet or moldy, as straw.

mugwump, mug'wump, *n.* in politics, one who acts independently of party.

mulatto, mū-lat'ō, *n.* the offspring of black and white parents.

mulberry, mul'ber-i, *n.* the tree the leaves of which form the food of the silkworm: the berry of this tree.

mulct, mulkt, *n.* a fine: a penalty.—*v. t.* to fine.—*adjs.* **mulc'tary, mulc'tūary,** imposing a fine: paid as a fine.

mule, mūl, *n.* the offspring of the horse and ass: an instrument for cotton-spinning: an obstinate person.—*n.* **mūle-teer',** one who drives mules.—*a.* **mūl'ish,** like a mule: obstinate.—*adv.* **mūl'ishly.**

mull, mul, *n.* a soft muslin. [Hind.]

mull, mul, *v. t.* to warm, spice, and sweeten (wine, ale, etc.).—*a.* **mulled.**

mullet, mul'et, *n.* a European fish.

mulligatawny, mul-i-ga-taw'ni, *n.* an East Indian curry-soup. [Tamil *milagu-tannir,* pepper-water.]

mulligrubs, mul'-i-grubz, *n.* (*coll.*) colic: sulkiness.

mullion, mul'yun, *n.* an upright division between the lights of windows, between panels, etc.—*v. t.* to shape into divisions by mullions.

Mullions.
aa, mullions; *bbb,* transom.

mult-, multi-, *prefix,* more than one.

multifarious, mul-ti-fā'ri-us, *a.* having great diversity: made up of many parts: manifold.

multiform, mul'ti-form, *a.* having many forms, polymorphic.

multiplane, mul'ti-plān, *n.* an aeroplane with two or more sustaining surfaces.

multiple, mul'ti-pl, *a.* having many folds or parts: repeated many times.—*n.* a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times.

multiply, mul'ti-plī, *v. t.* to fold or increase many times: to repeat any given number or quantity as often as there are units in another number.—*v. i.* to increase: to perform the arithmetical process of multiplication:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* mul'tiplied.—*a.* **mul'tiplex,** having many folds: manifold: (*bot.*) with petals lying in folds over each other.—*ns.* **mul'tiplicand,** a number or quantity to be multiplied by another; **multiplicā'tion,** the act of multiplying or increasing in number: the rule or operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied; **multiplic'ity,** the state of being multiplied or various: a great number; **mul'tiplier,** one who or that which multiplies or increases: the number by which another is multiplied.

multipolar, mul-ti-pō'lar, *a.* having many poles, as a nerve-cell or dynamo.—*n.* an electro-magnetic machine in which several magnetic poles exist.

multitude, mul'ti-tūd, *n.* the state of being many: a great number of individuals: a crowd: the vulgar or common people.—*a.* **multitud'inous,** consisting of, or having the appearance of, a multitude.

mum, mum, *a.* silent.—*n.* silence.—*interj.* be silent!

mumble, mum'bl, *v. i.* to speak indistinctly: to chew softly: to eat with the lips closed.—*v. t.* to utter indistinctly or imperfectly: to mouth gently.—*n.* **mum'bler,** one who mumbles or speaks with a low, indistinct voice.—*a.* **mum'bling,** uttered with a low, indistinct voice.—*adv.* **mum'blingly.** [Cf. *mum.*]

mumm, mum, *v. t.* to mask: to make diversion with a mask on.—*ns.* **mumm'er,** a masker: a buffoon; **mumm'ery.**

mummy, mum'i, *n.* a human body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming, in which wax, spices, etc., were employed: a kind of wax used in grafting: a brown pigment.—*v. t.* to embalm and dry as a mummy:—*pa. p.* mumm'ied.—*n.* **mummifica'tion.**—*v. t.* **mumm'ify,** to make into a mummy: to embalm and dry as a mummy:—*pa. p.* mumm'ified.

mump, mump, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to mumble or mutter.—*a.* **mump'ish,** having mumps: dull: sullen.—*adv.* **mump'ishly.**—*n.* **mump'ishness.**— *n.* **mumps,** a contagious non-suppurative inflammation of the parotid and sometimes of the other salivary glands: gloomy silence.

munch, munsh, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to chew with shut mouth.

mundane, mun'dān, *a.* belonging to the world: terrestrial.—*adv.* **mun'danely.**

municipal, mū-nis'i-pal, *a.* pertaining to a self-governed town or city.—*n.* **municipaliza'tion.**—*v. t.* **munic'ipalize.**—*ns.* **munic'ipalism; municipal'ity,** a town or city possessed of self-government: a district governed like a city.—*adv.* **munic'ipally.**—**municipal ownership,** specifi-

cally, the ownership and operation by a municipality of public utilities such as street railroads, waterworks, lighting plants, etc.

munificence, mū-nif'i-sens, *n.* quality of being munificent: bountifulness.—*a.* **munif'icent,** very liberal in giving: generous: bountiful.—*adv.* **munif'icently.**

muniment, mū'ni-ment, *n.* that which fortifies: that which defends: a stronghold: place or means of defense: defense: (*law*) a record fortifying or making good a claim, as title-deeds or charters: any article carefully preserved for its interest or value.—*n. pl.* **muni'tions,** materials used in war: military stores.

munnion, mun'yun. Same as **mullion.**

mural, mū'ral, *a.* pertaining to, or like, a wall: steep: trained against a wall.

murder, mĕr'dĕr, *n.* the act of putting a person to death, intentionally and from malice.—*v. t.* to kill unlawfully with malice aforethought: to destroy: to put an end to.—*n.* **mur'derer,** one who murders or is guilty of murder:—*fem.* **mur'deress.**—*a.* **mur'derous,** guilty of murder: consisting in, or fond of, murder: bloody: cruel.—*adv.* **mur'derously.**

muriatic, mū-ri-at'ik, *a.* pertaining to, or obtained from, sea-salt.—*n.* **mū'riate,** a salt composed of muriatic acid and a base. [L. *muriaticus—muria,* brine.]

muricate, -d, mū'ri-kāt, -ed, *a.* (*bot.*) armed with sharp points or prickles.

murky, mĕrk'i, *a.* dark: obscure: gloomy.—*adv.* **murk'ily.**—*n.* **murk'iness.**

murmur, mĕr'mĕr, *n.* a low, indistinct sound, like that of running water: a complaint in a low, muttering voice.—*v. i.* to utter a murmur: to grumble.—*n.* **mur'murer.**—*a.* **mur'muring,** making a low continuous noise.—*adv.* **mur'muringly.**—*a.* **mur'murous,** attended with murmurs: exciting murmur.

muscle, mus'l, *n.* an animal tissue consisting of bundles of fibers through whose contractility bodily movement is effected.

muscular, mus'kū-lar, *a.* pertaining to a muscle: consisting of muscles: having strong muscles: brawny: strong.

muse, mūz, *v. i.* to study in silence: to be absent-minded: to meditate.—*n.* deep thought: contemplation: absence of mind: the inspiring power, as of a poet.

museum, mū-zē'um, *n.* a collection of natural, scientific, or other curiosities, or of works of art.

mush, mush, *n.* a meal boiled in water, esp. cornmeal: anything pulpy.—*a.* **mush'y,** soft, pulpy. [From *mash.*]

mushroom, mush'röm, *n.* the common name of certain fungi, esp. such as are edible: (*fig.*) one who rises suddenly from a low condition: an upstart. [O. Fr. *mousseron,* through *mousse,* moss—Old High. Ger. *mos* (Ger. *moos,* moss).]

Mushrooms.

music, mū'zik, *n.* a connected series of sweet sounds: melody or harmony: the science which treats of harmony: the art of combining sounds so as to please the ear: a musical composition.—*a.* **mū'sical,** pertaining to, or producing music: pleasing to the ear: melodious.—*n.* **musicäle',** a social gathering for the enjoyment of music.—*adv.* **mū'sically.**—*ns.* **mū'sicalness; musi'cian,** one skilled in music: a performer of music.

musing, mūz'ing, *n.* the act of one who muses: contemplation: meditation.

musk, musk, *n.* a strong perfume, obtained from the male musk-deer, or the odor thereof: a hornless deer, in Thibet and Nepaul, yielding musk.

muskallunge, mus'kul-lunj, *n.* a large American pike, highly esteemed as a game-fish and for food.

musket, mus'ket, *n.* any kind of smooth-bore military hand-gun.—*ns.* **musketeer',** a soldier armed with a musket; **mus'ketry,** muskets in general: practice with muskets: a body of troops.

muslin, muz'lin, *n.* a fine soft cotton fabric resembling gauze in appearance, but woven plain without any looping of the warp threads on the weft—generally uncolored: a coarser fabric, printed with colored patterns, etc.: cotton cloth.

muss, mus, *n.* (*Shak.*) a scramble: confusion, disorder.—*v. t.* to throw into confusion: to dishevel.

mussel, mus'l, *n.* a marine bivalve shellfish, used for food.

mussy, mus'i, *a.* disordered.—*n.* **muss'iness.**

must, must, *v. i.* to be obliged physically or morally.

must, must, *n.* wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented: mustiness.

mustache, moustache, mus-tash', *n.* the hair upon the upper lip of men.

mustang, mus'tang, *n.* the wild horse of the prairies: a bronco.

mustard, mus'tard, *n.* a plant of the genus *Brassica*, having a pungent taste: the seed thereof ground and used as a seasoning for meat, as a plaster, etc.—**wild mustard**, the charlock. [O. Fr. *mostarde* (Fr. *moutarde*)—L. *mustum*, must.]

Mustard.

muster, mus'tĕr, *v.t.* to assemble, as troops for duty or inspection: to gather, summon (with *up*).—*v. i.* to be gathered together, as troops.—*n.* an assembling of troops: a register of troops mustered: assemblage.

musty, must'i, *a.* moldy: spoiled by damp: sour: foul.—*adv.* **must'ily.**

mutable, mū'ta-bl, *a.* that may be changed: subject to change: inconstant.—*ns.* **mutabil'ity, mū'tableness**, state or quality of being mutable.—*adv.* **mū'tably.**—*v. t.* **mū'tate**, to change a vowel-sound by the influence of a vowel in the following syllable.—*n.* **mutā'tion**, change.

mute, mūt, *a.* incapable of speaking: dumb: silent: unpronounced.

mutilate, mū'ti-lāt, *v. t.* to maim: to cut off: to remove a material part of.

mutiny, mū'ti-ni, *v. i.* to rise against authority in military or naval service: to revolt against rightful authority:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* mū'tinied.—*n.* insurrection against constituted authority, esp. naval or military: revolt, tumult, strife.

mutter, mut'ĕr, *v. i.* to utter words in a low voice: to murmur: to sound with a low, rumbling noise.—*v. t.* to utter indistinctly.—*ns.* **mutt'erer**; **mutt'ering.**—*adv.* **mutt'eringly**, in a muttering or grumbling manner: with indistinct articulation.

mutton, mut'n, *ns.* the flesh of sheep; **mutt'on-chop**, a rib of mutton chopped at the small end for broiling or frying.

mutual, mū'tū-al, *a.* interchanged: in return: given and received, equally affecting two or more: common, conjoint, shared alike, as in 'mutual friend'.

muzzle, muz'l, *n.* the projecting jaws and nose of an animal: a fastening for the mouth to prevent biting, by a strap or a cage: the extreme end of a gun, etc.—*v. t.* to put a muzzle on: to restrain from biting: to keep from hurting: to gag or silence.

my, mī, *poss. a.* belonging to me.

myriad, mir'i-ad, *n.* any immense number.—*a.* numberless.

myrmidon, mĕr'mi-don, *n.* one who carries out another's orders without fear or pity.—*a.* **myrmidō'nian.**

myrrh, mĕr, *n.* a bitter, aromatic, transparent gum, exuded from the bark of a shrub in Arabia.—*a.* **myr'rhic.**—*ns.* **myr'rhin**, the fixed resin of myrrh; **myr'rhol**, the volatile oil of myrrh.

myrtle, mĕr'tl, *n.* an evergreen shrub with beautiful and fragrant leaves.

myself, mī-self', *pron.* I or me, in person—used for the sake of emphasis and also as the reciprocal of *me*.

mystery, mis'tĕr-i, *n.* a secret doctrine: anything very obscure: that which is beyond human knowledge to explain: anything artfully made difficult: (*pl.*) secret rites: a sacrament: a rude medieval drama.—*a.* **mystē'rious**, containing mystery: obscure: secret: incomprehensible.—*adv.* **mystē'riously.**

mystic, -al, mis'tik, -al, *a.* relating to, or containing mystery: sacredly obscure or secret: allegorical: belonging to mysticism.—*n.* **mys'tic**, one who seeks for direct intercourse with God in elevated religious feeling or ecstasy.—*adv.* **mys'tically.**—*ns.* **mys'ticalness**, the quality of being mystical; **mys'ticism**, the doctrine of the mystics: obscurity of doctrine; **mystificā'tion.**—*v. t.* **mys'tify**, to make mysterious, obscure, or secret: to involve in mystery.

myth, mith, *n.* a fable, a legend, a fabulous narrative founded on a remote event: an invented story: a falsehood.—*adjs.* **myth'ic, -al**, relating to myths: fabulous: untrue.—*adv.* **myth'ically.**—*adjs.* **mytholog'ic, -al**, relating to mythology, fabulous.—*adv.* **mytholog'ically.**—*ns.* **mythol'ogist**, one versed in, or who writes on, mythology; **mythol'ogy**, the myths or stories of a country: a treatise regarding myths.

N n, en, the fourteenth letter and eleventh consonant of our alphabet, a nasal-dental.—**N-rays,** certain rays emitted by heated steel and silver, etc., similar to X-rays, but capable of reflection and refraction.

nab, nab, *v. t.* to seize suddenly.

nabob, nā'bob, *n.* a deputy or governor under the Mogul empire: a European who has enriched himself in the East: any man of great wealth.

nadir, nā'dēr, *n.* the point of the heavens diametrically opposite to the zenith: the lowest point of anything.

nævus, nē'vus, *n.* a birth-mark: a congenital growth strictly on a part of the skin:—*pl.* **næ'vi.**

nag, nag, *n.* a horse, but particularly a small one.

nag, nag, *v. t.* to worry or annoy continually: to tease or vex: to find fault with constantly.—*n.* **nag'ger.**

nail, nāl, *n.* one of the flattened, elastic, horny plates placed as protective coverings on the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanges of the fingers and toes: the claw of a bird or other animal: a thin pointed piece of metal for fastening wood, etc.—*v. t.* to fasten with nails: to make certain: to confirm, pin down, hold fast: to catch or secure through promptitude: to trip up or expose.

naive, nä-ēv', *a.* having natural or unaffected simplicity: ingenuous: frank: artless: candid.—*adv.* **naive'ly.**—*n.* **naiveté** (nä-ēv-tā'), native simplicity: ingenuousness.

naked, nā'ked, *a.* without clothes: uncovered: open to view: unconcealed: evident: unarmed: defenseless: unprovided: without addition or ornament:

name, nām, *n.* that by which a person or a thing is known or called: a designation: that which is said of a person: reputed character: reputation: fame: celebrity: remembrance: a race or family: appearance, not reality: authority: behalf: assumed character of another: (*gram.*) a noun.—*v. t.* to give a name to: to designate: to speak of or to call by name: to mention for a post or office: to nominate.—*adjs.* **nam'able, name'able; name'less,** without a name: undistinguished: indescribable. — *adv.* **name'ly,** by name: that is to say.—*n.* **name'sake,** one bearing the same name.

nanny, nan'i, *n.* a female goat.

nap, nap, *n.* a short sleep.—*v. i.* to take a short sleep: to feel drowsy and secure.

nap, nap, *n.* the woolly substance on the surface of cloth: the downy covering of plants.—*v. t.* to raise a nap on.

nape, nāp, *n.* the back upper part of the neck.

napery, nā'per-i, *n.* linen, esp. for the table: tablecloths, napkins, etc.

naphtha, naf'tha, or nap'tha, *n.* a clear, inflammable liquid distilled from petroleum, wood, coal-tar, etc.: rock-oil.—*n.* **naph'thalene,** a grayish-white, inflammable substance obtained by the distillaton of coal-tar.

napkin, nap'kin, *n.* a cloth for wiping the hands, etc. [Dim. of Fr. *nappe.*]

napoleon, na-pō'lē-on, *n.* a French gold coin worth 20 francs.

narcotic, nar-kot'ik, *a.* having power to produce torpor, sleep, or deadness.—*n.* a medicine producing sleep or stupor.

narrate, na-rāt', *v. t.* to tell, to give an account of.—*n.* **narrā'tion,** act of telling: that which is told: an orderly account of what has happened.—*a.* **narr'ative,** narrating: inclined to narration: story-telling.—*n.* that which is narrated: story.—*adv.* **narr'atively.**—*n.* **narrā'tor.**

narrow, nar'ō, *a.* of little breadth: of small extent from side to side: limited: contracted in mind: bigoted: selfish: within a small distance: almost too small: close: accurate: careful.—*n.* (often used in the *pl.*) a narrow passage, channel, or strait.—*v. t.* to make narrow: to contract or confine.—*v. i.* to become narrow: to reduce the number of stitches in knitting.

nasal, nā'zal, *a.* belonging to the nose: affected by, or sounded through, the nose.—*n.* a letter or sound uttered through the nose.

nascent, nas'ent, *a.* springing up: arising: beginning to exist or to grow.

nasty, nas'ti, *a.* dirty: filthy: obscene: disagreeable to the taste or smell: difficult to deal with: ill-natured: nauseous. —*adv.* **nas'tily.**—*n.* **nas'tiness.**

natal, nā'tal, *a.* pertaining to birth: native: presiding over birthdays.

natant, nā'tant, *a.* floating on the surface, as leaves of water-plants.—*n.* **natā'tion,** swimming.—*n. pl.* **Natatō'res,** the swimming birds.—*a.* **natatō'rial,** swimming: adapted to swim.—*n.* **natatō'rium,**

U. S. NAVAL FLAGS, ETC.

FLAG OF THE PRESIDENT

ADMIRAL'S FLAG

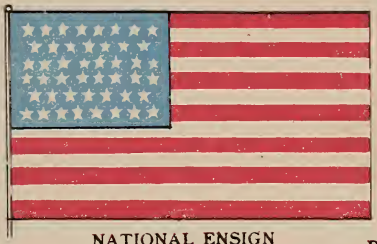
VICE ADMIRAL'S FLAG

REAR ADMIRAL'S FLAG

U. S. PENNANT

FLAG OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

REAR ADMIRAL'S FLAG



NATIONAL ENSIGN

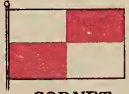
UNION JACK

REAR ADMIRAL'S FLAG

REVENUE FLAG

NAVAL CONVOY

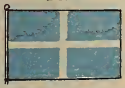
DISPATCH FLAG



CORNET

SENIOR OFFICER

AM. YACHT ENSIGN

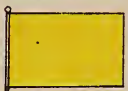


GENERAL RECALL

GUIDE OR GUARD FLAG

CHURCH PENNANT

MEAL



QUARANTINE FLAG

CAUTIONARY OR STORM SIGNAL

REVENUE JACK

Flags and Pennants of the International Code

Dimensions in Feet

	Size 3		Size 6	
	Hoist	Fly	Hoist	Fly
Burgee	7.25	7.25	2.90	2.90
Pennant	5.83	18.00	2.00	5.00
Square Flag	7.25	7.25	2.90	2.90

POWDER

A B C D E F G H I J

K L M N O P Q R S T

U V W X Y Z

"CODE FLAG" AND "ANSWERING PENNANT"

a swimming-school.—*a.* **nā'tatory,** pertaining to swimming: having the habit of swimming.

nation, nā'shun, *n.* a body of people born of the same stock: the people inhabiting the same country, or under the same government: a race.

national, nash'un-al, *a.* pertaining to a nation: public: general: attached to one's own country.—*n.* **nationaliza'tion,** the act of nationalizing, as of railways, etc.: the state of being nationalized.—*v. t.* **nat'ionalize,** to make national: to make a nation of.—*ns.* **nat'ionalism; nat'ionalist,** one who strives after national unity or independence: an advocate of nationalism; **national'ity,** birth or membership in a particular country: separate existence as a nation: a nation, race of people: national character.

native, nā'tiv, *a.* arising or appearing by birth: produced by nature: pertaining to the time or place of birth: belonging by birth, hereditary, natural, original: occurring uncombined with other substances, as metals.—*n.* one born in any place: an original inhabitant.—*adv.* **nā'tively.**—*ns.* **nā'tiveness; nativ'ity,** state or fact of being born: time, place, and manner of birth: the birth of Christ: a horoscope.

natty, nat'i, *a.* trim, tidy, neat, spruce.

natural, nat'ū-ral, *a.* pertaining to, produced by, or according to nature: inborn: not far-fetched: not acquired: tender: unaffected: in a state of nature, unregenerate: (*math.*) having 1 as the base of the system, of a function or number: illegitimate: (*mus.*) according to the usual diatonic scale.—*ns.* an idiot: (*mus.*) a character which removes the effect of a preceding sharp or flat: a white key in keyboard musical instruments; **naturaliza'tion.**—*v. t.* **nat'uralize,** to adapt to a different climate or to different conditions of life: to grant the privileges of natural-born citizens or subjects to.—*ns.* **nat'uralism,** mere state of nature: a close following of nature: **nat'uralist,** one who studies nature.

nature, nā'tūr, *n.* the power which creates and regulates the material world: the power of growth: the established order of things, the universe: constitution: species: conformity to nature, truth, or reality: inborn mind, character, instinct, or disposition: course of life: nakedness.

naught, nawt, *n.* no-whit, nothing.—*adv.* in no degree.—*a.* of no value or account: worthless: bad.

naughty, nawt'i, *a.* bad in conduct or speech: mischievous: perverse.

nausea, naw'she-a, *n.* seasickness: any sickness of the stomach, with a tendency to vomit: loathing.—*n.* a substance having this quality.—*v. i.* **nau'seāte,** to feel nausea or disgust.—*v. t.* to loathe: to strike with disgust.—*n.* **nauseā'tion.**—*adjs.* **nau'seātive,** causing nausea or loathing; **nau'seous,** producing nausea: disgusting: loathsome.—*adv.* **nau'seously.**

nautical, naw'tik-al, *a.* of or pertaining to ships, to sailors, or to navigation: naval: marine.

nautilus, naw'ti-lus, *n.* a cephalopod found in the southern seas, once believed to sail by means of the expanded tentacular arms. [L.,—Gr. *nautilos,* a sailor.]

Nautilus.

naval, nā'val, *a.* pertaining to ships: consisting of, or possessing ships: marine: nautical: belonging to the navy.

nave, nāv, *n.* the middle or main body of a church, distinct from the aisles or wings.

navel, nāv'l, *n.* the mark or depression in the center of the lower part of the abdomen.

navigate, nav'i-gāt, *v. t.* to steer or manage a ship in sailing: to sail upon.—*v. i.* to go in a vessel or ship: to sail.—*ns.* **navigabil'ity, nav'igableness.**—*a.* **nav'igable,** that may be passed by ships or vessels.—*adv.* **nav'igably.**—*ns.* **navigā'tion,** the act, science, or art of sailing ships: shipping generally; **nav'igator,** one who navigates or sails.

navy, nā'vi, *n.* a fleet of ships: the whole of the ships-of-war of a nation: the officers and men belonging to the warships of a nation.

nay, nā, *adv.* no: not only so, but: yet more: in point of fact.—*n.* a denial.

near, nēr, *a.* nigh: not far away in place or time: close in kin or friendship: dear: following or imitating anything closely: close, narrow, so as barely to escape: short, as a road: greedy, stingy: on the left in riding or driving.—*adv.* at a little distance: almost: closely.—

prep. close to.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to approach: to come nearer.—*a.* **near'-by,** adjacent.—*adv.* **near'ly,** at no great distance: closely: intimately: pressingly: almost: stingily.—*n.* **near'ness,** the state of being near: closeness: intimacy: close alliance: stinginess.

neat, nēt, *a.* belonging to the bovine genus.—*n.* black-cattle: an ox or cow.

neat, nēt, *a.* trim: tidy: clean: well-shaped: without mixture or adulteration: finished, adroit, clever, skilful.—*adv.* **neatly.**—*n.* **neatness.**

nebula, neb'ū-la, *n.* a little cloud: a faint, misty appearance in the heavens, as of a group of distant stars:—*pl.* **neb'ulæ.**—*adjs.* **neb'ular, neb'ulose, neb'ulous,** misty, hazy, vague: relating to, or having the appearance of, a nebula.

necessary, nes'es-sar-i, *a.* that must be: that cannot be otherwise: unavoidable: indispensable: under compulsion: not free.—*n.* that which cannot be left out or done without (food, etc.)—used chiefly in *pl.*—*adv.* **nec'essarily.**

necessity, ne-ses'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being necessary: that which is necessary or unavoidable: compulsion: great need: poverty.—*v. t.* **necess'itāte,** to make necessary: to render unavoidable: to compel.—*n.* **necessitā'tion.**—*a.* **necess'itous,** in necessity: very poor.

neck, nek, *n.* the part of an animal's body between the head and trunk: anything that resembles the neck: a long narrow part or corner: (*fig.*) life.—*ns.* **neck'lace,** a lace or string of beads, etc., worn on the neck by women; **neck'let,** a simple form of necklace; **neck'tie,** a tie or cloth for the neck.

necrolatry, nek-rol'a-tri, *n.* worship of the dead.—*adjs.* **necrolog'ic, -al,** pertaining to necrology.—*ns.* **necrol'ogist; necrol'ogy,** an account of those who have died: a register of deaths; **nec'romancer,** one who practises necromancy: a sorcerer; **nec'romancy,** the art of revealing future events by calling up and questioning the spirits of the dead: enchantment.—*adjs.* **necroman'tic, -al,** pertaining to necromancy: performed by necromancy.—*adv.* **necroman'tically.**—*ns.* **necrop'olis,** a cemetery.

nectar, nek'tar, *n.* the name given by ancient writers to the beverage of the gods, giving life and beauty.

née, nā, *a.* born: placed before a married woman's maiden-name, to show her own family.

need, nēd, *n.* necessity: a state that requires relief: want of the means of living.—*v. t.* to have occasion for: to want.—*a.* **need'ful,** full of need: having need: needy: necessary: requisite.—*adv.* **need'ily.**—*n.* **need'iness.**—*a.* **need'less** (*Shak.*), having no need: not needed: unnecessary.—*adv.* **need'lessly.**—*n.* **need'lessness.**—*adv.* **needs,** of necessity.

needle, nēd'l, *n.* a small, sharp-pointed steel instrument, with an eye for a thread: any slender, pointed instrument like a needle.

ne'er, nār, *adv.* contr. of *never.*

nefarious, nē-fā'ri-us, *a.* impious: extremely wicked: villainous.

negation, ne-gā'shun, *n.* act of saying no: denial: (*logic*) the absence of certain qualities in anything.

negative, neg'a-tiv, *a.* that denies or refuses—opp. to *affirmative*: implying absence: that stops, hinders, neutralizes—opp. to *positive*: in photography, exhibiting the reverse, as dark for light, light for dark: (*algebra*) noting a quantity to be subtracted.—*n.* a word or statement by which something is denied: the right or act of refusing assent: the denial of an affirmation: in photography, an image on glass or other medium, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature: (*gram.*) a word that denies.—*v. t.* to prove the contrary: to reject by vote.

neglect, neg-lekt', *v. t.* to treat carelessly, pass by without notice: to omit by carelessness.—*n.* disregard: slight: omission.—*ns.* **neglect'edness; neglect'er.**—*a.* **neglect'ful,** careless: accustomed to omit or neglect things: slighting.

negligée, neg-li-zhā', *n.* easy undress: a plain, loose gown: a soft-bosomed shirt.—*a.* fashioned for ease and comfort.

negligence, neg'li-jens, *n.* fact or quality of being negligent: want of proper care: habitual neglect: a slight: carelessness about dress, manner, etc.: omission of duty, esp. such care for the interests of others as the law may require.—*a.* **neg'ligent,** neglecting: careless: inattentive: disregarding ceremony or fashion.—*adv.* **neg'ligently.**

negotiable, ne-gō'shi-a-bl, *a.* that may be transacted, transferred, or assigned.

negotiate, ne-gō'shi-āt, *v. i.* to carry

on business: to bargain: to hold intercourse for the purpose of mutual arrangement.—*v. t.* to arrange for by agreement: to manage: to transfer to another with all the rights of the original holder: to pass, as a bill: to sell.

neigh, nā, *v. i.* to utter the cry of a horse.—*n.* the cry of a horse.

neighbor, neighbour, nā'bẽr, *n.* a person who dwells, sits, or stands near another: one who is on friendly terms with another.—*v. i.* to live near each other.—*v. t.* to be near to.

neither, nē'*th*ẽr, or nī'*th*ẽr, *a.* and *pron.* not either.—*conj.* not either: and not: nor yet.—*adv.* not at all: in no case.

Nemesis, nem'e-sis, *n.* (*myth.*) the goddess of vengeance: retributive justice. [Gr.,—*nemein,* to distribute.]

nemo, nē'mo, *n.* nobody: a nobody.

neophyte, nē'ō-fīt, *n.* a new convert, one newly baptized or admitted to the priesthood or to a monastery, a novice.

neoplasm, nē'ō-plazm, *n.* a morbid new growth or formation of tissue.

nephew, nef'ū, or nev'ū, *n.* the son of a brother or sister.

nepotism, nep'o-tizm, *n.* undue favoritism to one's relations, as in the bestowal of patronage.

nerve, nẽrv, *n.* bodily strength, firmness, courage: coolness, audacity: impudence: (*anat.*) one of the fibers which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain: (*bot.*) one of the fibers or ribs in the leaves of plants.—*adjs.* **nerv'ous,** having nerve: sinewy: strong, vigorous, showing strength and vigor: pertaining to the nerves: having the nerves easily excited or weak.

nest, nest, *n.* the bed formed by a bird for hatching her young: the place in which the eggs of any animal are laid and hatched: a comfortable residence.

nestle, nes'l, *v. i.* to lie close or snug as in a nest: to settle comfortably.—*v. t.* to cherish, as a bird does her young.

net, net, *n.* an open fabric of twine, etc., knotted into meshes for catching birds, fishes, etc.: anything like a net for keeping out insects, etc.: machine-made lace of various kinds: a snare: a difficulty.—*a.* made of netting or resembling it, reticulate: caught in a net.—*v. t.* to form into network: to take with a net: to protect with a net, to veil.—*v. i.* to form network.—*p. a.* **net'ted,** made into a net, reticulated: caught in a net.

net, nett, net, *a.* clear of all charges or deductions—opp. to *gross*: lowest, subject to no further deductions.—*v. t.* to produce as clear profit.

nether, ne*th*'ẽr, *a.* beneath another, lower: infernal.—*a.* **neth'ermost,** lowest.

nettle, net'l, *n.* a common plant covered with hairs which sting sharply.—*v. t.* to fret, as a nettle does the skin: to irritate.

neuralgia, nū-ral'ji-a, *n.* pain of a purely nervous character.

neurasthenia, nū-ras-thē'ni-a, *n.* nervous debility.—*a.* **neurasthen'ic**—also *n.*

neurotic, nū-rot'ik, *a.* relating to, or seated in, the nerves.—*n.* a disease of the nerves.

neuter, nū'tẽr, *a.* neither: taking no part with either side: (*gram.*) neither masculine nor feminine: neither active nor passive.

neutral, nū'tral, *a.* being neuter, indifferent: taking no part on either side: unbiased: neither very good nor very bad, of no decided character: having no decided color.—*n.* a person or nation that takes no part in a contest.—*n.* **neutrali'zā'tion.**—*v. t.* **neu'tralize,** to declare neutral: to make inert: to render of no effect.—*n.* **neutral'ity,** state of taking no part on either of two sides.—*adv.* **neu'trally.** [L. *neutralis—neuter,* neither.]

never, nev'ẽr, *adv.* not ever: at no time: in no degree: not.—*adv.* **nev'ermore,** at no future time.—*conj.* **nevertheless',** notwithstanding: in spite of.

new, nū, *a.* lately made: having happened lately: recent, modern: not before seen or known: strange, different: recently commenced: changed for the better: not of an ancient family: as at first: unaccustomed: fresh from anything: uncultivated or only recently cultivated.

newel, nū'el, *n.* (*archit.*) the upright column about which the steps of a circular staircase wind.

newfangled, nū-fang'gld, *a.* fond of new things: newly devised, novel.

news, nūz, *n. sing.* something heard of that is new: recent account: first information of something that has just happened or of something not formerly known: intelligence.

next, nekst, *a.* (*superl.* of **nigh**) near-

est in place, time, etc.—*adv.* nearest or immediately after.—*prep.* nearest to.

nib, nib, *n.* something small and pointed: a point, esp. of a pen, the bill of a bird.—*a.* **nibbed,** having a nib.

nibble, nib'l, *v. t.* to bite by small bits: to eat by little at a time.—*v. i.* to bite gently: to find fault.—*n.* act of nibbling.

nice, nīs, *a.* foolishly simple: over-particular: hard to please: fastidious: done with great care and exactness, accurate: delicate: dainty: agreeable: delightful.—*adv.* **nice'ly.**—*ns.* **nice'ness,** quality of being nice: exactness: scrupulousness: pleasantness; **nic'ety,** quality of being nice: delicate management: exactness of treatment: fineness of perception: fastidiousness: a delicacy.

niche, nich, *n.* a recess in a wall for a statue, vase, etc.: one's appointed or appropriate place. [Fr.,—It. *nicchia,* a niche, *nicchio,* a shell—L. *mytilus,* a sea-mussel.]

Niche.

nick, nik, *n.* a notch cut into something: a score for keeping an account: the precise moment of time.—*v. t.* to cut in notches: to hit the precise time: to strike as if making a nick. [Another spelling of *nock,* old form of *notch.*]

nickel, nik'el, *n.* a grayish-white metal related to cobalt, very malleable and ductile: a U. S. coin, worth 5 cents.

nickname, nik'nām, *n.* a name given in contempt or sportive familiarity.

nicotine, nik'o-tin, *n.* a poisonous, volatile, alkaloid base, obtained from tobacco.

niece, nēs, *n.* (*fem.* of **nephew**) the daughter of a brother or sister.

niggard, nig'ĕrd, *n.* a person who is unwilling to spend or give away: a miser.—*adjs.* **nigg'ard, nigg'ardly,** having the qualities of a niggard: miserly.—*n.* **nigg'ardliness,** meanness in giving or spending.—*adv.* **nigg'ardly.**

nigh, nī, *a.* near: not distant in place or time: not far off in degree, kindred, etc.: close.—*adv.* nearly: almost.—*prep.* near to: not distant from.—*adv.* **nigh'ly,** nearly: within a little.—*n.* **nigh'ness.**

night, nīt, *n.* the end of the day: the time from sunset to sunrise: darkness: ignorance, affliction, or sorrow: death.

nightingale, nīt'in-gāl, *n.* a small sylvine bird, of the passerine family.

nightmare, nīt'mār, *n.* a dreadful dream accompanied with a feeling of powerlessness to move or speak.

nihil, nī'hil, *n.* nothing.—*ns.* **nī'hilism,** belief in nothing, extreme skepticism.

nimble, nim'bl, *a.* light and quick in motion: active: swift.—*adjs.* **nim'ble-fing'ered,** skilful with the fingers, thievish; **nim'ble-foot'ed,** swift of foot.—*ns.* **nim'bleness,** quickness of motion either in body or mind.—*adv.* **nim'bly.**

nimbus, nim'bus, *n.* the raincloud.

nine, nīn, *a.* and *n.* eight and one.

ninny, nin'i, *n.* a simpleton.

nip, nip, *n.* a sip, esp. of spirits.—*v. i.* to take a dram. [Dut. *nippen,* to sip.]

nip, nip, *v. t.* to pinch: to press between two surfaces: to cut off the edge of: to check the growth or vigor of: to destroy: to bite, sting, satirize.

nipple, nip'l, *n.* the pap by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females.

nisi, nī'sī, *conj.* unless, placed after the words 'decree' or 'rule', to indicate that the decree or rule will be made absolute unless, after a time, some condition referred to be fulfilled.

niter, nitre, nī'tĕr, *n.* the nitrate of potash—also called *saltpeter.*—*n.* **nī'trāte,** a salt of nitric acid.—*a.* **nī'tric,** pertaining to, formed from or containing or resembling niter.—*n.* **nī'troglyc'erin,** a powerfully explosive compound produced by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin.

nitrogen, nī'trojen, *n.* a gas forming nearly four-fifths of common air, a necessary constituent of every organized body, so called from its being an essential constituent of niter.—*adjs.* **nitrogen'ic, nitrog'enous.**—*v. t.* **nitrog'enize.**

nix, niks, *n.* nothing: in the U. S. postal service, anything unmailable because of defective address.

no, nō, *adv.* the word of refusal or denial: not at all: never: not so: not.—*n.* a denial: a vote against or in the negative:—*pl.* **noes** (nōz).—*a.* not any: not one: none.—*advs.* **nō'way,** in no way, manner, or degree—also **no'ways; nō'wise,** in no way, manner, or degree.

nobility, no-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being noble: high rank: dignity: excel-

lence: greatness of mind or character: the persons holding the rank of nobles.

noble, nō'bl, *a.* illustrious: high in rank or character: magnificent: generous: excellent.—*n.* a person of exalted rank: a peer.—*n.* **nō'bleman,** a man who is noble or of rank: a peer.—*ns.* **nō'bleness,** the quality of being noble: excellence in quality: dignity: greatness by birth or character: worth.

nobody, nō'bod-i, *n.* no one: a person of no account.

nocturnal, nok-tĕr'nal, *a.* pertaining to night: happening by night: nightly.

nocuous, nok'ū-us, *a.* hurtful.

nod, nod, *v. i.* to give a quick forward motion of the head: to bend the head in assent: to salute by a quick motion of the head: to let the head drop in weariness.—*v. t.* to incline: to signify by a nod.—*n.* a bending forward of the head quickly: a slight bow: a command.—*ns.* **nod'der; nod'ding.**—*a.* inclining the head quickly: indicating by a nod: acknowledged by a nod merely, as a nodding acquaintance:

noddle, nod'l, *n.* properly, the projecting part at the back of the head: the head.

nohow, nō'how, *adv.* (*coll.*) not in any way, not at all.

noise, noiz, *n.* sound of any kind: any over-loud or excessive sound, din: frequent or public talk.—*v. t.* to spread by rumor.—*v. i.* to sound loud.—*a.* **noise'less,** without noise: silent.—*adv.* **noise'lessly.**—*n.* **noise'lessness.**

noisome, noi'sum, *a.* injurious to health: disgusting to sight or smell.

noisy, noiz'i, *a.* making a loud noise or sound: attended with noise: clamorous: turbulent.—*adv.* **nois'ily.**—*n.* **nois'iness.**

nolens volens, nō'lens vol'ens, unwilling (or) willing: willy-nilly.—**nolle prosequi** (nol'e pros'e-kwī), a term used in law to indicate that the plaintiff or prosecutor does not intend to go on with his action.

nomad, nom'ad, *n.* one of a tribe that wander about in quest of game, or of pasture for their flocks.—*a.* **nomad'ic,** pastoral: pertaining to the life of nomads: wandering: unsettled: rude.

nomenclator, nō'men-klā-tor, *n.* one who gives names to things:—*fem.* **nō'menclatress.**—*a.* **nō'menclātory.**—*n.* **nō'menclāture,** a system of naming: a list of names: a calling by name.

nomial, nō'mi-al, *n.* (*alg.*) a single name or term.

nominal, nom'in-al, *a.* pertaining to a name: existing only in name: having a name.—*adv.* **nom'inally.**

nominate, nom'in-āt, *v. t.* to name: to mention by name: to appoint: to propose by name, as for an office or for an appointment.—*n.* **nom'ināt̆ion,** the act or power of nominating: state of being nominated.—*a.* **nom'ināt̆ive,** naming: (*gram.*) applied to the case of the subject.—*n.* the naming case, the case in which the subject is expressed.—*adv.* **nom'ināt̆ively.**—*n.* **nom'ināt̆or.**

nominee, nom-in-ē', *n.* one who is nominated by another: the candidate of a party.

non, non, *adv.* not, a Latin word used as a prefix.

nonage, non'aj, *n.* legal infancy, minority: time of immaturity generally.

nonagenarian, non-a-je-nā'ri-an, *n.* one who is ninety years old.

nonce, nons, *n.* (only in phrase 'for the nonce') the present time, occasion.

nonchalance, non'shal-ans, *n.* unconcern: coolness: indifference.—*a.* **non'chalant.**—*adv.* **non'chalantly.**

nondescript, non'de-skript, *a.* novel: odd.—*n.* anything not yet described or classed: a person or thing not easily described or classed.

none, nun, *a.* and *pron.* not one: not any: not the smallest part.—*adv.* in no respect: to no extent or degree.

nonentity, non-en'ti-ti, *n.* want of entity or being: a thing not existing: a person of no importance.

nonesuch, nun'such, *n.* a thing like which there is none such: an extraordinary thing.

non-feasance, non-fē'zans, *n.* omission of something which ought to be done.

nonpareil, non-pa-rel', *n.* a person or thing without equal or unique: a printing-type (6-point), between minion and agate.—*a.* without an equal: matchless.

nonplus, non'plus, *n.* a state in which no more can be done or said: great difficulty.—*v. t.* to perplex completely, to puzzle. [L. *non,* not, *plus,* more.]

nonsense, non'sens, *n.* that which has no sense: language without meaning:

absurdity: trifles.—*a.* **nonsens'ical,** without sense: absurd.

noodle, nöd'l, *n.* a simpleton: a blockhead. [From *noddy.*]

noodle, nöd'l, *n.* dried dough of wheat, flour and eggs.

nook, nök, *n.* a corner: a narrow place formed by an angle: a recess: a secluded retreat.

noon, nön, *n.* midday: twelve o'clock: middle: height.—*a.* belonging to midday: meridional.—*v. i.* to rest at noon.—*n.* **noon'day,** midday: the time of greatest prosperity.—*a.* pertaining to midday: meridional.—*ns.* **noon'ing,** a rest about noon: a repast at noon; **noon'tide,** the tide or time of noon: midday.—*a.* pertaining to noon: meridional.

noose, nös, or nöz, *n.* a running knot which ties the firmer the closer it is drawn: a snare or knot generally.

nor, nor, *conj.* and not, a particle introducing the second part of a negative proposition—correlative to *neither.*

norm, norm, *n.* a rule: a pattern: an authoritative standard: a type or typical unit.—*a.* **nor'mal,** according to rule: regular: exact: perpendicular.—*n.* a perpendicular.—*n.* **normal'ity.**—*adv.* **nor'mally.**

north, north, *n.* the point opposite the sun at noon: one of the four cardinal points of the horizon: that portion of the United States north of the former slave-holding states.—*adv.* to or in the north.

nose, nōz, *n.* the organ of smell: the power of smelling: sagacity: the projecting part of anything resembling a nose, as the spout of a kettle, etc.: a drip, a downward projection from a cornice.—*v. t.* to smell: to sound through the nose.

nosegay, nōz'gā, *n.* a bunch of fragrant flowers: a posy or bouquet.

nostalgia, nos-tal'ji-a, *n.* home-sickness, esp. when morbid.—*a.* **nostal'gic.**

nostril, nos'tril, *n.* one of the openings of the nose.

nostrum, nos'trum, *n.* any secret, quack, or patent medicine: any favorite remedy or scheme.

not, not, *adv.* a word expressing denial, negation, or refusal.

notable, nō'ta-bl, *a.* worthy of being known or noted: remarkable: memorable: distinguished: notorious: capable, clever, industrious.—*n.* a person or thing worthy of note, esp. in *pl.* for persons of distinction.—*n. pl.* **notabil'ia,** things worthy of notice: noteworthy sayings.—*ns.* **notabil'ity,** the being notable: a notable person or thing; **nō'tableness.**—*adv.* **nō'tably.**

notary, nō'ta-ri, *n.* an officer authorized to certify deeds, contracts, copies of documents, affidavits, etc. — generally called **notary public.**—*a.* **notā'rial.**

notation, nō-tā'shun, *n.* the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols: a system of signs or symbols.

notch, noch, *n.* a nick cut in anything: an indentation, incision: a narrow pass.—*v. t.* to cut a hollow into.

note, nōt, *n.* a distinguishing characteristic: a mark or sign calling attention: a brief explanation: a short remark: a brief report, a catalogue, a bill: a memorandum: a short letter: a diplomatic paper: a small size of paper used for writing: (*mus.*) a mark representing a sound, also the sound itself, tone, also a digital or key of the keyboard: a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment, as a bank-note, a note of hand: notice, heed, observation: reputation: fame.—*v. t.* to make a note of: to notice: to attend to: to record in writing.—*a.* **not'ed,** marked: well known: celebrated: eminent: notorious.—*adv.* **not'edly.**—*n.* **nōte'pā'per,** folded writing-paper for letters.—*a.* **note'worthy,** worthy of note or of notice.

nothing, nuth'ing, *n.* no thing: non-existence: absence of being: a low condition: no value or use: not anything of importance, a trifle: utter insignificance: no difficulty or trouble: no magnitude: a cipher.—*adv.* in no degree.

notice, nōt'is, *n.* act of noting or observing: attention: observation: information: warning: a writing containing information: public intimation: civility or respectful treatment: remark.—*v. t.* to mark or see: to regard or attend to: to mention: to make observations upon: to treat with civility.—*a.* **not'iceable,** that can be noticed: worthy of notice: likely to be noticed.—*adv.* **not'iceably.**

notify, nō'ti-fī, *v. t.* to make known: to declare: to give notice or information to.—*a.* **nō'tifiable,** that must be made known.—*n.* **notificā'tion,** the act of notifying: the notice given: the paper containing the notice.

notion, nō'shun, *n.* mental apprehension: a conception: opinion: belief:

judgment: a caprice or whim: any small article ingeniously devised or invented, usually in *pl.*—*a.* **nō'tional,** of the nature of a notion: ideal: fanciful.

notorious, no-tō'ri-us, *a.* publicly known (now used in a bad sense): infamous.—*n.* **notorī'ety,** state of being notorious: publicity: public exposure.—*adv.* **notō'riously.**—*n.* **notō'riousness.**

notwithstanding, not-with-stand'ing, *prep.* in spite of.—*conj.* in spite of the fact that, although.—*adv.* nevertheless, however, yet.

nought, nawt, *n.* not anything: nothing.—*adv.* in no degree.

noun, nown, *n.* (*gram.*) the name of any person or thing.

nourish, nur'ish, *v. t.* to suckle: to feed or bring up: to support: to help forward the growth of in any way: to encourage: to cherish: to educate.—*a.* **nour'ishing,** giving nourishment.—*n.* **nour'ishment,** the act of nourishing or the state of being nourished: that which nourishes: nutriment.

novel, nov'el, *a.* new: unusual: strange.—*n.* that which is new: a fictitious prose narrative or tale presenting a picture of real life.—*n.* **novelette',** a small novel.—*n.* **nov'elist,** a novel-writer: an innovator.—*a.* **novelist'ic.**—*n.* **nov'elty,** newness: unusual appearance: anything new, strange, or different from anything before:—*pl.* **nov'elties.**

novice, nov'is, *n.* one new in anything: a beginner: one newly received into the church: an inmate of a convent or nunnery who has not yet taken the vow.

now, now, *adv.* at the present time: at this time or a little before.—*conj.* but: after this: things being so.

nowhere, nō'hwār, *adv.* in no where or place: at no time.

noxious, nok'shus, *a.* hurtful: unwholesome: injurious: destructive: poisonous.—*adv.* **nox'iously.**

nozle, nozzle, noz'l, *n.* a little nose: the snout: the extremity of anything: the open end of a pipe or tube.

nub, nub, *n.* a knob, knot: point, gist.

nucleus, nū'klē-us, *n.* the central mass round which matter gathers.

nude, nūd, *a.* naked: bare: without drapery, as a statue: void, as a contract.—*n.* **nūdā'tion,** act of making bare.—*adv.* **nūde'ly.**—*ns.* **nūde'ness, nū'dity,** nakedness: want of covering: anything laid bare. [L. *nudus,* naked.]

nudge, nuj, *n.* a gentle push.—*v. t.* to push gently. [Cf. *knock;* Dan. *knuge.*]

nugatory, nū'ga-tor-i, *a.* trifling: vain: insignificant: of no power.

nugget, nug'et, *n.* a lump or mass, as of a metal.

nuisance, nū'sans, *n.* that which annoys or hurts: that which troubles.

null, nul, *a.* of no legal force: void: invalid: of no importance.—*n.* something of no value or meaning, a cipher.

nullify, nul'i-fī, *v. t.* to make null: to annul: to render void or of no force.—*ns.* **nullificā'tion,** a rendering void or of no effect, esp. of a contract by one of the parties, or of a law by one legislature which has been passed by another; **null'ifier; null'ity,** the state of being null or void: nothingness.

numb, num, *a.* deprived of sensation or motion: powerless to feel or act: stupefied: motionless.—*v. t.* to make numb: to deaden: to render motionless.—*n.* **numb'ness,** state of being numb.

number, num'bēr, *n.* that by which things are counted or computed: a collection of things: more than one: a unit in counting: a numerical figure: the measure of multiplicity: sounds distributed into harmonies: meter, verse, esp. in *pl.*: (*gram.*) the difference in words to express singular or plural.—*v. t.* to count: to reckon as one of a multitude: to mark with a number: to amount to.—*a.* **num'berless,** without number: more than can be counted.—*ns.* **numerabil'ity, nū'merableness.**—*a.* **nū'merable,** that may be numbered or counted.—*adv.* **nū'merably.**—*a.* **nū'meral,** pertaining to, consisting of, or expressing number.—*n.* a figure or mark used to express a number, as 1, 2, 3, etc.: (*gram.*) a word used to denote a number.—*adv.* **nū'merally,** according to number.—*a.* **nū'merary,** belonging to a certain number.—*v. t.* **nū'merāte,** to point off and read, as figures.—*ns.* **nūmerā'tion,** act of numbering: art of reading numbers; **nū'merātor,** one who numbers: the upper number of a vulgar fraction.—*adjs.* **numer'ic, -al,** belonging to, or consisting in, number.—*adv.* **nūmer'ically.**—*n.* **nūmeros'ity,** numerousness.—*a.* **nū'merous,** great in number: being many.—*adv.* **nū'merously.**—*n.* **nū'merousness.**

numismatic, nū-mis-mat'ik, *a.* pertaining to money, coins, or medals.—*n.* **nūmismat'ics,** the science of coins and medals.—*n.* **nūmis'matist.**

nun, nun, *n.* a woman who, under a vow, secludes herself in a religious house, to give her time to devotion: (*zool.*) a kind of hooded pigeon.

nuptial, nup'shal, *a.* pertaining to marriage: constituting marriage.—*n. pl.* **nup'tials,** marriage: wedding ceremony.

nurse, nĕrs, *n.* a woman who nourishes an infant: one who has the care of infants or of the sick.—*v. t.* to tend, as an infant or a sick person: to bring up: to manage with care and economy: to play skilfully, as billiard-balls, to get position.—*ns.* **nurs'ery,** place for nursing: an apartment for young children: a place where the growth of anything is promoted: (*hort.*) a piece of ground where plants are reared; **nurs'eryman,** a man who owns or works a nursery: one who is employed in cultivating plants, etc.

nurture, nĕrt'ūr, *n.* act of nursing or nourishing: nourishment: education: instruction.—*v. t.* to nourish.

nut, nut, *n.* the name popularly given to all those fruits which have the seed inclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery pericarp, not opening when ripe: a small block of metal for screwing on the end of a bolt.—*v. i.* to gather nuts.

nutmeg, nut'meg, *n.* the aromatic kernel of an East Indian tree,

nutriment, nū'tri-ment, *n.* that which nourishes: that which helps forward growth or development: food.—*a.* **nū'trient,** nourishing.—*n.* anything nourishing.—*n.* **nūtri'tion,** act of nourishing: process of promoting the growth of bodies: that which nourishes: nutriment.—*a.* **nūtri'tious,** nourishing: promoting growth.—*adv.* **nūtri'tiously.**—*n.* **nūtri'tiousness.**—*adjs.* **nū'tritive, nū'tritory,** nourishing: concerned in nutrition.—*adv.* **nū'tritively.**

nux vomica, nuks vom'ik-a, *n.* the seed of an East Indian tree, from which the powerful poison known as strychnine is obtained.

nymph, nimf, *n.* a young and beautiful maiden: (*myth.*) one of the beautiful goddesses who inhabited mountains, rivers, trees, etc. — *adjs.* **nymph'al, nymphē'an,** pertaining to nymphs.

O o, ō, the fifteenth letter and fourth vowel of our alphabet, its sound intermediate between *a* and *u*—with three values in English, the name-sound heard in *note,* the shorter sound in *not,* and the neutral vowel heard in *son*: as a numeral, 'nothing', or 'zero'.

O, oh, ō, *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, desire, fear, etc.

o', an abbrev. for *of* and *on.*

oak, ōk, *n.* a tree of about 300 species, the American white oak and the British oak valued for their timber.

oakum, ōk'um, *n.* old ropes untwisted and teased into loose hemp for calking.

oar, ōr, *n.* a light pole with a flat or spoon-shaped end (the *blade*) for propelling a boat: (*zool.*) an oar-like appendage for swimming: an oarsman.—*v. t.* to impel by rowing.—*v. i.* to row.

oasis, ō-ā'sis, *n.* a fertile spot in a sandy desert: any place of rest or pleasure in the midst of toil and gloom:—*pl.* **oases** (ō-ā'sēz).

oat, ōt (oftener in *pl.* **oats,** ōts), *n.* a well-known grassy plant, the seeds of which are much used as food: its seeds.

oath, ōth, *n.* a solemn statement with an appeal to God as witness, also the form of words in which such is made: an irreverent use of God's name in conversation or in any way: any merely exclamatory imprecation, etc.:—*pl.* **oaths** (ōthz). [A. S. *ath;* Ger. *eid,* Ice. *eithr.*]

obdurate, ob'dū-rāt, *a.* hardened in heart or in feelings: difficult to influence, esp. in a moral sense: stubborn: harsh.

obedience, ō-bē'di-ens, *n.* state of being obedient: willingness to obey commands: dutifulness.—*a.* **obē'dient,** willing to obey.—*adv.* **obē'diently.**

obeisance, ō-bē'sans, or ō-bā'sans, *n.* obedience: a bow or act of reverence: an expression of respect.—*a.* **obē'isant.**

obelisk, ob'e-lisk, *n.* a tall, four-sided, tapering pillar, usually of one stone, finished at the top in pyramidal form: (*print.*) a dagger (†).—*a.* **ob'eliscal.**

obese, ō-bēs′, *a.* fat: fleshy.—*ns.* **obese′ness, obes′ity,** fatness.

obey, ō-bā′, *v. t.* to do as told by: to be ruled by: to yield to: to carry out or perform.—*v. i.* to submit to power, etc.—*adv.* **obey′ingly,** obediently.

obfuscate, ob-fus′kāt, *v. t.* to darken: to confuse.—*n.* **obfuscā′tion.**

obit, ō′bit, or ob′it, *n.* death: the fact or the date of death.—*a.* **obit′uary,** relating to a death.—*n.* an account of a deceased person, or a notice of his death.

object, ob-jekt′, *v. t.* to place before the view: to throw in the way of: to offer in opposition: to oppose.—*v. i.* to oppose: to give a reason against.—*n.* **objec′tion,** act of objecting: anything said or done in opposition: argument against.—*a.* **objec′tionable,** that may be objected to: requiring to be disapproved of.—*adv.* **objec′tionably.**—*a.* **object′ive,** relating to an object: being exterior to the mind: substantive, self-existent: pertaining to what is real or exists in nature: (*gram.*) belonging to the case of the object.—*n.* (*gram.*) the case of the object: in microscopes, etc., the lens which brings the rays to a focus: the point to which operations are directed.—*adv.* **object′ively.**—*ns.* **object′iveness; object′or.**

object, ob′jekt, *n.* anything perceived or set before the mind: that which is sought after, or that toward which an action is directed: end: motive: (*gram.*) that toward which the action of a transitive verb is directed.—*a.* **ob′jectless,** having no object: purposeless.

objure, ob-jör′, *v. i.* to swear.—*n.* **objurā′tion,** act of binding by oath.

objurgation, ob-jēr-gā′shun, *n.* act of chiding: a blaming, reproof: reprehension.—*v. t.* **objur′gate,** to chide.—*a.* **objur′gatory,** expressing blame or reproof.

oblate, ob-lāt′, *a.* flattened at opposite sides or poles: shaped like an orange.

oblige, ō-blīj′, *v. t.* to bind or constrain: to bind by some favor rendered, hence to do a favor to.—*v. t.* **ob′ligāte,** to constrain: to bind by contract or duty.—*n.* **obligā′tion,** act of obliging: the power which binds to a promise, a duty, etc.: any act which binds one to do something for another: that to which one is bound: state of being indebted for a favor: (*law*) a bond with penalty in case of failure.—*adv.* **ob′ligatorily.**—*n.* **ob′ligatoriness.**—*a.* **ob′ligātory,** binding: imposing duty.—*a.* **oblig′ing,** disposed to confer favors: ready to do a good turn.—*adv.* **oblig′ingly.**—*ns.* **oblig′ingness; ob′ligor** (*law*), the person who binds himself to another.

oblique, ob-lēk′, *a.* slanting: not perpendicular: not parallel: not straightforward: (*geom.*) not a right-angle.—*v. i.* (*mil.*) to advance obliquely.—*ns.* **oblique′ness, obliq′uity,** state of being oblique: a slanting direction: error or wrong: irregularity.—*adv.* **oblique′ly.**

obliterate, ob-lit′ĕr-āt, *v. t.* to blot out: to wear out: to destroy: to reduce to a very low state.—*n.* **obliterā′tion.**

oblivion, ob-liv′i-un, *n.* act of forgetting or state of being forgotten: remission of punishment.—*a.* **obliv′ious,** forgetful: prone to forget.

oblong, ob′long, *a.* long in one way: longer than broad.—*n.* (*geom.*) a rectangle longer than broad.

obloquy, ob′lo-kwi, *n.* reproachful language: censure: calumny: disgrace.

obnoxious, ob-nok′shus, *a.* liable to hurt or punishment: exposed: guilty: blameworthy: offensive: subject.

obscene, ob-sēn′, *a.* offensive to chastity: unchaste: indecent: disgusting.

obscure, ob-skūr′, *a.* dark: not distinct: not easily understood: not clear, legible, or perspicuous: unknown: humble: living in darkness.—*v. t.* to darken: to make less plain: to render doubtful.—*n.* **obscūrā′tion,** the act of obscuring or state of being obscured.—*adv.* **obscūre′ly.**—*ns.* **obscūre′ment, obscūre′ness, obscū′rity.** [Fr.,—L. *obscurus.*]

obsequies, ob′se-kwiz, *n. pl.* funeral rities and solemnities.—*a.* **obsē′quial.**

obsequious, ob-sē′kwi-us, *a.* compliant to excess: meanly condescending.

observe, ob-zĕrv′, *v. t.* to keep in view: to notice: to subject to systematic observation: to regard attentively: to remark, refer to in words: to comply with: to heed and to carry out in practice: to keep with proper ceremony: to keep or guard.—*v. i.* to take notice: to attend: to remark.—*a.* **observ′able,** that may be observed or noticed: worthy of observation: remarkable: requiring to be observed.—*n.* **observ′ableness.**—*adv.* **observ′ably.**—*ns.* **observ′ance,** act of observing or paying attention to: per-

formance: attention: that which is to be observed: rule of practice, a custom to be observed: reverence: homage.—*a.* **observ'ant,** observing: having powers of observing and noting: taking notice: adhering to: carefully attentive.—*adv.* **observ'antly.**—*ns.* **observā'tion,** act of observing: habit of seeing and noting: attention: that which is observed: a remark: performance: the fact of being observed; **observ'atory,** a place for making astronomical and physical observations; **observ'er.**—*a.* **observ'ing,** habitually taking notice: attentive.—*adv.* **observ'ingly.**

obsolescent, ob-so-les'ent, *a.* going out of use.—*n.* **obsolesc'ence.**—*a.* **ob'solete,** gone out of use: antiquated.—*adv.* **ob'soletely.**—*n.* **ob'soleteness.**

obstacle, ob'sta-kl, *n.* anything that stands in the way of or hinders progress: obstruction.

obstetric, -al, ob'stet'rik, -al, *a.* pertaining to midwifery.—*ns.* **obstetric'ian,** one skilled in obstetrics; **obstet'rics,** the science of midwifery.

obstinate, ob'sti-nāt, *a.* excessively firm: unyielding: stubborn: not easily subdued or remedied.—*ns.* **ob'stinacy, ob'stinateness.**—*adv.* **ob'stinately.**

obstreperous, ob-strep'ĕr-us, *a.* making a loud noise: clamorous: noisy.

obstriction, ob-strik'shun, *n.* obligation. [L. *obstringere, obstrictum,* to bind up.]

obstruct, ob-strukt', *v. t.* to block up, to hinder from passing, to retard.—*ns.* **obstruc'ter, obstruc'tor,** one who obstructs; **obstruc'tion,** act of obstructing: that which hinders progress or action: opposition; **obstruc'tionist.**—*a.* **obstruc'tive,** tending to obstruct: hindering.—*n.* one who opposes progress.

obtain, ob-tān', *v. t.* to lay hold of: to hold: to procure by effort: to gain: to keep possession of.—*v. i.* to be established: to continue in use: to become customary or prevalent: to hold good.—*a.* **obtain'able,** that may be obtained.

obtrude, ob-tröd', *v. t.* to thrust in upon when not wanted: to urge upon against the will of.—*v. i.* to thrust oneself or be thrust upon.—*ns.* **obtrud'er; obtrud'ing, obtru'sion.**—*a.* **obtrus'ive,** disposed to thrust oneself among others.

obtuse, ob-tūs', *a.* blunt: not pointed: (*bot.*) blunt or rounded at the point, as a leaf: stupid: not shrill: (*geom.*) greater than a right angle.

obverse, ob-vĕrs', *a.* turned towards one: bearing the head, as one face of a coin—opp. to *reverse*: a second or complemental aspect of the same fact: (*bot.*) having the base narrower than the top.—*n.* **ob'verse,** the side of a coin containing the head, or principal symbol.—*adv.* **obverse'ly.**—*n.* **obver'sion,** the act of turning toward the front of anything: in logic, a species of immediate inference.—*v. t.* **obvert',** to turn towards the front.

obviate, ob'vi-āt, *v. t.* to meet on the way, hence to remove, as difficulties.

obvious, ob'vi-us, *a.* meeting one in the way: easily discovered or understood: evident.—*adv.* **ob'viously.**

occasion, o-kā'zhun, *n.* an occurrence, casualty, or incident: a special time or season: an accidental cause: a reason or excuse: opportunity: requirement, business: a special ceremony.—*v. t.* to cause indirectly: to influence.—*a.* **occā'sional,** falling in the way or happening: occurring only at times: resulting from accident: produced on some special event.—*adv.* **occā'sionally.**

occident, ok'si-dent, *n.* the western quarter of the sky: the west generally.—*a.* **occiden'tal,** noting the quarter where the sun sets: western.—*n.* **(O-),** a native of some occidental country.

occult, ok-kult', *a.* covered over: escaping observation: hidden: secret, unknown, transcending the bounds of natural knowledge.

occupy, ok'ū-pī, *v. t.* to take or hold possession of: to take up, as room, etc.: to fill, as an office: to employ.—*v. i.* to hold possession.—*ns.* **occ'upancy,** the act of occupying, or of taking or holding possession: possession: the time during which one occupies; **occ'upant,** one who takes or has possession; **occupā'tion,** the act of occupying or taking possession: possession: state of being employed or occupied: that which occupies or takes up one's attention: employment.—*n.* **occ'upier,** an occupant.

occur, o-kĕr', *v. i.* to come or be presented to the mind: to happen: to appear: to be found here and there: to coincide in time.—*ns.* **occur'rence,** anything that occurs: an event, esp. one unlooked for or unplanned.

ocean, ō'shan, *n.* the vast expanse of salt water that covers the greater part of the surface of the globe.

octagon, ok'ta-gon, *n.* a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.

octave, ok'tāv, *a.* eight: consisting of eight.—*n.* an eighth: that which consists of eight: (*mus.*) an eighth, or an interval of twelve semitones.

octavo, ok-tā'vō, *a.* having eight leaves to the sheet.—*n.* a book printed on sheets folded into eight leaves, contracted 8vo. [L. *octavus,* eighth.]

octodecimo, ok-tō-des'i-mō, *a.* having eighteen leaves to the sheet—contracted 18mo.

octogenarian, ok-tō-je-nā'ri-an, *n.* and *a.* one who is eighty years old, or between eighty and ninety.

octopus, ok'tō-pus, *n.* a widely distributed genus of eight-armed cuttle-fishes, covered with suckers, a devil-fish.

octoroon, ok-tō-rön', *n.* the offspring of a quadroon and a white person: one who has one-eighth negro blood.

octuple, ok'tū-pl, *a.* eightfold.

ocular, ok'ū-lar, *a.* pertaining to the eye: formed in, or known by, the eye: received by actual sight.—*adv.* **oc'ularly.**—*n.* **oc'ulist,** one skilled in diseases of the eye. [L. *ocularius—oculus,* the eye.]

odd, od. *a.* not paired with another: not even: left over after a round number has been taken: additional to a certain amount in round numbers: not exactly divisible by two: strange: unusual in kind or appearance: trifling: remote.—*ns.* **Odd'fellow,** a member of a secret benevolent society called Oddfellows; **odd'ity,** the state of being odd or singular: strangeness: a singular person or thing.—*adv.* **odd'ly.**—*n.* **odd'ness.**—*n. pl.* **odds** (odz), inequality: difference in favor of one against another: more than an even wager: advantage: dispute: scraps, as in the phrase **odds and ends.**

ode, ōd, *n.* a song: a poem written to be set to music: a stately poem in celebration of a great event, etc.

odious, ō'di-us, *a.* hateful: offensive: repulsive: causing hatred.—*adv.* **o'diously.**—*ns.* **o'diousness; o'dium,** hatred: offensiveness: quality of provoking hate.

odor, odour, ō'dẽr, *n.* smell: perfume: estimation: reputation.—*a.* **odorif'erous,** bearing odor or scent: diffusing fragrance: perfumed.—*adv.* **odorif'erously.**—*n.* **odorif'erousness.**—*a.* **o'dorous,** emitting an odor or scent: sweet-smelling: fragrant.—*adv.* **o'dorously.**

o'er, ōr, contracted from *over.*

of, ov, *prep.* from or out from: belonging to: out of: among: proceeding from: owing to: with: over: concerning: during.

off, of, *adv.* from: away from: on the opposite side of a question.—*a.* most distant: on the opposite or farther side: on the side of a cricket-field left of the bowler: not devoted to usual business, as an **off day.**—*prep.* not on.—*interj.* away! depart!—*a.* and *adv.* **off'-and-on',** occasional.—*adv.* **off'hand,** at once: without hesitating.—*a.* without study: impromptu: free and easy.—*a.* **off'ish,** reserved in manner.—*ns.* **off'scouring,** matter scoured off: refuse: anything vile or despised; **off'set,** a sum or value set off against another as an equivalent: a short lateral shoot or bulb: in printing, a partial transfer of freshly printed matter to another sheet: (*archit.*) a horizontal ledge on the face of a wall: in surveying, a perpendicular from the main line to an outlying point.—*v. t.* to place against as an equivalent: to make an effect on.—*ns.* **off'side,** the right-hand side in driving: the farther side; **off'spring,** that which springs from another: a child, or children: issue: production of any kind. [Same as *of.*]

offal, of'al, *n.* waste meat: the part of an animal which is unfit for use: refuse.

offend, of-fend', *v. t.* to displease or make angry: to do harm to: to affront.—*v. i.* to sin: to cause anger.—*n.* **offense',** any cause of anger or displeasure: an injury: a crime: a sin: affront: assault.—*ns.* **offend'er,** one who offends or injures: a trespasser: a criminal; **offence',** same as **offense.**—*a.* **offens'ive,** causing offense, displeasure, or injury: used in attack: making the first attack.—*n.* the act of the attacking party: the posture of one who attacks.

offer, of'ẽr, *v. t.* to bring to or before: to hold out for acceptance or rejection: to make a proposal to: to lay before: to present to the mind: to attempt: to propose to give, as a price or service: to present in worship.—*v. i.* to present itself: to be at hand: to declare a will-

ingness.—*n.* act of offering: first advance: that which is offered: proposal made.—*ns.* **off'ering,** act of making an offer: that which is offered: a gift: (*B.*) that which is offered on an altar: a sacrifice; **off'ertory,** act of offering, the thing offered: the verses or the anthem said or sung while the offerings of a congregation are being made: the money collected at a religious service.

office, of'is, *n.* settled duty or employment: a position imposing certain duties or giving a right to exercise an employment: business: act of worship: order or form of a religious service: that which a thing is designed or fitted to do: a place where business is carried on: (*pl.*) acts of good or ill: service.—*ns.* **off'ice-bear'er, off'ice-hold'er,** one who holds office: one who has an appointed duty to perform in connection with some organization; **off'icer,** one who holds an office: a person who performs some public duty: a person intrusted with responsibility in the army or navy.—*v. t.* to furnish with officers: to command as officers.—*a.* **offic'ial,** pertaining to an office: depending on the proper office or authority: done by authority.—*n.* one who holds an office.—*n.* **offic'ialism,** official position: excessive devotion to official routine and detail.—*adv.* **offic'ially.**—*v. i.* **offic'iāte,** to perform the duties of an office: (with *for*) to perform official duties in place of another. [Fr.,—L. *officium.*]

officious, of-fish'us, *a.* too forward in offering services: overkind: intermeddling.—*adv.* **offic'iously.**

offing, of'ing, *n.* the part of the sea more than half-way between the shore and the horizon.

oft, oft, often, of'n, *adv.* frequently: many times.—*a.* **oft'en** (*B.*), frequent.—*advs.* **oft'times, oft'entimes,** many times: frequently.

ogle, ō'gl, *v. t.* to look at fondly with side glances.—*v. i* to cast amorous glances.—*ns.* **o'gle; o'gler; o'gling.**

ogre, ō'gēr, *n.* a man-eating monster.

oh, ō, *interj.* denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, etc.

ohm, ōm, *n.* the unit by which electrical resistance is measured.

oil, oil, *n.* any greasy liquid of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin.—*v. t.* to smear or anoint with oil.

ointment, oint'ment, *n.* anything used in anointing: (*med.*) any greasy substance applied to diseased or wounded parts: (*B.*) a perfume.

old, ōld, *a.* advanced in years: having been long in existence: worn out: out of date, old-fashioned: ancient, former, antique, early: having the age or duration of: long practised: sober, wise.—*v. i.* **old'en,** to grow old, to become affected by age.—*a.* ancient.—*adjs.* **old-fash'ioned,** of a fashion like that used long ago: out of date: clinging to old things and old styles: with manners like those of a grown-up person (said of a child); **old'ish,** somewhat old.

oleaginous, ō-lē-aj'in-us, *a.* oily: (*bot.*) fleshy and oily: unctuous, sanctimonious, fawning.

oleander, ō-lē-an'dēr, *n.* an evergreen shrub with lance-shaped leathery leaves.

olein, ō'lē-in, *n.* a natural fat, found in the fatty oils of animals and vegetables.—*adjs.* **o'leic; oleif'erous,** producing oil, as seeds.—*ns.* **oleomar'garin, oleomar'garine,** artificial butter made from tallow or suet.

olfactory, ol-fak'tor-i, *a.* pertaining to, or used in, smelling.

oligarchy, ol'i-gärk-i, *n.* government by a small exclusive class: small governing body: a state governed by such.

Olympiad, ō-lim'pi-ad, *n.* in ancient Greece, a period of four years, being the interval from one celebration of the Olympic games to another.

omega, ō-mē'ga, or ō'meg-a, *n.* the last letter of the Greek alphabet: (*B.*) the end.—**Alpha and Omega,** the beginning and the end.

omelet, omelette, om'e-let, *n.* a dish made chiefly of eggs, beaten up with flour, etc., and fried in a pan.

omen, ō'men, *n.* a sign of some future event, either good or evil: a foreboding.

ominous, om'in-us, *a.* pertaining to, or containing, an omen: foreboding evil: inauspicious.—*adv.* **om'inously.**

omit, ō-mit', *v. t.* to leave out: to neglect: to fail: to make no use of.—*a.* **omiss'ible,** that may be omitted.—*n.* **omiss'ion,** act of omitting: the neglect or failure to do something required.

omni-, om'ni, from L. *omnis,* all, a combining form, as in—*ns.* **omnip'otence, omnip'otency,** unlimited power.—an attribute of God.—*a.* **omnip'otent,**

all-powerful, possessing unlimited power. —*adv.* **omnip'otently.**—*n.* **omnipres'ence,** quality of being present everywhere at the same time—an attribute of God. —*a.* **omnipres'ent,** present everywhere at the same time.—*n.* **omnisc'ience,** knowledge of all things—an attribute of God.—*a.* **omnisc'ient,** all-knowing: all-seeing: infinitely wise.—*adv.* **omnisc'iently.**—*a.* **omniv'orous,** all-devouring: (*zool.*) feeding on both animal and vegetable food.

omnibus, om'ni-bus, *a.* including all: covering many different cases or objects, as 'an *omnibus* bill'—*n.* a large four-wheeled vehicle for passengers, a bus.

on, on, *prep.* in contact with the upper part of: to and toward the surface of: upon or acting by contact with: not off: at or near: at or during: in addition to: toward, for: at the peril of: in consequence: immediately after.—*adv.* above, or next beyond: forward, in succession: in continuance: not off.—*interj.* go on!

once, wuns, *adv.* a single time: at a former time: at any time or circumstances.—*n.* one time.—**at once,** without delay; **for once,** on one occasion only.

one, wun, *pron.* a person (indefinitely), as in 'one says': any one: some one.—*n.* a single person or thing: a unit.

one, wun, *a.* single in number, position, or kind: undivided: the same: a certain, some, implying a name unknown or denoting insignificance or contempt, as '*one* Johnson'.—*a.* **one'-horse,** drawn by a single horse: petty, mean, inferior. —*n.* **one'ness,** singleness, unity—*pron.* **oneself',** one's self: himself or herself. —*a.* **one'-sided,** limited to one side: partial: (*bot.*) turned to one side.

onerous, on'ĕr-us, *a.* burdensome: oppressive.—*a.* **on'erary,** fitted or intended for carrying burdens: comprising burdens.—*adv.* **on'erously.**

onion, un'yun, *n.* the name given to a few species of genus *Allium,* esp. *Allium cepa,* an edible biennial bulbous root.

onlooker, on'look-ĕr, *n.* a looker on.

only, ōn'li, *a.* single in number or kind: this above all others: alone.—*adv.* in one manner: for one purpose: singly: merely: barely: entirely.—*conj.* but.

onset, on'set, *n.* violent attack: assault: storming.

onslaught, on'slawt, *n.* an attack or onset: assault.

onto, on'tō, *prep.* to and upon, as to open *onto* a lawn.

onus, ō'nus, *n.* burden, responsibility.

onward, on'wĕrd, *a.* going on: advancing: advanced.—*adv.* (also **on'wards**) toward a point on or in front: forward.

onyx, on'iks, *n.* (*min.*) an agate formed of layers of chalcedony of different colors: any stone exhibiting layers of two or more contrasting colors.

ooze, öz, *n.* soft mud: gentle flow, as of water through sand or earth: a mud-like deposit at the bottom of the ocean: the liquor of a tan vat.—*v. i.* to flow gently: to percolate.—*a.* **ooz'y,** resembling ooze: slimy.

opacity, ō-pas'i-ti, *n.* opaqueness: obscurity.

opal, ō'pal, *n.* a precious stone of a milky hue, remarkable for its changing colors.—*n.* **opalesc'ence.**—*adjs.* **opalesc'ent,** reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior; **o'paline,** relating to, or like, opal.

opaque, ō-pāk', *a.* shady: dark: that cannot be seen through: not transparent. —*adv.* **opaque'ly.**—*n.* **opaque'ness,** quality of being opaque.

open, ō'pn, *a.* not shut: allowing one to pass out or in: free from trees: not fenced: not drawn together: spread out: not frozen: free to be used, etc.: public: without reserve: frank: easily understood: generous: liberal: clear: unbalanced, as an account: attentive: free to be discussed.—*v. t.* to make open: to remove hindrances: to bring to view: to explain: to begin.—*v. i.* to become open: to unclose: to be unclosed: to begin to appear: to begin.—*n.* a clear space.—*ns.* **o'pener; o'pening,** an open place: a breach: an aperture: beginning: first appearance: opportunity. — *adv.* **o'penly.**—*n.* **o'penness.**

opera, op'ĕr-a, *n.* a musical drama: a place where operas are performed.—*a.* used in or for an opera, as an *opera*-glass, etc.

operate, op'ĕr-āt, *v. i.* to work: to exert strength: to produce any effect: to exert moral power: (*surg.*) to perform some unusual act upon the body with the hand or an instrument.—*v. t.* to effect: to produce, by agency.—*n.* **operā'tion,** act or process of operating, or of being at work: that which is done or carried out: agency: influence: method

of working: action or movements: surgical performance.—*a.* **op'erātive,** having the power of operating or acting: exerting force: producing effects: efficacious.—*n.* a workman: a laborer.—*adv.* **op'erātively.**—*ns.* **op'erativeness; op'erātor.**

operetta, op-ĕr-et'a, *n.* a short, light musical drama. [It., dim. of *opera.*]

ophthalmia, of-thal'mi-a, *n.* inflammation of the eye—also **ophthal'my.**—*a.* **ophthal'mic,** pertaining to the eye.

opiate, ō'pi-āt, *n.* a drug containing opium to induce sleep: that which dulls sensation, physical or mental.

opine, o-pīn', *v. i.* to suppose.—*a.* **opin'able,** capable of being thought.

opinion, ō-pin'yun, *n.* one's belief, judgment: favorable estimation.—*adjs.* **opin'ionable,** that may be matter of opinion; **opin'ionāted, opin'ioned,** firmly adhering to one's own opinions. [L.]

opium, ō'pi-um, *n.* the narcotic juice of the white poppy.

opossum, o-pos'um, *n.* a small American marsupial mammal, nocturnal, mainly arboreal, with prehensile tail.

opponent, ō-pō'nent, *a.* opposing in action, speech, etc.: placed in front.—*n.* one who opposes.

opportune, op-or-tūn', *a.* present at a proper time: timely: convenient.—*adv.* **opportune'ly.**—*ns.* **opportune'ness; opportun'ism,** practice of regulating principles by favorable opportunities without regard to consistency; **opportun'ist,** a politician, etc., who waits for events before declaring his opinions: a person without settled principles; **opportun'ity,** an opportune or convenient time: a good occasion or chance.

oppose, o-pōz', *v. t.* to place before or in the way of: to set against: to place as an obstacle: to resist: to check: to compete with.—*v. i.* to make objection.—*a.* **oppos'able,** that may be opposed.—*n.* **oppos'er,** one who opposes.

opposite, op'ō-zit, *a.* placed over against: standing in front: situated on opposite sides: contrasted with: opposed to: of an entirely different nature.—*n.* that which is opposed or contrary: an opponent.—*adv.* **opp'ositely.**

opposition, op-ō-zish'un, *n.* state of being placed over against: repugnance: contrariety: contrast: act or action of opposing: resistance: that which opposes: obstacle: the party that opposes a ministry or existing administration.

oppress, o-pres', *v. t.* to press against or upon: to use severely: to burden: to lie heavy upon: to constrain: to overpower: to treat unjustly: to burden.—*n.* **oppress'ion,** act of oppressing or treating unjustly or harshly: severity: cruelty: state of being oppressed: misery: hardship: injustice: dullness of spirits.—*a.* **oppress'ive,** tending to oppress: treating with severity or injustice: heavy: overpowering: difficult to bear.—*adv.* **oppress'ively.**—*ns.* **oppress'iveness; oppress'or,** one who oppresses.

opprobrious, o-prō'bri-us, *a.* expressive of opprobrium or disgrace: reproachful: infamous: despised.—*adv.* **opprō'briously.**—*ns.* **opprō'briousness; opprō'brium,** reproach expressing contempt or disdain: disgrace: infamy.

oppugn, o-pūn', *v. t.* to fight against, esp. by argument: to oppose: to resist.

optic, -al, op'tik, -al, *a.* relating to sight, or to optics.—*n.* **op'tic** (*Pope*), an organ of sight: an eye.—*adv.* **op'tically.**—*ns.* **optic'ian,** one skilled in optics: one who makes or sells optical instruments; **optics** (*sing.*), the science of the nature and laws of vision and light; **optom'eter,** an instrument for measuring the refractive powers of the eye; **optom'etrist,** one who practises optometry, a refractionist; **optom'etry,** the measurement of the visual powers, esp. for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye. [Fr. *optique*—Gr. *optikos.*]

optimism, op'ti-mizm, *n.* the doctrine that everything is ordered for the best: a disposition to take a hopeful view of things—opp. to *pessimism.*—*n.* **op'timist,** one who holds that everything is ordered for the best.—*a.* **optimist'ic.**—*adv.* **optimist'ically.** [L. *optimus,* best.]

option, op'shun, *n.* act of choosing: power of choosing or wishing: wish: a right, often purchased, to effect a dealing or not at a specified future time, a mode of speculation.—*a.* **op'tional,** left to one's option or choice.

optometer, optometrist, optometry. See **optic.**

opulent, op'ū-lent, *a.* wealthy.—*n.* **op'ulence,** means, riches, wealth.—*adv.* **op'ulently.** [Fr.,—L. *opulentus.*]

opus, ō'pus, *n.* work, a work.—**opus**

magnum, the great work of one's life.

opuscule, ō-pus'kūl, *n.* a little work.

or, or, *adv.* ere, before.

or, or, *conj.* marking an alternative, and sometimes opposition [short for *other*, modern Eng. *either*].—*prep.* (*B.*) before. [In this sense a corr. of *ere*.]

oracle, or'a-kl, *n.* the answer spoken or uttered by the gods: the place where responses were given, and the deity supposed to give them: a person famed for wisdom: a wise decision.—*a.* **orac'ular**, delivering oracles: resembling oracles: grave: venerable: not to be disputed: ambiguous: obscure.—*ns.* **oracular'ity**, **orac'ularness**.—*adv.* **orac'ularly**.

oral, ō'ral, *a.* uttered by the mouth: spoken, not written.—*adv.* **o'rally**.

orange, or'anj, *n.* a gold-colored fruit with a thick, rough skin: the tree on which it grows: a color composed of red and yellow.—*a.* pertaining to an orange: orange-colored.

orang-utan, ō-rang'-ö-tan', *n.* an anthropoid ape, of Sumatra and Borneo.

oration, ō-rā'shun, *n.* a public speech of a formal character: an eloquent speech. [Fr.,—L. *oratio—orare*, to pray.]

orator, or'a-tor, *n.* a public speaker: a man of eloquence: a spokesman or advocate:—*fem.* **or'atress**, **or'atrix**.—*v. i.* **or'āte**, to deliver an oration.—*adjs.* **oratō'rial**, **orator'ical**, pertaining to oratory: becoming an orator.—*adv.* **orator'ically**.—*n.* **or'atory**, the art of speaking well, esp. publicly: the exercise of eloquence: an apartment or building for private worship.

oratorio, or-a-tō'ri-ō, *n.* a sacred story set to music, requiring soloists, chorus, and full orchestra for its performance.

orb, orb, *n.* a circle: a sphere: a celestial body: a wheel: any rolling body: the eye: (*archit.*) a blank window or panel: the globe forming part of regalia, the mound or monde.—*adjs.* **or'bate**, **orbed**, in the form of an orb: circular: **orbic'ular**, having the form of an orb or sphere: spherical: round.

orbit, or'bit, *n.* the path in which one of the heavenly bodies, as a planet, moves round another, as the sun.

orchard, or'chard, *n.* a garden of fruit-trees, esp. of apple-trees, also the inclosure containing such.

orchestra, or'kes-tra, *n.* in the Greek theater, the place where the chorus danced: now the part of a theater or concert-room in which the musicians are placed: the performers in an orchestra.—*adjs.* **or'chestral**, **orches'tric**, of or pertaining to an orchestra: performed in an orchestra.—*v. t.* **or'chestrāte**, to arrange for an orchestra.—*ns.* **orchestrā'tion**, the arrangement of music for an orchestra: instrumentation: **orches'trion**, a musical instrument designed to imitate an orchestra.

orchid, or'kid, *n.* a plant with a rich, showy flower.

ordain, or-dān' *v. t.* to put in order: to appoint: to dispose or regulate: to set apart for an office: to invest with ministerial functions.—*ns.* **ordain'er**; **ordain'ment**.—*a.* **or'dinal**, showing order or succession.—*n.* a number noting order or place among others: a body of regulations, a book containing forms and rules for ordination.—*ns.* **or'dinance**, that which is ordained by authority: a law, esp. a law of a municipality; **ordinā'tion**, the act of ordaining: admission to the Christian ministry by the laying on of hands of a bishop or a presbytery: established order.

ordeal, or'de-al, *n.* an ancient form of trial by lot, fire, water, etc.: any severe trial or examination.

order, or'dēr, *n.* a regular arrangement, method: degree, rank, or position: rule, regular system or government: command: a class, a society of persons of the same profession, etc.: a religious fraternity: a secret society: a dignity conferred by a sovereign, etc., giving membership in a body, after the medieval orders of knighthood, also the distinctive insignia thereof: social rank generally: a number of genera having many important points in common: a commission to supply, purchase, or sell something: (*archit.*) the column, with its entablature, viewed as a whole: the sacerdotal or clerical function: (*pl.*) the several degrees or grades of the Christian ministry.—*v. t.* to arrange: to conduct: to command.—*v. i.* to give command.—*ns.* **or'derer**; **or'dering**, arrangement: management; **or'derliness**.—*a.* **or'derly**, in good order: regular: well regulated: of good behavior: quiet: being on duty.—*adv.* regularly: methodically.—*n.* a soldier in attendance on an

officer.—*a.* **or'dinate,** in order: regular.

ordinary, or'di-na-ri, *a.* according to the common order: usual: of common rank: plain: of little merit: (*coll.*) plain-looking.—*n.* something settled or customary: actual office.

ordnance, ord'nans, *n.* great guns: artillery.

ordure, or'dūr, *n.* dirt: dung: excrement: also *fig.* anything unclean.

ore, ōr, *n.* metal as it comes from the mine: metal mixed with earth.

oreog'raphy = **orography.**

organ, or'gan, *n.* an instrument or means by which anything is done: a part of a body fitted for carrying on a natural or vital operation: a means of communication, or of conveying information or opinions, as an ambassador, a newspaper, etc.: a musical wind instrument consisting of a collection of pipes, and played upon by means of keys: a musical instrument having some mechanism resembling the pipe-organ, as the barrel-organ, etc.—*adjs.* **organ'ic, -al,** pertaining to an organ: organized: instrumental.—*adv.* **organ'ically.**—*n.* **organizabil'ity.**—*a.* **organiz'able,** that may be organized.—*n.* **organizā'tion,** the act of organizing: the state of being organized.—*v. t.* **or'ganīze,** to supply with organs: to form several parts into an organized whole, to arrange.—*ns.* **or'ganīzer; or'ganism,** organic structure, or a body exhibiting such: a living being, animal or vegetable; **or'ganist,** one who plays on an organ.

organdie, or'gan-di, *n.* a light, fine kind of muslin. [Fr. *organdi.*]

orgasm, or'gasm, *n.* immoderate excitement or action.—*a.* **orgas'tic.**

orgy, or'ji, *n.* any drunken or riotous rite or revelry, esp. by night.

orient, ō'ri-ent, *a.* rising, as the sun: eastern: bright or pure in color.—*n.* the part where the sun rises: the East, or the countries of the East.—*v. t.* to set so as to face the east: to build, as a church, with its length from east to west.—*a.* **orien'tal,** eastern: pertaining to, in, or from the East.—*n.* a native of the East.

orifice, or'i-fis, *n.* something made like a mouth or opening.

origin, or'i-jin, *n.* the rising or first existence of anything: that from which anything first proceeds: cause: derivation.—*a.* **orig'inal,** pertaining to the origin or beginning: first in order or existence: in the author's own words or from the artist's own pencil: not copied: not translated: having the power to originate, as thought.—*n.* origin: first copy: the precise language used by a writer: an untranslated tongue: a person of marked individuality.—*ns.* **original'ity, orig'inalness,** quality or state of being original or of originating ideas.—*adv.* **orig'inally.**—*v. t.* **orig'ināte,** to give origin to: to bring into existence.—*v. i.* to have origin: to begin.—*ns.* **originā'tion; orig'inātor.**

oriole, ōr'i-ōl, *n.* the golden thrush.

ornament, or'na-ment, *n.* anything that adds grace or beauty: additional beauty: a mark of honor.—*v. t.* to adorn: to furnish with ornaments.—*a.* **ornament'al,** serving to adorn or beautify.—*adv.* **ornament'ally.**—*n.* **ornamentā'tion,** act or art of ornamenting: (*archit.*) ornamental work.—*a.* **ornate',** ornamented: decorated: highly finished, esp. applied to a style of writing.—*adv.* **ornate'ly.**—*n.* **ornate'ness.**

Ornis, or'nis, *n.* the birds collectively of a region, its avifauna.—*adjs.* **ornith'ic; ornitholog'ical,** pertaining to ornithology.—*adv.* **ornitholog'ically.**—*ns.* **ornithol'ogist,** one versed in ornithology, or one who makes a special study of birds; **ornithol'ogy,** the science and study of birds.

oroide, ō'rō-īd, *n.* an alloy of copper, tin, and other metals.—Also **o'rēide.**

orphan, or'fan, *n.* a child bereaved of father or mother, or of both.—*a.* bereft of parents.—*v. t.* to bereave of parents.

orris, or'is, *n.* a species of iris, the dried root of which has the smell of violets, used in perfumery.—Also **orr'ice.**

orthodox, or'tho-doks, *a.* sound in doctrine: believing the received or established opinions, esp. in religion: according to the received doctrine.—*adv.* **or'thodoxly.**—*ns.* **or'thodoxness; or'thodoxy.**

orthoepy, or'tho-e-pi, *n.* (*gram.*) correct pronunciation of words.—*adjs.* **orthoep'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **orthoep'ically.**—*n.* **or'thoepist,** one versed in orthoepy.

orthographer, or-thog'ra-fĕr, *n.* one who spells words correctly—also **orthog'raphist.**—*adjs.* **orthograph'ic, -al,** pertaining or according to orthography: spelt correctly.—*adv.* **orthograph'ically.**

—*n.* **orthog'raphy** (*gram.*), the art or practice of spelling words correctly.

orthopedia, orthopædia, or-thō-pē-dī'a, *n.* the art or process of curing deformities of the body, esp. in childhood —also **or'thopedy.**—*adjs.* **orthope'dic, -al.**—*ns.* **orthoped'ics,** orthopedic surgery; **or'thopedist,** one skilled in the foregoing.

oscillate, os'sil-lāt, *v. i.* to swing backwards and forwards: to vary between certain limits.—*n.* **os'cillancy,** a swinging condition.—*a.* **os'cillāting.**—*n.* **oscillā'tion,** act of oscillating: a swinging like a pendulum: variation within limits.—*adjs.* **os'cillative,** having a tendency to vibrate; **os'cillātory,** swinging.

osculant, os'kū-lant, *a.* kissing: adhering closely.—*v. t.* **os'culāte,** to kiss: to touch, as two curves: to form a connecting-link between two genera.—*n.* **osculā'tion.**—*a.* **os'culātory,** of or pertaining to kissing: (*geom.*) having the same curvature at the point of contact.

osier, ō'zhēr, *n.* a name applied to those species of willow whose twigs are used in making baskets, etc.

osprey, os'prā, *n.* the fish-hawk, a species of eagle very widely distributed.

osseous, os'ē-us, *a.* bony: composed of, or resembling, bone: of the nature or structure of bone.—*adjs.* **ossif'erous,** producing bone: (*geol.*) containing bones; **ossif'ic.**—*n.* **ossificā'tion,** the process or state of being changed into a bony substance.—*v. t.* **oss'ify,** to make into bone or into a bone-like substance. —*v. i.* to become bone:—*pa. p.* oss'ified.

ostensible, os-tens'i-bl, *a.* that may be shown: declared: put forth as real: apparent.—*n.* **ostensibil'ity.**—*adv.* **ostens'ibly.**—*a.* **ostens'ive,** showing: exhibiting.—*adv.* **ostens'ively.**—*n.* **ostentā'tion,** act of making a display: ambitious display: display to draw attention or admiration: boasting.—*a.* **ostentā'tious,** given to show: fond of self-display: intended for display.—*adv.* **ostentā'tiously.**—*n.* **ostentā'tiousness.**

osteopath, os'te-o-path, *n.* one who practises osteopathy.—*a.* **osteopath'ic.**—*ns.* **osteop'athist: osteop'athy,** a system in which diseases are treated by manipulating the bones and by other manipulations intended to restore the deranged mechanism of the body.

ostracize, os'tra-sīz, *v. t.* to banish from society.—*n.* **os'tracism,** banishment by ostracizing: expulsion from society.

ostrich, os'trich, *n.* the largest of birds, found in Africa.

other, *uth'*ẽr, *a.* and *pron.* different, not the same: additional: second of two.—*advs.* **oth'erwhere,** elsewhere; **oth'erwise,** in another way or manner: by other causes: in other respects.—*conj.* else: under other conditions.

otter, ot'ẽr, *n.* a large kind of weasel living on fish.

ought, awt, *n.* (same as *aught*) a corr. of *nought*.

ought, awt, *v. i.* to be under obligation: to be proper or necessary.

ounce, owns, *n.* the twelfth part of a pound troy = 480 grains: $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound avoirdupois = 437½ troy grains.

our, owr, *a.* and *pron.* pertaining or belonging to us.—*prons.* **ours,** possessive of *we;* **ourself',** myself (a regal style of speech):—*pl.* **ourselves** (-selvz'), we, not others: us.

oust, owst, *v. t.* to eject or expel.—*n.* **ouster** (*law*), ejection: dispossession.

out, owt, *adv.* without, not within: gone forth: abroad: to the full stretch or extent: in a state of discovery, development, etc.: in a state of exhaustion, extinction, etc.: away from the mark: completely: at or to an end: to others, as to hire *out*: freely: forcibly: at a loss: unsheltered: uncovered.—*prep.* forth from: outside of: exterior: outlying, remote.—*v. i.* to go or come out.—*interj.* away! begone!

outbid, owt-bid', *v. t.* to offer a higher price than another.

outbreak, owt'brāk, *n.* a breaking out: eruption: a disturbance of the peace.—*v. i.* **outbreak',** to burst forth.

outcast, owt'kast, *a.* exiled from home or country: rejected.—*n.* a person banished: a vagabond: an exile.

outcome, owt'kum, *n.* the issue: consequence: result.

outcrop, owt'krop, *n.* the appearance, at the surface, of a layer of rock or a vein of metal, caused by tilting or inclination of the strata: the part which appears at the surface of the ground.—*v. i.* to appear at the surface.

outcry, owt'krī, *n.* a loud cry of distress: a confused noise.—*v. t.* to cry louder than.

outdo, owt-dö', *v. t.* to surpass: excel.

outer, owt'ĕr, *a.* more out or without: external—opp. to *inner.*—*n.* the part of a target outside the rings, a shot striking here.—*a.* **out'ermost,** most or farthest out: most distant. [Comp. of *out.*]

outfield, owt'fēld, *n.* in baseball, the players collectively who occupy the outer part of the field: the ground they cover.—*n.* **out'fielder,** one of such players.

outfit, owt'fit, *n.* the act of making ready for a journey or a voyage: complete equipment: the articles or the expenses for fitting out: the means for an outfit.—*v. t.* to fit out, equip.

outgeneral, owt-jen'ĕr-al, *v. t.* to outdo in generalship.

outgo, owt-gō', *v. t.* to advance before in going: to surpass: to overreach.—*v. i.* to go out: to come to an end.—*ns.* **out'go,** that which goes out: expenditure—opp. to *income;* **out'going,** act or state of going out: extreme limit: expenditure.—*a.* departing—opp. to *incoming,* as a tenant.

outing, owt'ing, *n.* the act of going out, or the distance gone out: an excursion or airing.

outland, owt'land, *n.* land beyond the limits of cultivation.—*a.* (*Tenn.*) foreign.—*n.* **out'lander,** a foreigner, a person not naturalized.—*a.* **outland'ish,** belonging to an out or foreign land: foreign: not according to custom: strange: rustic: rude: vulgar.

outlaw, owt'law, *n.* one deprived of the protection of the law: a robber or bandit.—*v. t.* to place beyond the law: to deprive of the benefit of the law: to proscribe.—*n.* **out'lawry,** the act of putting a man out of the protection of the law: state of being an outlaw.

outlay, owt'lā, *n.* that which is laid out: expenditure.—*v. t.* to lay out.

outlet, owt'let, *n.* the place or means by which anything is let out: the passage outward, vent.

outline, owt'līn, *n.* the outer line: the lines by which any figure is bounded: a sketch showing only the main lines: a draft.—*v. t.* to draw the exterior line of: to delineate or sketch.

outlook, owt'look, *n.* vigilant watch: view obtained by looking out: prospect, or (*fig.*) one's prospects.

outlying, owt'lī-ing, *a.* lying out or beyond: remote: on the exterior or frontier: detached.

outmarch, owt-märch', *v. t.* to march faster than: to leave behind by marching.

outpour, owt'pōr', *v. t.* to pour out: to send out in a stream.—*ns.* **outpour'.**

output, owt'poot, *n.* the quantity of material, goods, etc., produced within a certain time, production generally.

outrage, owt'rāj, *n.* violence beyond measure: excessive abuse: wanton mischief.—*v. t.* to treat with excessive abuse: to injure by violence, esp. to violate, to ravish.—*v. i.* to be guilty of outrage.

outright, owt'rīt, *adv.* immediately: at once: completely.—*a.* free from reserve: positive, undisguised.

outrun, owt-run', *v. t.* to go beyond in running: to exceed.

outset, owt'set, *n.* a setting out: beginning.—Also **out'setting.**

outshine, owt-shīn', *v. i.* to shine out or forth.—*v. t.* to excel in shining.

outside, owt'sīd, *n.* the outer side: the farthest limit: the surface: the exterior: the outer or soiled sheets of a package of paper.—*a.* on the outside: exterior: superficial: external: extreme, beyond the limit.—*adv.* on the outside: not within.—*prep.* beyond.—*n.* **out'sider,** one not admitted to a particular company.

outskirt, owt'skĕrt, *n.* the outer skirt: border: suburb—often used in *pl.*

outspeak, owt-spēk', *v. t.* to say aloud: to speak more, louder, or longer than.—*v. i.* to speak boldly, to speak up.

outstand, owt-stand', *v. t.* to resist or withstand: to stand beyond the proper time.—*v. i.* to stand out or project from a mass: to remain unpaid or unsettled in any way.—*a.* **outstand'ing,** prominent: uncollected: remaining unpaid.

outstrip, owt-strip', *v. t.* to outrun: to leave behind.

outward, owt'wĕrd, *a.* toward the outside: external: exterior: not inherent, adventitious: (*theol.*) worldly, carnal—opp. to *inward* or spiritual.—*adv.* toward the exterior: away from port: to a foreign port: superficially—also **out'wards.**

outweigh, owt-wā', *v. t.* to exceed in weight or importance: to overtask.

outwit, owt-wit', *v. t.* to surpass in wit or ingenuity: to defeat.

oval, ō'val, *a.* having the shape of an egg.—*n.* anything oval, a plot of ground.

ovary, ō'var-ĭ, *n.* the part of the female animal in which the egg of the offspring is formed, the female genital gland: (*bot.*) the part of the pistil which contains the seed.—*n. pl.* **o'va,** eggs.

ovation, ō-vā'shun, *n.* an outburst of popular applause, an enthusiastic reception. [Fr.,—L.,—*ovare, -atum,* to shout.]

oven, uv'n, *n.* an arched cavity over a fire for baking, heating, or drying.

over, ō'vĕr, *prep.* higher than in place, rank, value, etc.: across: on the surface of: upon the whole surface of: through: concerning: on account of: longer than.—*adv.* on the top: above: across: from one side, person, etc., to another: above in measure: too much: in excess: left remaining: at an end: completely.—*a.* upper or superior (often used as a prefix, as in *over*coat, etc.): beyond: past.—*v. t.* to go, leap, or vault over.—*v. i.* to go over.

overalls, ō'vĕr-awlz, *n. pl.* loose garments of canvas, etc., worn to keep the clothing sound or clean.

overawe, ō-vĕr-aw', *v. t.* to restrain by fear or by superior influence.

overbalance, ō-vĕr-bal'ans, *v. t.* to exceed in weight, value, or importance.

overbear, ō-vĕr-bār', *v. t.* to bear down or overpower: to overwhelm.—*a.* **overbear'ing,** inclined to domineer, esp. in manner or conduct: haughty.

overburden, ō-vĕr-bĕr'dn, *v. t.* to burden overmuch.—*n.* alluvial soil overlying a bed of ore.

overcast, ō-vĕr-kast', *v. t.* to cast over: to cloud: to cover with gloom: to sew over or stitch the edges of (a piece of cloth) slightly.—*v. i.* to grow dull or cloudy.

overcharge, ō-vĕr-chärj', *v. t.* to load with too great a charge: to charge too great a price.—*n.* **o'vercharge,** an excessive load, burden, or charge.

overcoat, ō'vĕr-kōt, *n.* an outdoor coat worn over all the other dress.

overcome, ō-vĕr-kum', *v. t.* to get the better of: to conquer or subdue.

overdo, ō-vĕr-dŏŏ', *v. t.* to do overmuch: to carry too far: to harass, to fatigue: to cook too much: to excel.

overdraw, ō-vĕr-draw', *v. t.* to draw too much: to draw beyond one's credit: to exaggerate.—*n.* **o'verdraft,** the act of overdrawing, the amount by which the check, etc., exceeds the sum against which it is drawn.

overflow, ō-vĕr-flō', *v. t.* to flow over: to flood: to overwhelm: to cover, as with numbers.—*v. i.* to run over: to abound.—*n.* **o'verflow,** a flowing over: that which flows over: a pipe or channel for spare water, etc.: an inundation: superabundance: abundance.

overgrow, ō-vĕr-grō', *v. t.* to grow beyond: to rise above: to cover with growth.—*v. i.* to grow beyond the proper size.—*a.* **overgrown',** grown beyond the natural size.—*n.* **o'vergrowth.**

overhang, ō-vĕr-hang', *v. t.* to hang over: to project over: to impend: to overload with ornamentation.

overhear, ō-vĕr-hēr', *v. t.* to hear what was not intended to be heard.

overjoy, ō-vĕr-joi', *v. t.* to fill with great joy: to transport with delight.

overland, ō'vĕr-land, *a.* passing entirely or principally by land, as a route

overlap, ō-vĕr-lap', *v. t.* to lap over.

overlay, ō-vĕr-lā', *v. t.* to spread over or across: to cover completely: to smother by lying on (for *overlie*): to use overlays in printing: to cloud.

overload, ō-vĕr-lōd', *v. t.* to load or fill overmuch.—*n.* an excessive load.

overlook, ō-vĕr-look', *v. t.* to look over: to see from a higher position: to view carefully: to neglect by carelessness or inadvertence: to pass by without punishment: to pardon: to slight.

overnight, ō'vĕr-nīt, *n.* the forepart of the evening, esp. that of the day just past.—*adv.* during the night: on the evening of the day just past.

overpersuade, ō-vĕr-pĕr-swād', *v. t.* to persuade a person against his inclination.

overpower, ō-vĕr-pow'ĕr, *v. t.* to have or gain power over: to subdue, defeat: to overwhelm.—*a.* **overpow'ering,** excessive in degree or amount: irresistible.—*adv.* **overpow'eringly.**

overproduction, ō'vĕr-pro-duk-shun, *n.* the act of producing a supply of commodities in excess of the demand.

overproof, ō'vĕr-proof, *a.* containing more alcohol than standard proof-spirit.

overreach, ō-vĕr-rēch', *v. t.* to reach or extend beyond: to cheat or get the better of.—*v. i.* to strike the hindfoot against the forefoot, as a horse.

overrule, ō-vĕr-röl', *v. t.* to rule over:

to influence or to set aside by greater power: (*law*) to reject or declare to be invalid.

overrun, ō-vĕr-run′, *v. t.* to run or spread over: to grow over: to spread over and take possession of: to crush down: to pass in running: to extend composed types beyond their first limit.

oversee, ō-vĕr-sē′, *v. t.* to see or look over, to superintend.—*n.* **oversē′er,** one who oversees: a superintendent.

overshadow, ō-vĕr-shad′ō, *v. t.* to throw a shadow over: to shelter or protect.

overshoe, ō′vĕr-shö, *n.* a shoe, esp. of waterproof material, worn over another

overshoot, ō-vĕr-shöt′, *v. t.* to shoot over or beyond, as a mark: to pass swiftly over.—*v. i.* to shoot or fly beyond the mark.—*a.* **o′vershot,** having the water falling on it from above, as a water-wheel.

oversight, ō′vĕr-sīt, *n.* a failing to notice: mistake: omission.

overspread, ō-vĕr-spred′, *v. t.* to spread over: to scatter over.

overt, ō′vĕrt, *a.* open to view: public: apparent.—*adv.* **o′vertly.**—**overt act,** something actually done in execution of a criminal intent.

overtake, ō-vĕr-tāk′, *v. t.* to come up with: to catch: to come upon.

overthrow, ō-vĕr-thrō′, *v. t.* to throw down: to upset: to bring to an end.

overtime, ō′vĕr-tīm, *n.* time employed in working beyond the regular hours.

overture, ō′vĕr-tūr, *n.* a proposal, an offer for acceptance or rejection: (*mus.*) an introductory piece.

overturn, ō-vĕr-tĕrn′, *v. t.* to throw down or over: to subvert: to conquer.

overween, ō-vĕr-wēn′, *v. i.* (*Shak.*) to think too highly or favorably, esp. of oneself.—*a.* **overween′ing,** thinking too highly of: conceited, vain.—*n.* conceit.

overweigh, ō-vĕr-wā′, *v. t.* to be heavier than: to outweigh.—*n.* **o′verweight.**

overwhelm, ō-vĕr-hwelm′, *v. t.* to overspread and crush by something heavy or strong: to flow over and bear down: to overcome.—*p. a.* **overwhel′ming,** crushing with weight, etc.: irresistible.—*adv.* **overwhel′mingly.**

overwise, ō-vĕr-wīz′, *a.* wise overmuch: affectedly wise.

overwork, ō-vĕr-wĕrk′, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to work overmuch or beyond the strength: to tire.

overwrought, ō-vĕr-rawt′, *pa. p.* of **overwork,** worked too hard: too highly excited: worked all over: overdone.

oviparous, ō-vip′a-rus, *a.* bringing forth or laying eggs instead of fully formed young.—*n. pl.* **Ovip′ara.**

ovum, ō′vum, *n.* an egg: (*biol.*) the egg-cell, in all organisms the starting-point of the embryo:—*pl.* **o′va.** [L.]

owe, ō, *v. t.* to be indebted in: to be bound to pay: to be obliged for.—*v. i.* to be in debt.

owing, ō′ing, *a.* due: that has to be paid (to): happening as a consequence of: imputable to.

owl, owl, *n.* a carnivorous bird that seeks its food by night, noted for its howling or hooting noise..—*n.* **owl′et,** a little or young owl.—*a.* **owl′ish,** like an owl: stupid: dull-looking.—*n.* **owl′ishness.** [A. S. *ule;* Ger. *eule,* L. *ulula;* imit.]

Barn Owl.

own, ōn, *v. t.* to grant: to allow to be true: concede: acknowledge.

own, ōn, *v. t.* to possess: to be the rightful owner of.

own, ōn, *a.* possessed: belonging to oneself and to no other: peculiar.—*ns.* **own′er,** one who owns or possesses; **own′ership,** state of being an owner.

ox, oks, *n.* a well-known animal that chews the cud, the female of which supplies the chief part of the milk used as food: the male of the cow, esp. when castrated:—*pl.* **ox′en.**

oxid, oks′id, **oxide,** oks′īd, *n.* a compound of oxygen and some other element or organic radical.—*v. t.* **ox′idate** (same as **oxidize**).—*ns.* **oxidā′tion,** act or process of oxidizing; **ox′idātor,** a contrivance for drawing a current of air to the flame of a lamp.—*v. t.* **ox′idize,** to convert into an oxid.—*v. i.* to become an oxid.—*n.* **oxidiz′er.**

oxygen, oks′i-jen, *n.* a gas without taste, color, or smell, forming part of the air, water, etc., and supporting life and combustion.

oyer, ō'yĕr, *n.* a hearing in a court of law, an assize.

oyster, ois'tĕr, *n.* a well-known bivalve shellfish, used as food.

ozone, ō'zōn, *n.* name given to a supposed allotropic form of oxygen, when affected by electric discharges, marked by a peculiar smell.—*n.* **ozonā'tion.**

P, pē, the sixteenth letter of our alphabet, its sound the sharp labial mute, interchanging with other labials, esp. with *b*, the flat labial mute.

pa, pä, *n.* short for *papa*.

pabulum, pab'ū-lum, *n.* food of any kind: nourishment for the mind.

pacable, pā'ka-bl, *a.* that may be calmed or quieted: willing to forgive.

pace, pās, *n.* a stride: the space between the feet in walking, a step: gait: rate of walking (of a man or beast): rate of speed in movement or work, often applied to fast living: mode of stepping in horses in which the legs on the same side are lifted together: amble. —*v. t.* to measure by steps: to cause to progress: to train in walking or stepping.—*v. i.* to walk: to walk slowly: to amble.—*a.* **paced,** having a certain pace

pachy-, pak'i, thick, in combination, as *a.* **pach'yderm,** thick-skinned.—*n.* one of an order of non-ruminant, hoofed mammals, thick-skinned, as the elephant: *pl.* **pach'yderms,** or **Pachyder'mata.**—*a.* **pachyder'matous,** thick-skinned: insensible to impressions.

pacify, pas'i-fī, *v. t.* to make peaceful: to appease: to bring back peace to: to calm: to soothe.—*a.* **pacif'ic,** peacemaking: appeasing: peaceful: mild: tranquil.—*adv.* **pacif'ically.**—*v. t.* **pacif'icāte,** to give peace to.—*ns.* **pacificā'tion,** the act of making peace, esp. between parties at variance; **pac'ifier,** a peacemaker.

pack, pak, *n.* a bundle made to be carried on the back: a collection, stock, or store: a bale: the quantity of fish packed: a complete set of cards: a number of animals herding together or kept together for hunting: any great number: a large extent of floating and broken ice: (*med.*) treatment by wrapping the patient in blankets, wet or dry. —*v. t.* to press together and fasten up: to place in order: to crowd: to assort, bring together, select, or manipulate persons, cards, etc., for some unjust object: to send away, as from one's presence or employment: to surround a joint, etc., with any substance to prevent leaking, etc.—*v. i.* to store things away anywhere for safe keeping, etc.: to settle into a firm mass: to admit of being put into compact shape: to depart in haste.

pact, pakt, *n.* that which is agreed on: an agreement: a contract or compact.

pad, pad, *n.* a thief on the high-road, footpad: a horse for riding on the road.

pad, pad, *n.* anything stuffed with a soft material, to prevent friction or pressure, or for filling out: a soft saddle, cushion, etc.: a number of sheets of paper, etc., fastened together: a fox's foot: the large floating leaf of an aquatic plant.—*v. t.* to stuff with anything soft. —*n.* **pad'ding,** the soft stuffing of a saddle, etc.: matter of less value introduced into a book or article in order to extend its length.

paddle, pad'l, *v. i.* to dabble in water with the hands or feet: to beat the water as with the feet: to row.—*v. t.* to move by means of an oar or paddle.—*n.* a short, broad, spoon-shaped oar, used for moving canoes: the blade of an oar.

paddock, pad'uk, *n.* a small inclosure under pasture, immediately adjoining a stable: a pasture-lot.

padlock, pad'lok, *n.* a movable lock with a bow to enable it to pass through and fasten on a staple or other opening.—*v. t.* to fasten with a padlock.

padre, pä'drā, *n.* father, a title given to priests in some countries.—*n.* **padrō'ne,** an Italian contractor of labor, or owner and renter of hand-organs, etc.

pæan, pē'an, *n.* a song of triumph.

pagan, pā'gan, *n.* a heathen: one who does not worship the true God.—*a.* heathenish: pertaining to the worship of false gods.—*n.* **pā'ganism,** heathenism: the beliefs and practices of the heathen.

page, pāj, *n.* a boy attending on a person of distinction: a lad employed as attendant.

page, pāj, *n.* one side of a written or

printed leaf: (*pl.*) writings.—*v. t.* to number the pages of.

pageant, paj'ant, or pā'-, *n.* a showy exhibition: a spectacle: a fleeting show.—*a.* showy: pompous.—*n.* **page'antry.**

paid, pād, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *pay.*

pail, pāl, *n.* an open vessel of wood, tin, etc., for holding or carrying liquids.

pain, pān, *n.* suffering either of body or mind: anguish: great care or trouble taken in doing anything: (*pl.*) labor: care: trouble: the throes of childbirth.—*v. t.* to cause suffering to: to distress: to torment: to grieve.—*adjs.* **pained,** showing or expressing pain; **pain'ful,** full of pain: causing pain: requiring labor, pain, or care: distressing: difficult.—*adv.* **pain'fully.**—*n.* **pain'fulness.**—*a.* **pain'less,** without pain.—*adv.* **pain'lessly.**—*n.* **pain'lessness.**—*a.* **pains'taking,** taking pains or care: laborious: diligent.—*n.* careful labor: diligence.

paint, pānt, *v. t.* to cover over with color: to represent in a colored picture: to describe in words: to adorn.—*v. i.* to practise painting: to lay colors on the face.—*n.* a coloring substance.—*a.* **paint'ed,** covered with paint: ornamented with colored figures: marked with bright colors.—*ns.* **paint'er,** one whose employment is to paint: one skilled in painting; **paint'ing,** the act or employment of laying on colors: the act of representing objects by colors: a picture: vivid description in words.

pair, pār, *n.* two things equal, or suited to each other, or used together: a set of two equal or like things forming one instrument, as a pair of scissors, tongs, etc.: a set of like things generally: a flight of stairs: a couple: a man and his wife: two members of a legislative body, holding opposite opinions, who agree with each other to abstain from voting for a certain time, so as to permit one or both to be absent.—*v. t.* to join in couples.—*v. i.* to be joined in couples: to fit as a counterpart.—*a.* **paired,** arranged in pairs: set by twos of a like kind: mated.

pajamas, pa-jä'maz, *n. pl.* night garments consisting of a loose jacket and trousers or drawers.

pal, pal, *n.* (*slang*) a partner, mate.

palace, pal'as, *n.* the house of a king or a queen: a very large and splendid house: a bishop's official residence.

paladin, pal'a-din, *n.* one of the twelve peers of Charlemagne's household: a knight-errant, or paragon of knighthood.

palate, pal'at, *n.* the roof of the mouth: taste: relish: mental liking.—*v. t.* to taste.—*a.* **pal'atable,** agreeable to the palate or taste: savory.

palatial, pa-lā'shi-al, *a.* of or pertaining to a palace: resembling a palace.

palatine, pal'a-tin, *a.* pertaining to a palace: possessing royal privileges.

palaver, pa-lav'ẽr, *n.* talk or conversation, esp. idle talk: talk intended to deceive: a public conference, esp. with aborigines.—*v. i.* to use conversation.

pale, pāl, *n.* a pointed stake, a picket: anything that incloses or fences in: any inclosed field or space: limit: district.

pale, pāl, *a.* somewhat white in color: not ruddy or fresh: wan: of a faint luster, dim: light in color.—*v. t.* to make pale.—*v. i.* to turn pale.

paleontology, pā-lē-on-tol'o-ji, *n.* the science of the ancient life of the earth: archæology.—*n.* **paleontol'ogist.**

Paleozoic, pā-lē-ō-zō'ik, *a.* denoting the lowest division of the fossiliferous rocks, containing the earliest forms of life. [Gr. *palaios,* ancient, *zoe,* life.]

palette, pal'et, *n.* a little oval board on which a painter mixes his colors.

paling, pāl'ing, *n.* pales collectively: a fence.

pall, pawl, *n.* a cloak or mantle, an outer garment: a pallium: a curtain or covering: the cloth over a coffin at a funeral.—*n.* **pall'bear'er,** one of those who attend the coffin at a funeral.

pall, pawl, *v. i.* to become vapid, insipid, or wearisome.—*v. t.* to make vapid.

palladium, pal-lā'di-um, *n.* a statue of *Pallas,* on the preservation of which the safety of ancient Troy depended: any safeguard.

pallet, pal'et, *n.* a palette: the shaping tool used by potters: an instrument for spreading gold-leaf: a tool used in lettering the backs of books: one of the points moved by the pendulum of a clock which check the motion of the escape or balance wheel: a disk in the endless chain of a chain-pump, etc.

pallet, pal'et, *n.* a mattress, or couch, properly a mattress of straw.

palliate, pal'i-āt, *v. t.* to cover, excuse, extenuate: to mitigate.—*n.* **palliā'tion.**—*a.* **pall'iative,** serving to extenu-

ate: mitigating.—*n.* **that** which lessens pain, disease, etc.—*a.* **pall'iātory.**

pallid, pal'id, *a.* pale, wan.—*ns.* **pallid'ity, pall'idness.**—*adv.* **pall'idly.**

pallor, pal'or, *n.* quality or state of being pallid or pale: paleness.

palm, päm, *n.* the inner part of the hand: a measure of length equal to the breadth of the hand: that which covers the palm: the fluke of an anchor.—*v. t.* to stroke with the palm or hand: to conceal in the palm of the hand.

palm, päm, *n.* a tropical, branchless tree of many varieties: a leaf of this tree borne in token of rejoicing or of victory: (*fig.*) triumph or victory.

palmetto, pal-met'ō, *n.* a name for several fan-palms, esp. the cabbage-palm of Florida, etc.: a hat made of palmetto-leaves. [Sp.,—L. *palma.*]

palmist, pal'mist, *n.* one who tells fortunes by the lines and marks of the palm.—*n.* **pal'mistry,** the art or practice of telling fortunes by the lines, etc., of the palm.

palpable, pal'pa-bl, *a.* that can be touched or felt: easily perceived or found out, as lies, etc.: obvious, gross.

palpitate, pal'pi-tāt, *v. i.* to move often and quickly: to beat rapidly: to throb: to pulsate.—*n.* **palpitā'tion,** act of palpitating: irregular action of the heart.

palsy, pawl'zi, *n.* paralysis.—*v. t.* to affect with palsy: to deprive of action or energy: to paralyze:—*pa. p.* pal'sied.

palter, pawl'tẽr, *v. i.* to trifle in talk: to use trickery: to dodge: to shuffle.

paltry, pawl'tri, *a.* mean: vile: worthless.—*adv.* **pal'trily.**—*n.* **pal'triness.**

pampas, pam'paz, *n. pl.* vast plains, without trees, in South America.

pamper, pam'pẽr, *v. t.* to feed with fine food: to gratify to the full: to glut.

pamphlet, pam'flet, *n.* a small book consisting of one or more sheets stitched together, but not bound: a short essay on some interesting subject.

pan, pan, *n.* a broad, shallow vessel for domestic use, or for use in the arts or manufactures: anything resembling a pan in shape.—*v. t.* to wash in a pan, as earth, or to separate by shaking the auriferous earth with water in a pan.—*v. i.* to yield gold: to turn out well, according to expectation: to try to find gold with the pan process.

panacea, pan-a-sē'a, *n.* a universal medicine.

panama, pan-a-mä', *n.* a closely-plaited hat made of the unexpanded leaves of the Central American screw-pine. [From the isthmus of *Panama.*]

Pan-American, pan-a-mer'i-kan, *a.* including all the divisions of America collectively.

pancreas, pan'krē-as, *n.* a conglomerate gland secreting the pancreatic juice which assists digestion.—*a.* **pancreat'ic.**

pandemonium, pan-dē-mō'ni-um, *n.* any disorderly assembly, or loud tumultuous noise.

pander, pan'dẽr, *n.* one who procures for another the means of gratifying his passions.—*v. i.* to act as a pander: to minister to the passions.

pane, pān, *n.* a plate of glass: a square in a pattern: a flat division or side in any kind of work: a slash in a dress, showing an undergarment, etc.: a panel.—*v. t.* to insert panes or panels in.

panegyric, pan-ē-jir'ik, *n.* an oration or eulogy in praise of some person or event: an encomium.—*a.* **panēgyr'ic, -al.**—*v. t.* **pan'ēgyrize,** to write or pronounce a panegyric on: to praise highly.

panel, pan'el, *n.* a rectangular piece of any material: (*archit.*) a flat surface with raised margins, or with a surrounding frame: a thin board: (*law*) a schedule containing the names of those summoned to serve as jurors: the jury.—*v. t.* to furnish with panels:—*pr. p.* pan'eling; *pa. p.* pan'eled.

pang, pang, *n.* a violent but not long-continued pain: a sudden and bitter feeling of sorrow: a throe.—*v. t.* to cause a pang, to torture.

panic, pan'ik, *n.* extreme or sudden fright: great terror without any visible ground or foundation: a state of terror about investments, impelling men to rush and sell what they possess.—*a.* of the nature of a panic: extreme or sudden.

panidrosis, pan-i-drō'sis, *n.* a perspiration over the whole body.

panjandrum, pan-jan'drum, *n.* a burlesque potentate. [Gibberish.]

pannade, pa-nād', *n.* the curvet of a horse.

pannier, pan'yẽr, or pan'i-ẽr, *n.* a bread-basket: one of two baskets thrown across a horse's back: (*archit.*) a corbel.

panoply, pan'ō-pli, *n.* complete armor:

a full suit of armor.—*a.* **pan'oplied.**

panorama, pan-ō-rä'ma, *n.* a wide or complete view: a picture giving views of objects in all directions: a picture representing a number of scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator.

pansy, pan'zi, *n.* a species of violet developed by cultivation:—*pl.* **pan'sies.**

pant, pant, *v. i.* to breathe hard and quickly: to show excitement by quickness of breathing: to gasp: to throb: to desire ardently: to heave, as the breast. —*v. t.* to gasp out: to long for.

pantaloon, pan-ta-lön', *n.* in pantomimes, a ridiculous character, a buffoon: (*pl.*) trousers.—*n.* **pantaloon'ery,** buffoonery.

pantheism, pan'thē-izm, *n.* the doctrine that there is no God apart from nature or the universe.—*n.* **pan'thēist.**

pantheon, pan'thē-on, *n.* a temple dedicated to all the gods: a complete mythology.

panther, pan'thĕr, *n.* a fierce, spotted, carnivorous quadruped of Asia and Africa: the American mountain lion.

pantomime, pan'tō-mīm, *n.* a play or an entertainment in dumb show.

pantry, pan'tri, *n.* a room or closet for provisions and table furnishings.

pants, *n. pl.* (*coll.*) trousers, abbrev. of *pantaloons.*

pap, pap, *n.* soft food for infants: nourishment: (*slang*) the emoluments or perquisites of public office. [Imit.]

pap, pap, *n.* a nipple or teat: a woman's breast.

papa, pa-pä', or pä'pa, *n.* father.

papacy, pā'pa-si, *n.* the office of the pope: the authority of the pope: popery: the popes, as a body.—*a.* **pā'pal,** belonging to, or relating to, the pope.

paper, pā'per, *n.* the material made from rags or vegetable fibers on which we commonly write and print: a piece of this material: a written or printed document or instrument: a newspaper: an essay or article: paper-money: paper-hangings for walls: a set of examination questions: free passes of admission to a theater, etc.—*a.* consisting or made of paper.—*v. t.* to cover with paper: to fold in paper: to treat by means of paper, as to sand-paper, etc.

papeterie, pap-e-trē', *n.* a box containing paper, etc., for writing purposes.

papier-mâché, pap'yā-mä'shā, *n.* a material consisting either of paper-pulp or of sheets of paper pasted together, treated to resemble lacquer or plaster.

papoose, pap-pös', *n.* a North American Indian infant—also **pappoose.**

papyrus, pa-pī'rus, *n.* an Egyptian sedge, now scarce, from the inner pith of which the ancients made their paper: a manuscript on papyrus:—*pl.* **papy'rī.**

par, pär, *n.* state of equality: equal value, the norm or standard: state or value of bonds, shares, etc., when they sell at exactly the price marked on them —i. e. without *premium* or *discount:* equality of condition.

parable, par'a-bl, *n.* a comparison: a fable or story told to illustrate some doctrine, or to make some duty clear. —*v. t.* to represent by a parable.—*adjs.* **parabol'ic, -al,** like a parable or a parabola: expressed by a parable: belonging to, or of the form of, a parabola.

parabola, par-ab'o-la, *n.* (*geom.*) a curve or conic section, formed by cutting a cone with a plane parallel to its slope. —*adjs.* **parabol'ic; parabol'iform.**

parabole, par-ab'o-le, *n.* (*rhet.*) a parable, a comparison or similitude.

parachute, par'a-shöt, *n.* an apparatus like an umbrella for descending safely from a balloon.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to descend by means of such. [Fr., for *par' à chute,* from Fr. *parer*—L. *parare,* to prepare, *chute,* a fall—L. *cadere.*]

Parachute.

parade, par-ād', *n.* the orderly arrangement of troops for exercise or inspection: a review of troops: the place where such a display takes place: that which is displayed: great or splendid show of any kind: a public procession.—*v. t.* to show off: to marshal in military order.—*v. i.* to march up and down as if for show: to pass in military order: to march in procession.

paradigm, par'a-dim, *n.* an example: model: (*gram.*) an example of the inflection of a word.

Paradise, par'a-dīs, *n.* the garden of Eden: heaven: (p-) any place of great beauty or state of blissful delights: the happy abode of the righteous in heaven.

paradox, par'a-doks, *n.* that which is contrary to received opinion, or that which is apparently absurd but really true.—*adjs.* **paradox'ic, -al,** of the nature

of a paradox: inclined to paradoxes, said of persons.—*adv.* **paradox'ically.**

paraffin, par'af-fin, *n.* a white, transparent, crystalline substance, obtained from coal-tar, etc.—also **par'affine.**

parage, par'āj, *n.* equality in law.

paragoge, par-a-gō'jē, *n.* the addition of a letter or a syllable to the end of a word, as *amidst* for *amid.*

paragon, par'a-gon, *n.* a pattern or model with which comparisons are made: something supremely excellent: a size of printing-type (20-point) between great-primer and double pica.

paragram, par'a-gram, *n.* a play upon words: a pun.

paragraph, par'a-graf, *n.* a distinct part of a discourse or writing marked by ¶ or by being begun on a new line, indented from the margin: a short passage, or a collection of sentences with unity of purpose.—*v. t.* to form into paragraphs.

parallel, par'al-lel, *a.* side by side: (*geom.*) extended in the same direction and equidistant in all parts: with the same direction or tendency: running in accordance with: resembling in all essential points: like or similar.—*n.* a line equidistant from another at all points: a line on a map or globe, marking latitude: likeness: a comparison: counterpart: (*pl.*) trenches dug parallel to the outline of a besieged fortress to protect the besiegers.—*v. t.* to place so as to be parallel: to correspond, or to make to correspond, to:—*pr. p.* par'alleling; *pa. p.* par'alleled.—*n.* **par'allelism.**

parallelogram, par-al-lel'ō-gram, *n.* a plane four-sided figure, the opposite sides of which are parallel and equal.

paralogism, par-al'ō-jizm, *n.* reasoning beside the point: a conclusion not following from the premises.

paralyze, par'a-līz, *v. t.* to strike with paralysis or palsy: to make useless: to deaden the action of: to exhaust.—*n.* **paral'ysis,** a loss of the power of motion, sensation, or function in any part of the body: palsy: loss of energy: state of being crippled.—*a.* **paralyt'ic,** of or pertaining to paralysis: afflicted with or inclined to paralysis.—*n.* one who is affected with paralysis.

paramount, par'a-mownt, *a.* superior to all others: chief: of the highest order or importance.—*n.* the chief: a superior.

paramour, par'a-mör, *n.* a lover of either sex, now usually in the illicit sense.

parancœa, par-a-nē'a, *n.* chronic mental derangement—also **paranoi'a.**

parapet, par'a-pet, *n.* a rampart breast-high: a breast-high wall on a bridge, platform, etc.

paraphernalia, par-a-fēr-nāl'i-a, *n. pl.* ornaments or appendages of dress of any kind: equipments.

paraphrase, par'a-frāz, *n.* a saying of the same thing in other words: an explanation of a passage: a loose or free translation.—*v. t.* to say the same thing in other words: to render more fully.

parasite, par'a-sīt, *n.* a hanger-on: a sycophant: (*bot.*) a plant growing upon and nourished by the juices of another: (*zool.*) an animal which lives on another.

parasol, par'a-sol, *n.* a small umbrella used by women as a shade from the sun.

parboil, pär'boil, *v. t.* to boil slightly.

parcel, pär'sel, *n.* a little part: a portion: a quantity, as of single articles: a number forming a group or a lot: a package.—*v. t.* to divide into portions:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* par'celed.

parch, pärch, *v. t.* to burn slightly: to scorch.—*v. i.* to be scorched: to become very dry.—*a.* **parched,** scorched.

parchment, pärch'ment, *n.* the skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on.

pard, pärd, *n.* (*slang*) a partner, mate.

pard, pärd, *n.* the panther: the leopard: in poetry, any spotted animal.

pardon, pär'don, *v. t.* to forgive, said either of an offender or of a crime: to pass by without punishment or blame: to set free from punishment: to let off without doing something.—*n.* forgiveness, either of an offender or of his offense: remission of a penalty or punishment: a warrant declaring a pardon: a papal indulgence.—*a.* **par'donable,** that may be pardoned: excusable.

pare, pār, *v. t.* to cut or shave off: to trim, or to remove by cutting.

paregoric, par-ē-gor'ik, *a.* soothing, lessening pain.—*n.* a medicine that soothes pain: tincture of opium.

parent, pār'ent, *n.* one who begets or brings forth: a father or a mother: one who or that which produces: an author: a cause.—*n.* **par'entage,** descent from parents: birth: extraction: relation of

parents to their children.—*a.* **parent'al,** pertaining to or becoming parents: affectionate: tender.—*adv.* **parent'ally.**

parenthesis, pa-ren'the-sis, *n.* a word, phrase, or sentence put in or inserted in another which is grammatically complete without it: (*pl.*) the marks ( ) used to mark off a parenthesis:—*pl.* **paren'theses** (-sēz).—*adjs.* **parenthet'ic, -al,** of the nature of a parenthesis: expressed in a parenthesis: using parentheses.—*adv.* **parenthet'ically.**

paresis, par'e-sis, *n.* a diminished activity of function—a partial form of paralysis.—*a.* **paret'ic.**

pariah, pār'i-a, *n.* one who has lost his caste: an outcast. [Tamil.]

paring, pār'ing, *n.* act of trimming or cutting off: that which is pared off.

parish, par'ish, *n.* a district under one pastor: (*Eng.*) an ecclesiastical district supporting its own poor: the people of a parish: in Louisiana, a county.—*a.* belonging or relating to a parish: employed or supported by the parish.—*n.* **parish'ioner,** one who belongs to a parish: a member of a parish church.

parity, par'i-ti, *n.* state of being equal in rank, position, quality, etc.

park, pärk, *n.* a piece of land inclosed or set aside for a special purpose, as for public recreation.

parlance, pär'lans, *n.* speaking: conversation: peculiar manner of conversation.—*v. i.* **par'ley,** to speak with another: to confer on some important point: to treat with an enemy.—*n.* talk.

parliament, pär'li-ment, *n.* a meeting for deliberation: (P-) the supreme legislature of Great Britain, also of some of her colonies.—*n.* **parliamentā'rian,** one versed in parliamentary law.—*a.* **parliament'ary,** pertaining to Parliament: enacted or done by Parliament: according to the rules and practices of legislative bodies.

parlor, pär'lẽr, *n.* an ordinary family sitting-room: a room for receiving guests.

parlous, pär'lus, *a.* perilous, venturesome, notable.—*adv.* **par'lously.**

parochial, par-ō'ki-al, *a.* of or relating to a parish: restricted or confined within narrow limits—of sentiments, tastes, etc.

parody, par'o-di, *n.* an imitation of a poem, etc., in which the words and ideas are changed to produce a ridiculous effect.—*v. t.* to make a parody of:—*pa. p* par'odied.—*adjs.* **parod'ic, -al.**—*n.* **par'odist,** one who writes a parody.

parole, par-ōl', *n.* word of mouth: (*mil.*) word of honor (esp. by a prisoner of war, to fulfil certain conditions): the daily password in a camp or garrison.—*a.* given by word of mouth: oral.

paroxysm, par'oks-izm, *n.* a fit of acute pain occurring at intervals: a fit of passion: any sudden violent action.—*adjs.* **paroxys'mal, paroxys'mic,** pertaining to or occurring in paroxysms.

parquet, pär-kā', or -ket', *n.* the part of the floor of a theater, etc., behind the musicians' seats, but not under the gallery, or the whole of the floor of a theater.—*n.* **par'quetry,** woodwork inlaid with figures, for floors. [Fr. *parquet*, an inlaid floor, dim. of *parc*, an inclosure.]

Parqeutry.

parrakeet, par'a-kēt, *n.* a small long-tailed tropical parrot.—Also **parakeet.**

parricide, par'ri-sīd, *n.* the murder of one's own father or mother.

parrot, par'rut, *n.* one of a family of tropical birds, with brilliant plumage and a hooked bill, remarkable for their faculty of imitating the human voice: a mere repeater of the words of others.

parry, par'i, *v. t.* to ward or keep off: to turn aside: to avoid:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* parr'ied.—*n.* a turning aside of a blow or a thrust: a defensive movement.

parse, pärs, *v. t.* (*gram.*) to tell the parts of speech of a sentence and the relations of the various words to each other.—*n.* **pars'ing.**

parsimony, pär'si-mun-i, *n.* sparingness in the spending of money: frugality: niggardliness.—*a.* **parsimō'nious,** sparing in the use of money: frugal to excess: niggardly: covetous.—*adv.* **parsimō'niously.**—*n.* **parsimō'niousness.**

parsley, pärs'li, *n.* a biennial herb.

parsnip, pärs'nip, *n.* an edible plant with a carrot-like root.

parson, pär'sn, *n.* the priest or incumbent of a parish: a clergyman: a preacher.—*n.* **par'sonage,** the residence of the minister of a parish.

part, pärt, *n.* something less than the whole: a portion: a fraction: a member

or essential part of a whole: a proportional quantity: one's share: interest: side or party: action: character taken by an actor in a play: (*math.*) an exact divisor: (*mus.*) one of the melodies of a harmony: (*pl.*) qualities: talents.—*v. t.* to divide: to make into parts: to put or keep asunder.—*v. i.* to be separated: to be torn asunder: to have a part or share.—*adv.* **part'ly,** in part: in some degree.

partake, pär-tāk', *v. i.* to take or have a part—either absolutely or with *of* or *in* before the thing shared, as food, etc.: to have something of the nature or properties, etc.: to be admitted.—*v. t.* to have a part in: to share:—*pa. t.* partook'; *pa. p.* partā'ken.—*ns.* **partā'ker,** one who shares in along with others: a partner: an accomplice; **partā'king.**

parterre, par-tār', *n.* an arrangement of flower-plots with spaces for walks: the part of a theater under the galleries.

partial, pär'shal, *a.* relating to a part only: not total or entire: inclined to favor one person or party: having a preference.—*n.* **partial'ity,** state or quality of being partial: liking for one thing more than for others.—*adv.* **par'tially.**

participate, pär-tis'i-pāt, *v. i.* to partake: to have a share.—*v. t.* to receive a part or share of.—*a.* **partic'ipant,** participating: sharing.—*n.* a partaker.—*adv.* **partic'ipantly.**—*n.* **participā'tion.**—*a.* **partic'ipātive,** capable of participating.—*n.* **partic'ipātor,** one who partakes with another: a sharer.

participle, pär'ti-si-pl, *n.* a word having the value of an adjective but regularly formed from a verb.—*a.* **particip'ial,** having the nature of a participle: formed from a participle.—*adv.* **particip'ially.**

particle, pär'ti-kl, *n.* a little part: a very small portion: (*physics*) the minutest part into which a body can be divided: an atom: (*gram.*) an indeclinable word: a word used only in composition, as *wise* in side*wise*.—*a.* **partic'ular,** relating to a part of anything: pertaining to a single person or thing: individual: special: worthy of special attention: exact: nice in taste: precise.—*n.* a distinct or minute part: a single point: a single instance: (*pl.*) details.—*n.* **particularizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **partic'ularize,** to mention the particulars of: to enumerate in detail.—*v. i.* to mention or attend to single things or minute details.—*n.* **particular'ity,** quality of being particular: minuteness of detail: a single act or case: a single or a minute circumstance: something peculiar or singular.—*adv.* **partic'ularly,** in an especial manner.

parting, pärt'ing, *a.* putting apart: separating: departing: given at parting.—*n.* the act of parting: a division.

partition, par-tish'un, *n.* act of parting or dividing: state of being divided: separate part: that which divides: a wall between apartments: the place where separation is made.—*v. t.* to divide into shares: to divide into parts by walls.

partizan, partisan, pär'ti-zan, *n.* an adherent of a party or a faction: one who is biased by party feelings.

partner, pärt'nēr, *n.* a sharer: an associate: one engaged with another in business: one who plays on the same side in a game.

partridge, pär'trij, *n.* a gallinaceous game-bird of England: one of several American birds, as the quail or bobwhite.

parturient, pär-tū'ri-ent, *a.* bringing or about to bring forth young: fruitful.—*n.* **partūri'tion.**—*a.* **partū'ritive.**

party, pär'ti, *n.* a part of a greater number of persons: a faction: a company met for a particular purpose, as a dinner party, etc.: an assembly: one concerned in any affair: the person or persons on either side in a law-suit: (*colloq.*) a single individual spoken of.—*a.* belonging to a party and not to the whole: consisting of different parties, parts, or things.

parvenu, pär've-nū, *n.* an upstart: one newly risen into notice, wealth, or power.

pass, pas, *v. i.* to pace or walk onward: to move from one place or state to another: to travel: to change: to circulate: to be regarded: to go by: to go unheeded or neglected: to elapse, as time: to be finished: to move away: to disappear: to go through an examination or an inspection successfully: to be approved: to meet with acceptance: to happen: to fall, as by inheritance: to flow through: to thrust, as with a sword: to run, as a road.—*v. t.* to go by, over, beyond, through, etc.: to spend: to omit: to disregard: to surpass: to enact, or to be enacted by: to cause to move: to send: to transfer: to give forth: to ap-

prove: to undergo successfully: to give circulation to: (*fencing*) to thrust:—*pa. p.* passed and past.—*n.* a way through which one passes: a narrow passage, esp. over or through a range of mountains: a narrow defile: a passport: state or condition: a written permission to go out or in anywhere: a ticket: (*fencing*) a thrust: success in any examination or other test.—*a.* **pass'able,** that may be passed, traveled over, or navigated: that may bear inspection: that may be accepted or allowed to pass: a little above the common: tolerable.—*n.* **pass'ableness.**—*adv.* **pass'ably.**—*ns.* **pass'er,** one who passes; **pass'er-by,** one who passes by or near; **pass'key,** a key enabling one to pass or enter a house: a key for opening several locks; **pass'port,** a warrant of protection and permission to travel; **pass'word** (*mil.*), a private word enabling one to pass or enter a camp, lodge, etc.

passage, pas'āj, *n.* act of passing: a moving from one place or state to another: a journey, as in a ship: course: a way: entrance or exit: enactment of a law: right of passing: price paid for passing or for being conveyed between two places: occurrence, any incident or episode: a single clause or part of a book, etc.: ford of a river: (*zool.*) migratory habits.

passé, pas-sā', *a.* past one's best, faded: nearly out of date:—*fem.* **passée.**

passementerie, pas-men-te-rē', *n.* trimming for dresses, as beaded lace.

passenger, pas'en-jĕr, *n.* one who passes: one who travels in some public conveyance.

passible, pas'i-bl, *a.* susceptible of suffering, or of impressions from external agents.—*n.* **passibil'ity.** [L. *passibilis—pati, passus,* to suffer.]

passing, pas'ing, *a.* going by, through, or away: happening now: surpassing.—*adv.* exceedingly: very.

passion, pash'un, *n.* power of feeling pain or suffering: strong feeling or agitation of mind, esp. rage: ardent love: eager desire: passive condition: the sufferings, esp. the death, of Christ: (*pl.*) excited conditions of mind.—*a.* **pass'ionate,** moved by passion: showing strong and warm feeling: easily moved to anger: intense.—*adv.* **pass'ionately.**

passive, pas'iv, *a.* suffering, unresisting: not acting: (*gram.*) expressing the suffering of an action by the subject of the verb.—*adv.* **pass'ively.**—*ns.* **pass'iveness; passiv'ity,** inactivity: patience:

past, past, *pa. p.* of **pass.**—*a.* gone by: elapsed: ended: now retired from service: in time already passed.—*prep.* farther than: out of reach of: no longer capable of.—*adv.* by.—**the past,** that which has passed, esp. time.

paste, pāst, *n.* a mass of anything made soft by wetting: dough: a cement made of flour, water, etc.: a fine kind of glass for making artificial gems.—*v. t.* to fasten with paste.—*n.* **paste'board,** a stiff board made of sheets of paper pasted together, etc.—*a.* made of such, unsubstantial.

pastel, pas'tel, *n.* a colored crayon, a drawing made with such, also the art.

pastern, pas'tĕrn, *n.* the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof.

pastime, pas'tīm, *n.* that which serves to pass away the time: amusement.

pastor, pas'tĕr, *n.* one who has care of a flock: a shepherd: a clergyman or minister.—*a.* **pas'toral,** relating to shepherds or to shepherd life: rustic: of or pertaining to the pastor of a church: addressed to the clergy of a diocese by their bishop.—*n.* a poem of country life: a letter or an address by a bishop to his clergy: (*mus.*) a simple melody.

pastry, pās'tri, *n.* articles made of paste or dough: crust of pies, tarts, etc.

pasture, past'ūr, *n.* grass for grazing: ground covered with grass for grazing.—*v. t.* to feed on pasture: to supply with grass.—*v. i.* to feed on pasture.

pat, pat, *n.* a light, quick blow, as with the hand.—*v. t.* to strike gently.

pat, pat, *n.* a small molded lump of butter. [Celt., as Ir. *pait,* a lump.]

pat, pat, *a.* fitly: at the right time or place.—*adv.* **pat'ly,** fitly, conveniently.—*n.* **pat'ness,** fitness, appropriateness.

patch, pach, *v. t.* to mend by putting in a piece: to repair clumsily: to make up of pieces: to make hastily.—*n.* a piece sewed or put on to mend a defect: anything like a patch: a small piece of ground.—*n.* **patch'work,** work formed of patches or pieces sewed together: work patched up or clumsily executed.—*a.* **patch'y,** covered with patches: inharmonious, incongruous.

pate, pāt, *n.* the crown of the head.

pâté, pä-tā′, *n.* pie: pasty.—**pâté de foie gras,** pasty of fat goose liver.

patent, pat′ent, or pā′tent, *a.* lying open: conspicuous: public: protected by a patent.—*n.* an official document, conferring an exclusive right or privilege, as the sole right for a term of years to the proceeds of an invention: something invented and protected by a patent.—*v. t.* **pat′ent,** to grant or secure by patent.—*a.* **pat′entable,** capable of being patented.—*ns.* **patentee′,** one who holds a patent, or to whom a patent is granted.

paterfamilias, pā-tēr-fa-mil′i-as, *n.* the father or head of a family.

paternal, pa-tēr′nal, *a.* fatherly: showing the disposition of a father: derived from a father: hereditary.—*n.* **pater′nalism.**—*adv.* **pater′nally.**—*n.* **pater′nity,** state of being a father: fatherhood: the relation of a father to his children: origination or authorship.

paternoster, pā′tēr-nos-tēr, *n.* the Lord's Prayer: every eleventh bead in a R. C. rosary: the whole rosary.

path, path, *n.* a way trodden out by the feet: track: road: course of action or conduct:—*pl.* **paths** (path*z*).

pathetic, -al, pa-thet′ik, -al, *a.* showing passion: affecting the tender emotions: causing pity, grief, or sorrow: touching.—*adv.* **pathet′ically.**

pathic, path′ik, *a.* pertaining to disease.—*n.* **pathogen′esis,** mode of production or development of disease.

pathology, pa-thol′o-ji, *n.* science of the nature, causes, and remedies of diseases: the whole of the morbid conditions in a disease.—*adjs.* **patholog′ic, -al.**—*adv.* **patholog′ically.**—*n.* **pathol′ogist,** one versed in pathology.

pathos, pā′thos, *n.* that in anything (as a word, a look, etc.) which touches the feelings or raises the tender emotions: the expression of deep feeling.

pathway, päth′wā, *n.* a path or way.

patience, pā′shens, *n.* quality of being patient or able calmly to endure: a card-game, same as solitaire.—*a.* **pā′tient,** sustaining pain, etc., without repining: not easily provoked: not in a hurry: persevering: long-suffering.—*n.* one who bears or suffers: a person under medical treatment.—*adv.* **pā′tiently.**

patriarch, pā′tri-ärk, *n.* one who governs his family by paternal right.

patricide, pat′ri-sīd, *n.* the murder or the murderer of one's own father.

patrimony, pat′ri-mun-i, *n.* a right or estate inherited from a father or from one's ancestors.—*a.* **patrimō′nial.**

patriot, pā′tri-ot, *n.* one who truly loves and serves his fatherland.—*a.* devoted to one's country.—*a.* **pātriot′ic,** like a patriot: actuated by a love of one's country: directed to the public welfare.—*adv.* **pātriot′ically.**—*n.* **pā′triotism.**

patrol, pa-trōl′, *v. i.* to go the rounds in a camp or garrison: to watch and protect.—*v. t.* to pass round as a sentry.

patron, pā′trun, *n.* a protector: one who countenances or encourages: one who has the right to appoint to any office: a guardian saint:—*fem.* **pā′troness.**—*n.* **pat′ronage,** the support given by a patron: guardianship of saints: the right of bestowing offices, privileges, or church benefices.—*v. t.* **pat′ronīze,** to act as a patron toward: to give countenance or encouragement to: to assume the air of a patron towards.—*a.* **pat′ronīzing.**—*adv.* **pat′ronīzingly.**

patter, pat′ēr, *v. i.* to pat or strike often, as hailstones: to make the sound of short quick steps. [A freq. of *pat.*]

patter, pat′ēr, *v. i.* to repeat over and over again indistinctly, to mumble.—*v. t.* to repeat hurriedly, to mutter.—*n.* glib talk, chatter. [*Pater*-noster.]

pattern, pat′ērn, *n.* a person or thing to be copied: a model: an example: style of ornamental work.

paucity, paw′sit-i, *n.* fewness: smallness of number or quantity.

paunch, pänsh, or pawnsh, *n.* the belly: the first and largest stomach of a ruminant.—*a.* **paunch′y,** big-bellied.

pauper, paw′pēr, *n.* a very poor or destitute person: one supported by charity or by some public provision.—*v. t.* **pau′perize,** to reduce to pauperism.

pause, pawz, *n.* a ceasing: a temporary stop: cessation caused by doubt: suspense.—*v. i.* to make a pause.—*adjs.* **paus′al; pause′less.**—*advs.* **pause′lessly; paus′ingly,** with pauses: by breaks: deliberately.

pave, pāv, *v. t.* to lay down stone, etc., to form a level surface for walking on: to prepare, as a way or passage: to make easy and smooth in any way.—*a.* **pāved.**—*ns.* **pave′ment,** a paved road;

pā'ving, the act of laying pavement.

pavilion, pa-vil'yun, *n.* a tent: an ornamental building often turreted.

paw, paw, *n.* the foot of a beast of prey having claws: the hand, used in contempt.—*v. i.* to draw the forefoot along the ground like a horse.—*v. t.* to scrape with the forefoot: to handle with the paws: to handle roughly.

pawn, pawn, *n.* something given as security for the repayment of money or the performance of a promise: state of being pledged.—*v. t.* to give in pledge.

pay, pā, *v. t.* to satisfy or set at rest: to discharge, as a debt or a duty: to requite with what is deserved: to reward: to punish: to give, render.—*v. i.* to recompense: to be worth one's trouble: to be profitable:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* paid.—*n.* that which satisfies: money given for service: salary, wages. —*a.* **pay'able,** that may be paid: that ought to be paid: due.—*ns.* **pay'-dirt,** earth, etc., containing enough gold to be worth working; **payee',** one to whom money is paid; **pay'er; pay'-list, -roll,** a list of persons entitled to pay, with the amounts due to each; **pay'master,** the person who pays: an officer in the army or navy whose duty it is to pay soldiers, etc.; **pay'ment,** the act of paying: the discharge of a debt: that which is paid: recompense: reward.

pea, pē, *n.* a climbing annual herb of the bean family.

peace, pēs, *n.* a state of quiet: freedom from disturbance: freedom from war: friendliness: calm: rest: harmony: silence.—*interj.* silence: be silent: hist!—*a.* **peace'able,** disposed to peace: free from war or disturbance: quiet: tranquil.—*n.* **peace'ableness.**—*adv.* **peace'ably.**—*a.* **peace'ful,** full of peace: quiet: tranquil: calm: serene.—*adv.* **peace'fully.**—*n.* **peace'fulness.**

peach, pēch, *n.* a tree with a delicious, juicy fruit: the fruit of this tree.

peacock, pē'kok, *n.* a large gallinaceous bird, remarkable for its plumage.

peak, pēk, *n.* a point: the pointed end of anything: the top of a mountain: (*naut.*) the upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard, also the extremity of the gaff.—*v. i.* to rise upward in a peak: to look thin or sickly. —*v. t.* (*naut.*) to raise the point (of a gaff) more nearly perpendicular.—*a.* **peaked,** pointed: ending in a point: having a thin or sickly look.

peal, pēl, *n.* a loud sound: a number of loud sounds one after another: a set of bells tuned to each other: a chime or carillon: the changes rung upon a set of bells.—*v. i.* to resound like a bell: to utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds.—*v. t.* to cause to sound loudly.

peanut, pē'nut, *n.* a trailing plant, *Arachis hypogæa,* and its fruit.

pear, pār, *n.* a common fruit of a somewhat conical shape, and very juicy: the tree on which it grows.

pearl, pērl, *n.* a well-known shining gem, found in several kinds of shellfish, but esp. in the mother-of-pearl oyster: anything round and clear: anything very precious: a jewel: a white speck or film on the eye: (*print.*) a size of type.

peart, pērt, *a.* lively: saucy: in good health and spirits.—*adv.* **peart'ly.** [*Pert.*]

peasant, pez'ant, *n.* (*Europe*) a countryman: a rustic: one whose occupation is rural labor.—*a.* of or relating to peasants, rustic, rural: rude.

pease, pēz, *indef. pl.* of **pea.**

peat, pēt, *n.* decayed vegetable matter like turf, cut out of boggy places, and when dried used for fuel.

pebble, peb'l, *n.* a small roundish ball or stone: transparent and colorless rock-crystal used for lenses, a fine kind of glass.

pecan, pē-kan', *n.* a species of hickory, also the nut it yields. [Sp. *pacana.*]

peccable, pek'a-bl, *a.* liable to sin.—*ns.* **peccabil'ity; pecc'ancy,** sinfulness: transgression.—*a.* **pecc'ant,** sinning.

peccadillo, pek-a-dil'lo, *n.* a little or trifling sin: a petty fault.

peck, pek, *n.* a dry measure of capacity = 8 quarts = 2 gallons, or one-fourth of a bushel: a great amount.

peck, pek, *v. t.* to strike with the beak: to pick up with the beak: to eat: to strike with anything pointed: to strike with repeated blows.—*n.* **peck'er,** that which pecks: a woodpecker: (*slang*) spirit: courage.

peculate, pek'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to embezzle: to steal.—*ns.* **peculā'tion; pec'ulātor.**

peculiar, pē-kūl'yar, *a.* one's own: belonging to no other: appropriate: particular: odd, uncommon, strange.—*v. t.* **pecul'iarize,** to set apart.—*n.* **peculiar'ity,** quality of being peculiar or singular:

that which is found in one and in no other: individuality.—*adv.* **pecul'iarly.**

pecuniary, pē-kū'ni-ar-i, *a.* relating to money: consisting of money.

pedagog. Variant spelling of **pedagogue.**

pedagogue, ped'a-gog, *n.* a teacher: a pedant.—*v. t.* to teach.—*adjs.* **pedagog'ic, -al** (-goj'-), relating to teaching.—*ns.* **pedagog'ics** (-goj'), **ped'agogism** (-gog-), **ped'agogy** (-gō-ji), the science of teaching.

pedal, ped'al, *a.* pertaining to a foot.—*n.* any part of a machine transmitting power from the foot.

pedant, ped'ant, *n.* one who makes a vain display of learning: a pretender to knowledge which he does not possess.—*adjs.* **pedant'ic, -al,** making a display of knowledge.—*adv.* **pedant'ically,** in a pedantic manner.—*n.* **ped'antry,** acts, manners, or character of a pedant.

peddle, ped'l, *v. i.* to travel about with a basket or bundle of goods, esp. of smallwares, for sale.—*v. t.* to retail in very small quantities.—*ns.* **pedd'ler, ped'lar, ped'ler,** a hawker or traveling merchant.

pedestal, ped'es-tal, *n.* anything that serves as a foot or a support: the foot or base of a pillar, etc.

pedestrian, pē-des'tri-an, *a.* going on foot: performed on foot.—*n.* one journeying on foot: an expert walker, one who practises feats of walking or running.—*n.* **pēdes'trianism,** a going on foot.

pedigree, ped'i-grē, *n.* a line of ancestors: a list, in order, of the ancestors from whom one has descended: lineage: genealogy: (*coll.*) particulars regarding a person.—*a.* **ped'igreed,** having a pedigree: blooded.

pediment, ped'i-ment, *n.* (*archit.*) a triangular or circular ornament.

pedlar. See **peddle.**

pedometer, pē-dom'et-ēr, *n.* an instrument, somewhat like a watch, for recording the steps of a pedestrian and the distance he has walked.

peek, pēk, *v. i.* to peep.

peel, pēl, *v. t.* to strip off the skin or bark: to bare.—*v. i.* to come off, as the skin: to lose the skin: (*slang*) to undress.—*n.* the skin, rind, or bark.—*a.* **peeled,** stripped of skin, rind, or bark.—*ns.* **peel'er; peel'ing,** the act of stripping: that which is stripped off.

peep, pēp, *v. i.* to chirp, or cry as a chicken.—*n.* the cry of a young chicken.

peep, pēp, *v. i.* to look through a narrow opening: to look out from concealment: to look slyly or cautiously: to begin to appear.—*n.* a sly look: a beginning to appear, a glimpse: a narrow view, a slit.—*n.* **peep'er,** one that peeps: a prying person: (*slang*) the eye.

peer, pēr, *n.* an equal in rank, ability, character, etc.: an associate: a nobleman: a member of the English House of Lords:—*fem.* **peer'ess.**—*n.* **peer'age,** the rank or dignity of a peer: the body of peers: a book containing a family history, etc., of the different peers.—*a.* **peer'less,** having no peer or equal.

peer, pēr, *v. i.* to look narrowly or closely: to peep: to appear.

peevish, pēv'ish, *a.* habitually fretful: easily annoyed: hard to please: showing ill-nature: childish.—*adv.* **peev'ishly.**

peg, peg, *n.* a wooden pin for fastening boards, the soles of shoes, etc.: one of the pins on which the strings of a musical instrument are stretched: a reason or excuse for action.

pelf, pelf, *n.* riches (in a bad sense).

pellet, pel'et, *n.* a little ball, as of lint or wax: a small rounded boss: a small pill. [O. Fr. *pelote*—L. *pila,* a ball.]

pell-mell, pel-mel', *adv.* in great confusion: promiscuously: in a disorderly manner.

pellucid, pe-lū'sid, *a.* perfectly clear: letting light through: transparent.

pelt, pelt, *n.* a raw hide.—*n.* **pelt'ry,** the skins of animals with the fur on them: furs.

pelt, pelt, *v. t.* to strike with something thrown: to cast.—*v. i.* to fall heavily, as rain.—*n.* a blow from something thrown. [Cf. *pellet.*]

pelvis, pel'vis, *n.* the bony cavity at the lower end of the trunk, framing the lower part of the abdomen.—*a.* **pel'vic.**

pen, pen, *v. t.* to shut up: to confine in a small inclosure:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* penned or pent.—*n.* a small inclosure: a fold for animals: a coop.

pen, pen, *n.* one of the large feathers of the wing of a bird: an instrument used for writing, formerly made of the feather of a bird, but now of metal.

penal, pē'nal, *a.* pertaining to, incurring, or constituting punishment:

used for punishment.—*v. t.* **pē'nalize,** to lay under penalty.—*adv.* **pē'nally.**

penalty, pen'al-ti, *n.* punishment: suffering in person or property for wrongdoing: a fine or loss in case of nonfulfillment of a contract: a fine.

penance, pen'ans, *n.* repentance: external acts performed to manifest sorrow for sin, to seek to atone for the sin and to avert the punishment.

Penates, pē-nā'tēs, *n. pl.* the household or family gods of ancient Rome.

pence, pens, *n.* plural of *penny.*

penchant, pän'shän, *n.* inclination: decided taste: bias.

pencil, pen'sil, *n.* a small hair brush for laying on colors: any pointed instrument for writing or drawing without ink: a collection of rays of light converging to a point.—*v. t.* to write, sketch, or mark with a pencil: to paint or draw.—*a.* **pen'ciled,** written or marked with a pencil: having pencils of rays: radiated.—*n.* **pen'ciling,** the art of writing, sketching, or marking with a pencil: marks made with a pencil: fine lines on flowers or the feathers of birds.

pend, pend, *v. i.* to hang, as in a balance, to impend.—*a.* **pend'ing,** hanging: remaining undecided: not terminated.—*prep.* during, until.

pendant, pen'dant, *n.* anything hanging, esp. for ornament: an earring: something attached to another thing of the same kind.—*ns.* **pen'dence, pen'dency,** a hanging in suspense: state of being undecided.—*a.* **pen'dent,** hanging.

pendulum, pen'dū-lum, *n.* any weight so hung from a fixed point as to swing freely: the swinging weight which regulates the movement of a clock.—*a.* **pen'dular,** relating to a pendulum.—*v. i.* **pen'dulate,** to swing, vibrate.—*a.* **pen'dulous,** hanging loosely: swinging freely.

penetrate, pen'ē-trāt, *v. t.* to thrust into the inside: to pierce into: to enter and to fill: to understand: to find out.—*v. i.* to make way: to pass inwards.—*ns.* **penetrabil'ity, pen'etrableness.**—*a.* **pen'etrable,** that may be penetrated or pierced by another body.—*adv.* **pen'etrably,** so as to be penetrated.—*n. pl.* **penetrā'lia,** the inmost parts of a building: secrets: mysteries.—*adjs.* **pen'etrant,** subtle, penetrating; **pen'etrating,** piercing or entering: sharp: subtle: acute: discerning.—*adv.* **pen'etratingly.**—*n.* **penetrā'tion.**—*a.* **pen'etrative,** tending to penetrate: piercing: sagacious: affecting the mind.—*adv.* **pen'etratively.**

peninsula, pē-nin'sū-la, *n.* land so surrounded by water as to be almost an island.—*a.* **penin'sular,** pertaining to a peninsula: in the form of a peninsula.

penitent, pen'i-tent, *a.* suffering pain or sorrow for sin: contrite: repentant.—*n.* one who is sorry for sin: one who is undergoing penance.—*ns.* **pen'itence, pen'itency.**—*a.* **peniten'tial,** pertaining to or expressive of penitence.—*adv.* **peniten'tially.**—*a.* **peniten'tiary,** relating to penance: penitential.—*n.* a penitent: a place for the performance of penance: a house of correction and punishment for offenders, a prison.

penman, pen'man, *n.* a man skilled in the use of the pen: an author:—*pl.* **pen'men.**—*n.* **pen'manship,** the use of the pen: art or manner of writing.

pennant, pen'ant, *n.* a streamer: a long narrow piece of bunting at the mastheads of warships.—Also **penn'on.**

penny, pen'i, *n.* (*Eng.*) a copper coin (bronze since 1860), originally silver = $\frac{1}{12}$ of a shilling, or two cents: (*U. S.*) a one-cent piece: a small sum: money in general: pound, in *fourpenny, sixpenny, tenpenny nails* = four, six, ten *pound* weight to the thousand:—*pl.* **pennies** (pen'iz), denoting the number of coins; **pence** (pens), the amount of pennies in value.—*a.* **penn'iless,** without a penny: without money: poor.—*ns.* **penn'ilessness; penn'y-a-lin'er,** a writer for pay; **penn'yweight,** twenty-four grains of troy weight (the weight of a silver penny).

pennyroyal, pen'i-roi-al, *n.* a species of mint, used in domestic medicine.

penology, pē-nol'ō-ji, *n.* the study of punishment in its relation to crime: the management of prisons.—*n.* **penol'ogist.**

pension, pen'shun, *n.* a stated allowance to a person for past services performed by himself or by some relative: (*Europe*) a boarding-school or boarding-house (pron. pon-siong').—*v. t.* to grant a pension to.—*adjs.* **pen'sionable,** entitled or entitling to a pension; **pen'sionary,** receiving a pension: consisting of a pension.—*n.* one who receives a pension.—*n.* **pen'sioner,** one who receives a pension: a dependent.

pensive, pen'siv, *a.* thoughtful: re-

flecting: expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.—*adv.* **pen'sively.**—*n.* **pen'siveness,** state of being pensive: gloomy.

pent, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *pen,* to shut up.

pentad, pen'tad, *n.* the number five, a group of five things.

pentangular, pen-tang'gū-lar, *a.* having five angles.

Pentateuch, pen'ta-tūk, *n.* a name used to denote the first five books of the Old Testament.—*a.* **Pen'tateuchal.**

Pentecost, pen'tē-kost, *n.* a Jewish festival held on the fiftieth day after the Passover, in commemoration of the giving of the law.

penuchle, pē'nuk'l, *n.* a game of cards played with two packs.

penult, pē'nult, **penult'ima,** *n.* the syllable last but one.—*a.* **penult'imāte,** last but one.—*n.* the penult.

penury, pen'ū-ri, *n.* want: absence of means or resources: great poverty.—*a.* **penū'rious,** showing penury: not bountiful: too saving: sordid: miserly.—*adv.* **penū'riously.**—*n.* **penū'riousness.**

people, pē'pl, *n.* persons generally: the men, women, and children of a country or a nation: an indefinite number: inhabitants: the populace:—*pl.* **peoples** (pē'plz), races, tribes.

pepper, pep'ēr, *n.* a pungent aromatic condiment consisting of the dried berries of the pepper-plant, entire or powdered: any plant of genus *Piper.*—*v. t.* to sprinkle with pepper: to hit or pelt with shot, etc.: to pelt thoroughly: to do for.—*a.* **pepp'er-and-salt',** of a color composed of a light ground dotted with fine spots of a dark color, or *vice versa.*—*ns.* **pepp'ercorn,** the berry of the pepper plant: something of little value; **pepp'eriness; pepp'ermint,** a species of mint, aromatic and pungent: a liquor distilled from the plant: a confection flavored with peppermint.—*a.* **pepp'ery,** possessing the qualities of pepper: hot, choleric.

pepsin, pepsine, pep'sin, *n.* one of the essential constituents of the gastric juice: the active agent in fermenting food in the stomach—a hydrolytic ferment.—*a.* **pep'tic,** relating to or promoting digestion: having a good digestion.—*ns.* **pep'tics,** digestion considered as a science: the digestive organs; **pep'tōne,** one of a class of albuminoids formed by the action of the chemical ferment pepsin and hydrochloric acid.

per, pēr, *prep.* through, by means of, according to.—**per annum,** year by year: for each year; **per cent.,** per hundred; **per diem,** every day: day by day; **per se,** by himself, etc.: essentially.

peradventure, per-ad-vent'ūr, *adv.* by adventure: by chance: perhaps.

perambulate, pēr-am'bū-lāt, *v. t.* to walk through or over: to pass through for the purpose of surveying: to survey the boundaries of.—*ns.* **perambulā'tion; peram'bulātor,** one who perambulates.

perceive, pēr-sēv', *v. t.* to become aware of through the senses: to get knowledge of by the mind: to see: to understand: to discern.—*a.* **perceiv'able.**

percentage, pēr-sen'tāj, *n.* rate per hundred: an allowance of so much for every hundred. [Cf. *cent.*]

percept, pēr'sept, *n.* that which is perceived by means of the senses.—*n.* **perceptibil'ity,** quality of being perceptible.—*a.* **percep'tible,** that can be perceived.—*adv.* **percep'tibly.**—*n.* **percep'tion,** act of perceiving: discernment: (*phil.*) the faculty of perceiving.—*adjs.* **percep'tional; percep'tive,** having the power of perceiving or discerning.—*ns.* **percep'tiveness,** the faculty or power of perceiving: readiness to perceive; **perceptiv'ity.** [L. *percipere, perceptus.*]

perch, pērch, *n.* a food-fish of numerous varieties.—*a.* **per'coid,** like the perch: pertaining to the perch family.

perch, pērch, *n.* a rod on which birds roost: any high seat or position: a measure = 5½ yards: a square measure = 30¼ square yards.—*v. i.* to sit or roost on a perch: to settle.—*v. t.* to place, as on a perch.

perchance, pēr-chans', *adv.* by chance.

percipient, pēr-sip'i-ent, *a.* perceiving: having the faculty of perception.

percolate, pēr'kō-lāt, *v. t.* to strain through pores or small openings, as a liquid: to filter.—*v. i.* to pass or ooze through very small openings: to filter.—*n.* a filtered liquid.—*ns.* **percolā'tion,** act of filtering; **per'colator,** a filtering vessel.

percurrent, per-kur'ent, *a.* running through the whole length.—*n.* **percur'sory** (same as *cursory*).

percussion, per-kush'un, *n.* the forcible striking of one body against another:

collision, or the shock produced by it.

perdition, pĕr-dish'un, *n.* utter loss or ruin: the utter loss of happiness in a future state.

peregrinate, per'ē-gri-nāt, *v. i.* to travel through the country: to travel about from place to place.—*ns.* **peregrinā'tion; per'egrinātor,** one who travels about.—*a.* **per'egrine,** foreign.

peremptory, per'emp-tō-ri, *a.* preventing debate: authoritative: dogmatical: final, determinate: fully resolved or determined: that must be done.

perennial, pe-ren'i-al, *a.* lasting through the year: perpetual: never failing: growing constantly.—*n.* a plant which lives more than two years.—*adv.* **perenn'ially.**

perfect, pĕr'fekt, *a.* done thoroughly or completely: completed: without blemish, fault, or error: entire, very great: in the highest degree: possessing every moral excellence: completely skilled or acquainted: (*gram.*) expressing an act completed.—*v. t.* (or per-fekt') to make perfect: to finish: to teach fully, to make fully skilled in anything.—*ns.* **per'fecter; perfectibil'ity,** quality of being made perfect.—*a.* **perfect'ible,** that may be made perfect.—*ns.* **perfec'tion,** state of being perfect: a perfect quality or acquirement: the highest state or degree; **perfectionist,** an enthusiast in religion: (**P-**) one of a religious community founded at Oneida, N. Y.—*adv.* **per'fectly,** in a perfect manner: completely: exactly: without fault.—*n.* **per'fectness.**

perfidious, pĕr-fid'i-us, *a.* faithless: unfaithful: basely violating trust: treacherous.—*adv.* **perfid'iously.**—*ns.* **perfid'iousness; per'fidy,** treachery.

perforate, pĕr'fō-rāt, *v. t.* to bore through: to pierce: to make a hole through.—*a.* **per'forable,** capable of being perforated.—*adjs.* **per'forant,** perforating; **per'forate, -d** (*bot.*), pierced with holes: having transparent dots, as the leaves of certain flowers.—*ns.* **perforā'tion,** act of boring through: a hole through or into anything; **per'forātor.**

perforce, pĕr-fōrs', *adv.* by force: of necessity.

perform, pĕr-form', *v. t.* to do thoroughly: to carry out: to achieve: to act, as on the stage.—*v. i.* to do: to act a part: to play, as on a musical instrument.—*ns.* **perfor'mance,** act of performing: a carrying out of something: something done, esp. of a public character: a piece of work: an exhibition in a theater or a place of amusement; **perfor'mer,** one who performs, esp. one who engages in a public exhibition: an actor, an actress, etc.—*a.* **perfor'ming,** doing: trained to perform tricks.

perfume, pĕr'fūm, *n.* sweet-smelling smoke: sweet scent: anything which yields a sweet odor.—*v. t.* (pĕr-fūm') to fill with a pleasant odor: to scent.—*ns.* **perfū'mer,** one who makes or sells perfumes; **perfū'mery,** perfumes in general: the art of preparing perfumes.

perfunctory, pĕr-fungk'tō-ri, *a.* done merely as a duty to be passed over: performed carelessly or without interest: negligent: slight.—*adv.* **perfunc'torily.**

perhaps, pĕr-haps', *adv.* it may be: possibly.

peril, per'il, *n.* danger: a source of danger: exposure to danger.—*v. t.* to expose to danger.—*a.* **per'ilous,** full of peril: dangerous.—*adv.* **per'ilously.**

period, pē'ri-ud, *n.* the time in which anything is performed: (*astron.*) the time occupied by one of the heavenly bodies in making its revolution: a stated interval of time, at the end of which certain events recur: a series of events: a series of years: length of duration: the time at which anything ends: conclusion: (*gram.*) a mark at the end of a sentence: (*rhet.*) a complete sentence.—*adjs.* **period'ic, -al,** pertaining to a period: occurring at regular intervals: pertaining to periodicals.—*n.* **period'ical,** a magazine or other publication which appears at regular periods.—*adv.* **period'ically.**—*n.* **periodic'ity.**

peripatetic, -al, per-i-pa-tet'ik, -al, *a.* walking about: relating to the philosophy of Aristotle, who taught while walking up and down in the Lyceum at Athens.—*n.* **peripatet'ic,** one accustomed or obliged to walk: (*pl.*) instruction by lectures.

periphery, pe-rif'ĕr-i, *n.* (*geom.*) the circumference of a circle or of any closed figure: the outside of anything generally.

periphrase, per'i-frāz, *n.* a round-about way of speaking: (*rhet.*) a figure employed to avoid a trite expression.

periscope, per'i-skōp, *n.* an instrument like the altiscope, used in directing submarine boats.—*a.* **periscop'ic.**

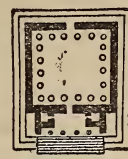
perish, per'ish, *v. i.* to pass away com-

pletely: to waste away: to decay: to lose life: to be destroyed: to be ruined or lost.—*ns.* **perishabil'ity, per'ishableness.**—*a.* **per'ishable,** that may perish.

perissology, per-i-sol'ō-ji, *n.* verbiage.

peristaltic, per-i-stalt'ik, *a.* noting the involuntary muscular action of the alimentary canal, by which it forces its contents onwards.—*n.* **peristal'sis.**

peristyle, per'i-stīl, *n.* a range of columns round a building or round a square: a court, square, etc., with columns all round.



Peristyle.

peritoneum, per-i-tō-nē'um, *n.* a serous membrane which incloses the viscera and lines the walls of the abdomen.—*adjs.* **peritonē'al; peritonit'ic.**—*n.* **peritonī'tis,** inflammation of the peritoneum.

perityphlitis, per-i-tif-lī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the cæcum, appendix, and connective tissue, or of the peritoneum covering cæcum and appendix—now generally diagnosed as appendicitis.

periwig, per'i-wig, *n.* a peruke or small wig: an artificial head of hair.

perjure, pĕr'jör, *v. t.* to swear falsely (followed by a reciprocal pronoun): to cause to swear falsely.—*v. i.* to be false to one's oath.—*a.* **per'jured,** having sworn falsely: being sworn falsely, as an oath.—*n.* **per'jurer.**—*n.* **per'jury,** false swearing: the breaking of an oath: the wilful giving of false evidence under oath.

perk, pĕrk, *a.* trim: spruce: jaunty: proud.—*v. t.* to make smart or trim.—*v. i.* to hold up the head with smartness.

permanent, pĕr'ma-nent, *a.* lasting: durable: not subject to change: not to be removed: (*zool.*) always present.—*ns.* **per'manence, per'manency,** state or quality of being permanent: continuance in the same state, position, etc.

permeate, pĕr'mē-āt, *v. t.* to pass through the pores of: to penetrate and fill the pores of.—*n.* **permēabil'ity.**—*a.* **per'mēable,** that may be permeated.

permit, pĕr-mit', *v. t.* to give leave to: to allow to be or to be done: to afford means: to give opportunity.—*n.* (per'mit) a written permission.—*n.* **permissibil'ity.**—*a.* **permiss'ible,** that may be permitted: allowable.—*adv.* **permiss'ibly.**—*n.* **permis'sion,** act of permitting: liberty granted: allowance.—*a.* **permiss'ive,** granting permission or liberty: allowing: granted: not hindered.—*adv.* **permiss'ively,** by permission: without prohibition.

pernicious, pĕr-nish'us, *a.* killing utterly: hurtful: destructive: highly injurious.—*adv.* **perni'ciously.**

peroration, per-ō-rā'shun, *n.* the recapitulatory conclusion of a speech.

peroxid, peroxide, pĕr-ox'id, *n.* an oxid having a larger proportion of oxygen than any other oxid of the same series.

perpend, pĕr-pend', *v. t.* to weigh in the mind, to consider carefully.

perpendicular, pĕr-pen-dik'ū-lĕr, *a.* exactly upright: (*geom.*) at right angles to a given line or surface.—*n.* a perpendicular line or plane.—*n.* **perpendicular'ity.**—*adv.* **perpendic'ularly.**

perpetrate, pĕr'pē-trāt, *v. t.* to perform or commit (usually in a bad sense): to produce (as a poor pun).—*a.* **per'petrable.**—*ns.* **perpetrā'tion; per'petrātor.**

perpetual, pĕr-pet'ū-al, *a.* never ceasing: everlasting: not temporary.

perpetuate, pĕr-pet'ū-āt, *v. t.* to make perpetual: to preserve from extinction or oblivion.—*adjs.* **perpet'uāte, -d,** made perpetual: continued for an indefinite time.—*ns.* **perpetuā'tion; perpetū'ity.**

perplex, pĕr-pleks', *v. t.* to make difficult to be understood: to embarrass: to puzzle: to tease with suspense or doubt.—*adv.* **perplex'edly.**—*n.* **perplex'edness.**—*a.* **perplex'ing.**—*adv.* **perplex'ingly.**—*n.* **perplex'ity,** state of being perplexed: confusion of mind arising from doubt, etc.: intricacy.

perquisite, pĕr kwi-zit, *n.* an allowance or privilege over and above a settled wage: a fee allowed for a specific service.—*n.* **perquisi'tion,** a strict search: diligent inquiry.

persecute, pĕr'se-kūt, *v. t.* to pursue so as to injure or annoy: to annoy or punish, esp. for religious or political opinions.—*ns.* **persecū'tion; per'secutor.**

persevere, pĕr-sē-vēr', *v. i.* to persist in anything: to pursue anything steadily: to be constant: not to give over.—*n.* **persevē'rance,** act or state of persevering: continued application.—*a.* **persevē'ring.**—*adv.* **persevē'ringly.**

persiflage, pĕr'si-fläzh, *n.* a frivolous way of talking or treating any subject.

persimmon, per-sim'on, *n.* a tree native to the southern states, also its fruit, extremely luscious and nutritious.

persist, pĕr-sist', *v. i.* to continue in any course, esp. against opposition: to persevere.—*ns.* **persis'tence, persis'tency.**—*a.* **persis'tent,** persisting: pushing on, esp. against opposition: tenacious: fixed.—*advs.* **persis'tently, persis'tingly.**

person, pĕr'sun, *n.* character represented, as on the stage: character: an individual, sometimes used slightingly: a living soul: a human being: the outward appearance, etc.: bodily form: one of the three individualities in the triune God: (*gram.*) a distinction in form, according as the subject of the verb is the person speaking, spoken to, or spoken of.—*a.* **per'sonable,** of good appearance.—*n.* **per'sonāge,** a person: character represented: an individual of eminence.—*a.* **per'sonal,** belonging to a person: peculiar to a person or to his private concerns: pertaining to the external appearance: done in person: applied offensively to one's character: (*gram.*) denoting the person.—*n.* **personal'ity,** that which distinguishes a person from a thing, or one person from another: individuality: a derogatory remark or reflection directly applied to a person—esp. in *pl.* **personal'ities.**—*adv.* **per'sonally.**—*n.* **per'sonalty** (*law*), personal property.—*v. t.* **per'sonāte,** to assume the likeness or character of: to represent: to counterfeit: to feign.—*ns.* **personā'tion; per'sonātor; personnel',** the persons employed in any service, as distinguishing from the material.

personify, pĕr-son'i-fī, *v. t.* to treat, look on, or describe as a person: to be the embodiment of.—*n.* **personificā'tion.**

perspective, pĕr-spek'tiv, *n.* a view or a vista: the art of drawing objects on a plane surface, so as to give the picture the same appearance to the eye as the objects themselves: a telescope or field-glass: a picture in perspective.—*a.* pertaining or according to perspective.

perspicacious, pĕr-spi-kā'shus, *a.* of clear or acute understanding: quick-sighted.—*adv.* **perspicā'ciously.**—*ns.* **perspicā'ciousness; perspicac'ity,** state of being acute in discerning: keenness of sight or of understanding; **perspicū'ity,** clearness in expressing ideas: freedom from obscurity.—*a.* **perspic'ūous,** that can be seen through: easily understood:

perspire, pĕr-spīr', *v. i.* and *v. t.* to emit or to be emitted, as moisture, through the pores of the skin: to sweat.—*n.* **perspirā'tion,** act of perspiring: that which is perspired: sweat.

persuade, pĕr-swād', *v. t.* to influence successfully by argument, advice, etc.: to bring to any particular opinion: to cause to believe: to convince.—*adjs.* **persuad'able, persuā'sible,** capable of being persuaded.—*n.* **persuā'sion,** act of persuading: state of being persuaded: settled opinion: a creed: a party adhering to a creed.—*adjs.* **persuā'sive, persuā'sory,** having the power to persuade: influencing the mind or passions.—*n.* that which persuades or wins over.—*adv.* **persuā'sively.**—*n.* **persuā'siveness.**

pert, pĕrt, *a.* forward: saucy.

pertain, pĕr-tān', *v. i.* to belong: to relate (with *to*).—*ns.* **per'tinence, per'tinency,** state of being pertinent.—*a.* **per'tinent,** pertaining or related to a subject: being to the point.

pertinacious, pĕr-ti-nā'shus, *a.* thoroughly tenacious: holding obstinately to an opinion or a purpose: obstinate: unyielding.—*adv.* **pertinā'ciously.**—*ns.* **pertinā'ciousness; pertinac'ity,** quality of being pertinacious or unyielding.

perturb, pĕr-tĕrb', *v. t.* to disturb greatly: to agitate—also **per'turbate.**—*a.* **pertur'bable,** that can be agitated or confused.—*ns.* **pertur'bance; perturbā'tion,** act of perturbing or state of being perturbed: disquiet of mind.

peruse, pē-rōz', *v. t.* to read attentively: to examine carefully or in detail.—*ns.* **perus'al,** the act of perusing.

pervade, pĕr-vād', *v. t.* to go through or penetrate: to spread all over.—*n.* **pervā'sion.**—*a.* **pervā'sive,** tending or having power to pervade.

perverse, pĕr-vĕrs', *a.* turned aside: obstinate in the wrong: stubborn: vexatious.—*adv.* **perverse'ly.**

pervert, pĕr-vĕrt', *v. t.* to turn from the right course: to change from its true use: to corrupt: to turn from truth.

pervious, pĕr'vi-us, *a.* permeable, penetrable: open, perforate.

pessimism, pes'i-mizm, *n.* a temper of mind that looks too much on the dark side of things: a depressing view of life.—*v. i.* **pess'imize.**—*n.* **pess'imist,** one

who looks too much on the dark side of things—opp. to *optimist.*

pest, pest, *n.* a deadly disease: a plague: anything destructive: a troublesome person.—*n.* **pest'house,** a hospital for persons afflicted with any contagious disease.—*a.* **pestif'erous,** contagious: pestilent: annoying.—*adv.* **pestif'erously.**—*n.* **pest'ilence,** any contagious deadly disease: anything that is hurtful to the morals.—*adjs.* **pest'ilent,** producing pestilence: hurtful to health and life: corrupt: troublesome; **pestilen'tial,** of the nature of pestilence: destructive.

pester, pes'tẽr, *v. t.* to disturb, to annoy.—*n.* **pes'terer,** one who pesters.

pestle, pes'l, *n.* an instrument for pounding anything in a mortar.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to pound with a pestle.

pet, pet, *n.* any animal tame and fondled: a word of endearment often used to young children: a favorite child.—*a.* indulged: cherished: favorite.—*v. t.* to treat as a pet: to fondle.

pet, pet, *n.* a sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion: ill-humor.

petal, pet'al, *n.* a flower-leaf: a corolla leaf.—*adjs.* **pet'aled, pet'alous.**

petard, pē-tärd', *n.* a device formerly used for breaching walls, etc.: a pyrotechnic bomb.

peter, pē'tẽr, *v. i.* in mining, to become exhausted (with *out*): (*fig.*) to lose power or value.

petit, pet'i, *a.* small:—*fem.* **petite** (pe-tēt'). [Fr.]

petition, pē-tish'un, *n.* a request, generally from an inferior to a superior: a written request presented to a court of law, to a body of legislators, etc.: a prayer: a supplication.—*v. t.* to present a petition to: to ask as a favor: to supplicate.—*a.* **petit'ionary.**—*n.* **petit'ioner.**

petrify, pet'ri-fī, *v. t.* to turn into stone: to make hard like a stone: to fix in amazement.—*v. i.* to become stone, or hard like stone:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* pet'rified.—*n.* **petrifac'tion,** the act of turning into stone: the state of being turned into stone.

petroleum, pē-trō'lē-um, *n.* a liquid inflammable substance issuing or pumped up from the earth.

petted, pet'ed, *a.* treated as a pet: indulged.—*a.* **pett'ish,** given to bad temper: peevish: fretful.—*adv.* **pett'ishly.**

petticoat, pet'i-kōt, *n.* a loose underskirt worn by women: (*coll.*) a woman.

pettifogger, pet'i-fog-ẽr, *n.* a lawyer who practises only in paltry cases.—*v. i.* **pett'ifog,** to play the pettifogger.—*n.* **pett'ifoggery,** mean tricks: quibbles.

petty, pet'i, *a.* small: of less importance: lower in rank, power, etc.: inconsiderable, insignificant: contemptible.

petulant, pet'ū-lant, *a.* showing peevish impatience, irritation, or caprice.—*ns.* **pet'ulance, pet'ulancy,** peevishness or impatience.—*adv.* **pet'ulantly.**

pew, pū, *n.* an inclosed seat in a church.

pewter, pū'tẽr, *n.* an alloy of tin and lead, or tin with copper and antimony.

phaeton, fā'e-ton, *n.* a kind of open pleasure-carriage on four wheels.

phalange, fā-lanj', *n.* a phalanx of a digit: any of the joints of an insect's tarsus—generally in *pl.,* the usual *sing.* being **phā'lanx.**

phalanx, fal'angks, or fā'-, *n.* a line of battle: any compact body of men: one of the small bones of the fingers and toes:—*pl.* **phalan'ges.**

phantasm, fan'tazm, *n.* a vain, airy appearance: a fancied vision: an apparition or specter.

phantasmagoria, fan-taz-ma-gō'ri-a, *n.* a fantastic series of illusive images.

phantom, fan'tom, *n.* a phantasm.—*a.* unreal.

Pharaoh, fā'rō, *n.* a title of the kings of ancient Egypt.—*a.* **Pharaon'ic.**

Pharisee, far'i-sē, *n.* one of a religious school among the Jews, marked by strict observance of the law and ordinances: a formalist.—*adjs.* **pharisā'ic, -al,** pertaining to or like the Pharisees: hypocritical.

pharmaceutic, -al, fär-ma-sū'tik, -al, *a.* pertaining to the knowledge or art of preparing medicines.

pharmacopœia, fär-ma-kō-pē'ya, *n.* a list of the articles in the materia medica.

pharmacy, fär'ma-si, *n.* the art of preparing and mixing medicines: a drug-store.—*n.* **phar'macist,** a druggist.

phase, fāz, *n.* aspect, appearance, at any stage: an era: appearance to the mind: the appearance at a given time.

pheasant, fez'ant, *n.* a gallinaceous bird abundant in Great Britain, and highly valued as food—also applied to the American ruffled grouse.

phenix, phœnix, fē'niks, *n.* a fabu-

lous bird said to have burned itself and risen from its own ashes—hence the emblem of immortality.

phenol, fē'nol, *n.* phenyl alcohol or carbolic acid. [Fr.]

phenomenon, fē-nom'e-non, *n.* an appearance: an observed result: a remarkable or unusual person, thing, or appearance:—*pl.* **phenom'ena.**—*a.* **phenom'enal,** pertaining to a phenomenon.

phenyl, fē'nil, *n.* an organic radical found esp. in carbolic acid, benzol, and aniline.

phial, fī'al, *n.* a small glass vessel or bottle. [L. *phiala*—Gr. *phiale,* a vial.]

philanthropy, fi-lan'thrō-pi, *n.* love of mankind: good-will towards all men.—*ns.* **phil'anthrope, philan'thropist,** one who tries to benefit mankind.—*adjs.* **philanthrop'ic, -al,** doing good to others, benevolent.—*adv.* **philanthrop'ically.**

philately, fi-lat'e-li, *n.* the study and collection of postage and revenue stamps.

philippic, fil-ip'ik, *n.* one of the three orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon: any discourse full of invective.

Philistine, fil'is-tin, *n.* one of the ancient enemies of the Israelites—also **Philis'tian,** an uncultured person.

philology, fi-lol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of language: the study of etymology, grammar, rhetoric, and literary criticism.

philopena, fil-ō-pē'na, *n.* a game in which each of two persons eats a twin kernel of a nut, and one pays a forfeit to the other on certain conditions: the gift made as a forfeit, or the twin kernels shared.

philoprogenitiveness, fil-ō-prō-jen'i-tiv-nes, *n.* (*phren.*) the instinctive love of offspring.

philosopher, fi-los'ō-fēr, *n.* a lover of wisdom: one versed in or devoted to philosophy: one who acts calmly and rationally in all the affairs and changes of life:—*adjs.* **philosoph'ic, -al,** pertaining or according to philosophy: skilled in or given to philosophy: rational: calm.—*adv.* **philosoph'ically.**—*v. i.* **philos'ophize,** to reason like a philosopher: to form philosophical theories.—*n.* **philos'ophy,** the knowledge of the causes and laws of all phenomena: reasoning: a particular philosophical system.

phlegm, flem, *n.* the thick, slimy matter secreted in the throat, and discharged by coughing: sluggishness: indifference: calmness.—*a.* **phlegmagogic** (fleg-ma-goj'ik).—*adjs.* **phlegmat'ic, -al,** abounding in or generating phlegm: cold: sluggish: not easily excited.

Phœbus, fē'bus, *n.* the sun-god: the sun.

phonetic, -al, fō-net'ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to or in accordance with the sound of the voice: representing elementary sounds: vocal.—*adv.* **phonet'ically.**—*n. sing.* **phonet'ics,** the science of sounds, esp. of the human voice.—*a.* **phon'ic,** pertaining to sound.—*n. sing.* **phon'ics,** acoustics.—**phonetic spelling,** the spelling of words as they are pronounced.

phonograph, fō'nō-graf, *n.* a character or mark used to represent a sound (also **phō'nogram**): an instrument by which spoken words or other sounds can be recorded, and afterwards given out again almost in the original tones.

phosphorus, fos'fō-rus, *n.* a yellowish substance, like wax, inflammable and giving out light in the dark.—*n.* **phos'phate,** a salt formed by the combination of phosphoric acid with a base.—*v. t.* **phos'phorate,** to combine or impregnate with phosphorus.—*v. i.* **phosphoresce',** to shine in the dark like phosphorus.—*n.* **phosphoresc'ence.**—*adjs.* **phosphoresc'ent,** shining in the dark like phosphorus; **phosphor'ic, phos'phorous,** pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus; **phos'phureted,** combined with phosphorus.

photography, fō-tog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of producing pictures by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces.—*n.* **phō'tograph,** a picture so produced.

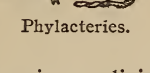
phrase, frāz, *n.* part of a sentence: a short pithy expression: phraseology: (*mus.*) a short clause or portion of a sentence.—*v. t.* to express in words: to style.—*ns.* **phrā'seogram; phrā'seograph,** a combination of shorthand characters to represent a phrase.—*adjs.* **phraseolog'ic, -al,** pertaining to phraseology.—*adv.* **phraseolog'ically.**—*ns.* **phrāseol'ogy,** style or manner of expression or arrangement of phrases: peculiarities of diction: a collection of phrases in a language; **phrā'sing,** the wording of a speech or passage.

phrenology, frē-nol'ō-ji, *n.* the study of the mind and character from the shape of the skull.—*adjs.* **phrenolog'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **phrenolog'ically.**—*n.* **phre-**

nol'ogist, one who believes or is versed in phrenology.

phthisis, tī'sis, *n.* consumption or wasting away of the lungs.

phylactery, fi-lak'te-ri, *n.* a charm or amulet: among the Jews, a slip of parchment inscribed with certain passages of Scripture, worn on the left arm or forehead.—*adjs.* **phylacter'ic, -al.**



Phylacteries.

phylum, fī'lum, *n.* any primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom: —*pl.* **phy'la.** [Low L., from Gr. *phylon,* tribe.]

Phylloxera, fil-ok-sē'ra, *n.* a genus of insects, nearly related to aphides and coccus insects, very destructive to vines.

physic, fiz'ik, *n.* the science of medicine: the art of healing: a medicine.—*v. t.* to give medicine to:—*pr. p.* phys'icking: *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* phys'icked.—*n.* **physician** (fi-zish'an), one skilled in the use of physic or the art of healing: one who prescribes remedies for diseases.

physical, fiz'ik-al, *a.* pertaining to nature, to natural objects, or to material things: of or pertaining to natural philosophy: known to the senses: pertaining to the body.—*adv.* **phys'ically.**—*n.* **phys'icist** (-sist), a student of nature.

physics, fiz'iks, *n.* the study of matter and the general properties of matter as affected by energy or force—also called *natural philosophy.*

physiognomy, fiz-i-og'nō-mi, *n.* the art of judging character from external appearance, especially from the countenance: expression of countenance: the face.—*adjs.* **physiognom'ic, -al.**

physiology, fiz-i-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of the nature and processes of life, of the vital phenomena of animals and plants and the functions of their parts.

physique, fiz-ēk', *n.* the physical structure or natural constitution of a person. [Fr.]

pi, pie, pī, *n.* a mass of types confusedly mixed.—*v. t.* to reduce to a mixed mass, or to a state of pi, as types.

pianoforte, pi-ä'no-fōr'tā, generally shortened to **piano** (pi-an'ō), *n.* a musical instrument furnished with wires struck by little hammers which are moved by keys, so as to produce both soft and strong sounds.—*adv.* **pianis'simo,** very softly.—*n.* **pian'ist,** one who plays on the piano, or one well skilled in it.

piazza, pi-az'a, *n.* a place or square surrounded by buildings: a walk under a roof supported by pillars: a portico.

pica, pī'ka, *n.* a size of type, equal to 12-point, used by printers as a standard.—**small pica,** a size smaller than pica and larger than long-primer, about 11-point.

picayune, pik-a-yön', *n.* a small coin worth 6¼ cents, current in Louisiana, etc., before 1857: anything insignificant.

piccolo, pik'ō-lō, *n.* a flute of small size. [It.]

pick, pik, *v. t.* to prick with a sharp-pointed instrument: to peck, as a bird: to pierce: to open with a pointed instrument, as a lock: to pluck or gather, as flowers, etc.: to separate or pull apart: to clean with the teeth: to gather: to choose: to select: to call: to seek, as a quarrel: to steal.—*v. i.* to do anything carefully: to eat by morsels.—*n.* any sharp-pointed instrument, esp. for loosening and breaking up hard soil, etc.: a picklock: right or opportunity of first choice.—*a.* **picked** (pikt), selected, hence the choicest or best.

pickax, pickaxe, pik'aks, *n.* a picking tool, used in digging.

pickerel, pik'e-rel, *n.* a small or young pike: any one of several North American fishes of the pike family. [Dim. of *pike.*]

picket, pik'et, *n.* a pointed stake: (*mil.*) a small outpost: a number of men sent out by a trades-union to forward the purposes of a strike: a game at cards. —*v. i.* to fasten to a stake, as a horse: to post a vanguard: to place a picket at or near.

pickle, pik'l, *n.* a liquid of salt and water in which meat and vegetables are preserved: vinegar, etc., in which articles of food are preserved: anything pickled: a disagreeable position.—*v. t.* to season or preserve with salt, vinegar, etc.

picnic, pik'nik, *n.* a short excursion into the country, etc., by a pleasure-party, taking provisions with them.

picture, pik'tūr, *n.* a painting: a likeness in colors: a drawing or painting: a resemblance: an image: a vivid verbal description.—*v. t.* to paint, to represent by painting: to form a likeness of in the mind: to describe vividly in words.—*a.* **pictō'rial,** relating to pictures.

picturesque, pik-tū-resk', *a.* like a picture: such as would make a good or striking picture: expressing the pleasing beauty of a picture.—*adv.* **picturesque'ly.**

pie, pī, *n.* a quantity of meat, fruit, etc., baked with a crust of prepared flour.

piebald, pī'bawld, *a.* of various colors: having spots and patches.

piece, pēs, *n.* a part of anything: a single article: a definite quantity, as of cloth or paper: an amount of work to be done at one time: a separate performance: a literary or artistic composition: a gun: a coin: a man in chess or draughts.—*v. t.* to enlarge by adding a piece: to patch.—*v. i.* to unite by a joining of parts: to join.

pied, pīd, *a.* variegated like a magpie: of various colors: spotted.

pier, pēr, *n.* the mass of stone-work between the openings in the wall of a building: an arch, bridge, etc.: a projecting wharf or landing-place.

pierce, pērs, *v. t.* to make a hole through: to enter, or force a way into: to touch or move deeply: to dive into, as a secret.—*v. i.* to penetrate.

piety, pī'e-ti, *n.* the quality of being pious: reverence for the Deity, and desire to do His will: sense of duty.

pig, pig, *n.* a swine of either gender: an oblong mass of unforged metal, as first extracted from the ore, so called because it is made to flow when melted in channels called *pigs,* branching from a main channel called the *sow.*—*a.* **pig'gish,** belonging to or like pigs: greedy, said of persons.

pigeon, pij'un, *n.* a well-known bird, the dove: any bird of the dove family.—*a.* **pig'eon-breast'ed,** having a physical deformity, in which the chest is flattened and the sternum or breast-bone is thrown forward.—*n.* **pig'eon-hole,** a division of a case or desk, for papers, etc.—*v. t.* to put into a pigeon-hole: to lay aside and neglect.

pigment, pig'ment, *n.* paint: any substance used for coloring.

pike, pīk, *n.* a sharp point: a weapon with a long shaft and a sharp head, formerly used by foot-soldiers: a voracious fresh-water fish.

pike, pīk, *v. i.* to go quickly.—*n.* a turnpike.—*n.* **pī'ker,** a tramp: (*slang*) a cheap sport.

pilaster, pi-las'tēr, *n.* a square column, partly built into, partly projecting from a wall. [Fr. *pilastre*—It. *pilastro*—L. *pila,* a pillar.]

Pilaster.

pilchard, pil'chērd, *n.* a sea-fish like the herring. [Prob. Celt., Ir. *pilseir.*]

pile, pīl, *n.* a roundish mass: a heap of separate objects: combustibles, esp. for burning dead bodies: a large building: a heap of shot or shell: (*elect.*) a form of battery: (*slang*) a large amount of money: a fortune.—*v. t.* to lay in a pile or heap.

pile, pīl, *n.* a pillar: a large stake driven into the earth to support foundations.—*v. t.* to drive piles into.

pile, pīl, *n.* hair, fur: the nap on cloth, esp. if regular and closely set.

piles, pīlz, *n. pl.* hemorrhoids.

pilfer, pil'fēr, *v. i.* to steal small things.—*v. t.* to steal by petty theft.

pilgrim, pil'grim, *n.* one who travels to a distance to visit a sacred place: a wanderer: a traveler.—*a.* of or pertaining to a pilgrim: like a pilgrim: consisting of pilgrims.—*n.* **pil'grimage,** the journey of a pilgrim: the journey of life, a lifetime.

piling, pī'ling, *n.* the act of making a pile: the driving of piles: a series of piles placed in order: pilework.

pill, pil, *n.* a little ball of medicine: anything nauseous which must be accepted.

pillage, pil'āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) act of plundering: plunder: spoil, esp. taken in war.—*v. t.* to plunder or spoil.

pillar, pil'ar, *n.* (*archit.*) a detached support, not necessarily cylindrical, or of classical proportions: one who or anything that sustains.—*a.* **pill'ared,** supported by a pillar.

pillory, pil'o-ri, *n.* a wooden frame, supported by a pillar, and having holes through which the head and hands of a criminal were put as a punishment.—*v. t.* **pill'ory,** to punish in the pillory: to expose to ridicule.

pillow, pil'ō, *n.* a cushion filled with feathers, etc., for resting the head on: any cushion.—*v. t.* to lay or rest on for support.—*v. i.* to rest the head on.

pilot, pī'lut, *n.* the steersman of a ship: one who conducts ships in and out of a harbor, along a dangerous coast,

etc.: a guide.—*v. t.* to conduct as a pilot: to direct through dangerous places.

pimento, pi-men'to, *n.* allspice or Jamaica pepper: the tree producing it.

pimple, pim'pl, *n.* a pustule: a small swelling.

pin, pin, *n.* a piece of wood, metal, etc., used for fastening things together: a peg or nail: a sharp-pointed piece of wire with a rounded head, for fastening clothes, papers, etc.: anything that holds parts together: a piece of wood set up on end to be knocked down by a ball, as in bowling: an ornament used as a pin: anything of little value.—*v. t.* to fasten with a pin: to fasten: to inclose.

pincers, pin'sẽrz, *n. sing.* and *pl.* a tool for gripping anything firmly, for drawing out nails, etc.: the nippers of certain crustaceans.—Also **pinch'ers.**

pinch, pinsh, *v. t.* to grip hard: to squeeze between two hard or firm substances: to squeeze the flesh so as to give pain: to nip: to distress: to gripe: (*slang*) to arrest.—*v. i.* to act with force: to bear or press hard: to live sparingly.—*n.* a close compression with the fingers: what can be taken up between the finger and thumb: a gripe: distress.

pine, pīn, *n.* a northern cone-bearing, evergreen, resinous tree, furnishing valuable timber.

pine, pīn, *v. i.* to waste away under pain or mental distress: to languish with longing.—*v. t.* to grieve for: to bewail.—*n.* wasting pain: weary suffering.

ping, ping, *n.* the whistling sound of a bullet.—*v. i.* to produce such a sound.

pinion, pin'yun, *n.* a wing: the joint of a wing most remote from the body of the bird: a small wheel with teeth working into others.—*v. t.* to confine the wings of: to cut off the pinion of: to confine by binding the arms.

pink, pingk, *v. t.* to stab or pierce, esp. with a sword or rapier: to decorate by cutting small holes or scallops.

pink, pingk, *n.* a flower of any one of several plants of the genus *Dianthus.*

pink, pingk, *v. i.* to wink: to half-shut.—*n.* **pink'eye,** a disease in horses in which the eye turns somewhat red.

pinnacle, pin'a-kl, *n.* a slender turret: a high point like a spire: the highest point of a mountain, etc.

pint, pīnt, *n.* a measure of capacity = ½ quart or 4 gills: (*med.*) 12 ounces.

pioneer, pī-ō-nēr', *n.* one who goes before to prepare the way for others: an early settler.

pious, pī'us, *a.* having reverence and love for the Deity: proceeding from religious feeling.—*adv.* **pī'ously.**

pip, pip, *n.* a disease of fowls.

pip, pip, *n.* the seed of fruit.

pip, pip, *n.* one of the spots on dice or playing-cards.

pipe, pīp, *n.* a musical wind instrument consisting of a long tube: any long tube: a tube of clay, etc., with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco: a pipeful: the note of a bird: a cask containing two hogsheads.—*v. i.* to play upon a pipe: to whistle, to chirp: to make a shrill noise.—*v. t.* to play on a pipe: to call with a pipe, as on board ships: to give forth shrill notes: to supply with pipes, to convey by pipes.

piping, pī'ping, *a.* uttering a weak shrill, piping sound, like the sick: sickly: feeble: boiling.—*n.* act of playing a pipe: sound of pipes: a system of pipes for any purpose: small cord used as trimming for dresses, etc.

pippin, pip'in, *n.* a kind of apple.

piquant, pē'kant, *a.* stimulating to the taste: lively: sparkling.—*n.* **piq'uancy.**

pique, pēk, *n.* an offense taken: a feeling of anger or vexation caused by wounded pride: spite: nicety: punctilio.—*v. t.* to wound the pride of: to offend: to pride or value (oneself):—*pr. p.* piq'uing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* piqued.

piqué, pē-kā', *n.* a heavy cotton fabric.

piquet, pi-ket', *n.* a game at cards.

pirate, pī'rāt, *n.* one who, without authority, attempts to capture ships at sea: a sea-robber, or his ship: one who steals or infringes a copyright.—*v. t.* to rob at sea: to take without permission, as books or writings.—*n.* **pī'racy,** the crime of a pirate.

Pisces, pis'ēz, *n.* the Fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac.—*a.* **piscatō'rial,** relating to fishes or fishing: fond of fishes—also **pis'catory.**—*n.* **pis'ciculture,** the rearing of fish by artificial methods.

pistachio, pis-tā'shi-ō, *n.* the almond-flavored fruit of the **Pistā'chia,** a small genus of trees of the cashew family.

pistil, pis'til, *n.* (*bot.*) the female organ of a flower.

pistol, pis'tol, *n.* a small hand-gun, held in one hand when fired.

piston, pis'tun, *n.* a circular plate or cylindrical piece of metal, or other material, used in pumps, steam-engines, etc., fitting and moving up and down within a tube or hollow cylinder.

pit, pit, *n.* a hole in the earth: a mine: the grave: the abode of evil spirits: a hole used as a trap for wild beasts: the hollow of the stomach, or that under the arm at the shoulder: the indentation left by smallpox: an inclosed space for a cockfight, etc.—*v. t.* to mark with little hollows: to lay in a pit: to set in competition.

pitapat, pit'a-pat, *adv.* with palpitation or quick beating.—*a.* fluttering.—*n.* a light, quick step: a succession of light taps.—*v. i.* to step or tread quickly.

pitch, pich, *n.* the solid black shining substance obtained by boiling down common tar.—*v. t.* to smear with pitch.—*adjs.* **pitch'-black, pitch'-dark,** dark as pitch: very dark.—*ns.* **pitch'blende,** a black oxid of uranium, which yields radium; **pitch'-pine,** a kind of pine which yields pitch, much used as fuel.

pitch, pich, *v. t.* to thrust or fix in the ground: to fix or set in array: to fling or throw: (*mus.*) to set the key-note of.—*v. i.* to settle, as something pitched: to come to rest from flight: to fall headlong: to fix the choice: to encamp: to rise and fall, as a ship.—*n.* a throw or cast from the hand, as in baseball: any point or degree of elevation or depression: degree: degree of slope: a descent: the height of a note in speaking or in music: (*mech.*) distance between the centers of two teeth in a wheel or a saw, or between the threads of a screw measured parallel to the axis, etc.

pitcher, pich'ẽr, *n.* a vessel with a spout and handle, for holding liquids.

piteous, pit'e-us, *a.* showing or feeling pity: fitted to excite pity: mournful: compassionate: paltry.—*adv.* **pit'eously.**

pitfall, pit'fawl, *n.* a pit slightly covered, so that wild beasts may fall into it: any concealed danger.

pith, pith, *n.* the marrow or soft substance in the center of the stems of dicotyledonous plants: force or energy: importance: condensed substance: quintessence.—*adv.* **pith'ily.**—*n.* **pith'iness.**—*a.* **pith'y,** full of pith: forcible: strong.

pithecoid, pith'e-koid, *a.* pertaining to a class of monkeys and to the anthropoid apes.

pittance, pit'ans, *n.* an allowance of food or drink: a dole: a very small portion or quantity.

pity, pit'i, *n.* a strong feeling for or with the sufferings of others: sympathy with distress: a cause or source of pity or grief.—*v. t.* to feel pity with: to sympathize with:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* pit'ied.—*a.* pit'iable, deserving pity: affecting: wretched.—*n.* **pit'iableness.**—*adv.* **pit'iably.**—*a.* **pit'iful,** feeling pity: compassionate: exciting pity: sad: despicable.—*adv.* **pit'ifully.**—*n.* **pit'ifulness.**—*a.* **pit'iless,** without pity: cruel.—*adv.* **pit'ilessly.**—*n.* **pit'ilessness.**—*adv.* **pit'yingly,** in a pitying manner.

pivot, piv'ut, *n.* the pin on which anything turns: the officer or soldier at the flank upon whom a company wheels: that on which anything depends or turns.—*a.* **piv'otal,** of the nature of a pivot: acting as a pivot.

placable, plā'ka-bl, *a.* that may be appeased: relenting: willing to forgive.—*ns.* **placabil'ity, plā'cableness.**—*adv.* **plā'cably.**—*v. t.* **plā'cāte,** to conciliate.

placard, plak'ärd, or pla-kärd', *n.* a written or printed paper posted up as an advertisement, etc.: a public proclamation.—*v. t.* **placard** (pla-kärd', or plak'ärd), to publish or notify by placards.

place, plās, *n.* a broad way in a city: an open space: a particular locality: a town: room to dwell, sit, or stand in: the position held by anybody, employment, office, a situation: a residence with its grounds: proper position or dignity, priority in such: stead: position in a book: in sporting contests, position among the first three.—*v. t.* to put in any place or condition.

placer, plas'ẽr, *n.* a place where the superficial detritus is washed for gold.

placid, plas'id, *a.* gentle: peaceful.—*ns.* **placid'ity, plac'idness.**

placket, plak'et, *n.* (*Shak.*) the slit in a woman's skirt or dress.

plagiarize, plā'ji-ar-īz, *v. t.* to steal from the writings or ideas of another.—*ns.* **plā'giarism,** the act or practice of plagiarizing; **plā'giarist,** one who pla-

giarizes; **plā'giary,** the crime of plagiarism: a plagiarist.

plague, plāg, *n.* any great natural evil: a deadly disease or pestilence: a very troublesome person or thing, esp. a malignant kind of contagious fever, the bubonic or Oriental plague.—*v. t.* to infest with disease or trouble: to harass or annoy:—*pr. p.* plāg'uing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* plāgued.—*n.* **plag'uer,** one who plagues, vexes, or annoys.—*adv.* **plag'uily,** vexatiously.—*a.* **plaguy** (plā'gi).

plaid, plad, *n.* a loose outer garment of woolen cloth, often of a tartan, or colored striped pattern, a special dress of the Highlanders of Scotland.—*a.* like a plaid in pattern or colors.—*a.* **plaid'ed,** wearing a plaid: made of plaid cloth.

plain, plān, *a.* without elevations, even, flat: level, smooth, without obstructions: free from difficulties, easy, simple: without ornament or beauty, homely: artless: sincere: evident, unmistakable: mere: not colored, figured, or variegated: not highly seasoned, natural, not cooked or dressed.—*n.* an extent of level land: an open field.—*adv.* clearly: distinctly.—*adv.* **plain'ly.**—*n.* **plain'ness.**

plaint, plānt, *n.* lamentation: complaint: a sad song.—*n.* **plaint'iff** (*law*), one who commences a suit against another—opp. to *defendant.*—*a.* **plaint'ive,** complaining: expressing sorrow: sad.—*adv.* **plaint'ively.**—*n.* **plaint'iveness.**

plait, plāt, *n.* a fold: a doubling over, as of cloth upon itself: a braid.—*v. t.* to fold: to double in narrow folds: to interweave.—*a.* **plait'ed,** folded over in narrow folds: braided: interwoven: intricate.—*ns.* **plait'er; plait'ing,** the act of making plaits.

plan, plan, *n.* a drawing of anything on a plane or flat surface: a drawing of a building as it stands on the ground: a scheme or project: a contrivance: a method or custom.—*v. t.* to make a sketch of on a flat surface: to form in design: to lay plans for.

plane, plān, *n.* (*geom.*) a surface on which, if any two points be taken, the straight line joining them will lie entirely on the surface: any flat or level surface: any grade of life or of development.—*a.* pertaining to, lying in, or forming a plane.—*v. t.* to make plane or smooth.

plane, plān, *n.* a carpenter's tool for producing a level or smooth surface.—*v. t.* to make level by means of a plane.—*n.* **plā'ner,** a tool or machine for planing: a smooth wooden block used for leveling a form of type.—*v. t.* **plan'ish.**

planet, plan'et, *n.* one of the bodies in the solar system which revolve in elliptic orbits round the sun.—*a.* **plan'etary,** pertaining to the planets: consisting of or produced by planets: under the influence of a planet: erratic: revolving.—*n.* **plan'etoid,** one of a number of very small planets, often called *asteroids.*

plank, plangk, *n.* a long piece of timber, thicker than a board: one of the principles or aims of an associated party, collectively forming a *platform.*

plant, plant, *n.* a vegetable as distinguished from an animal: a sprout: the tools or material of any trade or business: (*slang*) a trick, dodge, hidden plunder.—*v. t.* to put into the ground for growth: to furnish with plants: to set in the mind, implant: to establish.—*v. i.* to set shoots in the ground.—*ns.* **plantā'tion,** a place planted: a wood or grove: a large estate: a colony: act or process of introduction; **plant'er,** one who plants or introduces: the owner of a plantation.

plantain, plan'tān, *n.* an important food-plant of tropical countries.

plaque, plak, *n.* a flat piece of metal, china, etc., used for ornament.

plash, plash, *n.* a dash of water: a puddle: a splashing sound.—*v. i.* to dabble in water: to splash. [Imit.]

plasm, plazm, *n.* a mold or matrix: protoplasm—also **plas'ma.**—*adjs.* **plasmat'ic, -al,** plastic, formative; **plas'mic,** pertaining to plasma, protoplasmic.

plasma, plas'ma, *n.* a green variety of translucent quartz or silica.—*a.* **plas'mic.**

plaster, plas'tẽr, *n.* something that can be molded into figures: a composition of lime, water, and sand for overlaying walls, etc.: (*med.*) a medicinal agent consisting of an adhesive substance spread upon cloth, etc., applied to the body.—*a.* made of plaster.—*v. t.* to cover with plaster: to cover with a plaster, as a wound: to besmear: (*fig.*) to smooth over.—*ns.* **plas'terer, plas'tering.**

plastic, plas'tik, *a.* having power to give form to: capable of being molded: of or pertaining to molding.

plat, plat, *n.* a piece of ground: a piece of ground ornamentally laid out. —*v. t.* to make a map or plan of: to divide into lots, etc. [*Plot.*]

plate, plāt, *n.* something flat: a thin piece of metal: wrought gold and silver: household utensils in gold and silver: a shallow dish nearly flat: an engraved sheet of metal, as an electro*plate.*—*v. t.* to overlay with a coating of plate or metal: to arm or defend with metal plates.—*a.* **plā'ted.**—*ns.* **plate'ful,** as much as a plate will hold; **plate'-glass,** a fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates.

plateau, pla-tō', *n.* a broad flat space on an elevated position: a tableland:—*pl.* **plateaus', plateaux** (pla-tōz').

platform, plat'form, *n.* a raised level surface: a part of a floor raised above the rest: any elevated standing-place: a statement of principles to which a body of men declare their adhesion.

platinum, plat'in-um, *n.* an important metal of a dim silvery appearance, between gold and silver in value—older name **plat'ina.**—*n.* **plat'inotype,** a method of producing photographs by means of paper coated with a preparation of platinum: a picture so produced.

platitude, plat'i-tūd, *n.* flatness: that which exhibits dullness of thought: an empty remark made as if it were important.—*n.* **platitudinā'rian,** one who indulges in platitudes.—*a.* **platitū'dinous.**

Platonic, -al, plā-ton'ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to *Plato,* the Greek philosopher: philosophic: purely spiritual, or devoid of sensual feeling: controlling desire.

platoon, pla-tön', *n.* a subdivision of a military company.

platter, plat'ėr, *n.* a large flat plate.

plaudit, plawd'it, *n.* a mark of applause: praise bestowed.—*a.* **plaud'itory.**

plausible, plawz'i-bl, *a.* that may be applauded: seemingly worthy of approval or praise: superficially pleasing: apparently right: fair-spoken: popular. —*ns.* **plausibil'ity, plaus'ibleness.**—*adv.* **plaus'ibly.**

play, plā, *v. i.* to engage in some amusing exercise: to take part in a game, etc.: to gamble: to sport: to trifle: to move irregularly or (*mech.*) freely: to operate: to act in a theater: to perform on a musical instrument: to act a character.—*v. t.* to put in motion: to perform upon: to perform: to compete with.—*n.* amusement: any exercise for amusement: a contending for victory or for a prize: practice in a contest: gaming: action or use: manner of dealing, as fair play: a dramatic composition: movement: room for action or motion: liberty of action.

plea, plē, *n.* the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's demand or charge: an excuse: an apology: urgent entreaty.

plead, plēd, *v. i.* to carry on a plea or lawsuit: to argue in support of a cause against another: to seek to persuade: to admit or deny a charge of guilt.—*v. t.* to discuss by arguments: to allege in pleading or defense: to offer in excuse:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* plēad'ed, or (less correctly and coll.) pled.—*n.* **plead'er.**—*a.* **plead'ing,** imploring.—*n.* act of pleading or of conducting any cause: (*pl.*) the statements of the two parties in a lawsuit (*law*).

please, plēz, *v. t.* to give pleasure to: to delight: to satisfy.—*v. i.* to like: to think fit: to choose: to give pleasure: used impers., followed by an object, originally dative, of the person = if it please you.—*a.* **pleas'ant,** pleasing: agreeable: cheerful: gay: facetious.—*adv.* **pleas'antly.**—*ns.* **pleas'antness; pleas'antry,** anything that promotes pleasure: merriment: lively or humorous talk: a trick.—*a.* **pleas'ing,** giving pleasure: agreeable: gratifying.—*adv.* **pleas'ingly.**—*a.* **pleas'urable,** able to give pleasure: delightful: gratifying. —*adv.* **pleas'urably.**—*n.* **pleasure** (plezh'ūr), agreeable emotions: gratification of the senses or of the mind:

plebeian, plē-bē'an, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of the common people: popular: vulgar.—*n.* in an aristocracy, one of the lower classes: a vulgar person.

plebiscite, pleb'i-sit, *n.* the decree of a whole people, expressed by a vote upon a particular point of public policy.

plebs, plebz, *n.* the common people.

pled, pled, (*coll.*) *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *plead.*

pledge, plej, *n.* something given as a security: a promise: a toast.—*v. t.* to give as security: to engage for by promise: to drink to the health of.

plenary, plē'nā-ri, *a.* full: entire: complete: (*law*) passing through all its stages—opp. to *summary:* having full powers.—*adv.* **plen'arily.**—*n.* **plen'itude.**

plenipotentiary, plen-i-po-ten'shi-a-ri, *a.* conferring or having full powers.—*n.* a person invested with full powers.

plenty, plen'ti, *n.* a full supply: all that can be needed: abundance.—*a.* being in abundance.—*a.* **plen'tēous,** fully sufficient: abundant: fruitful: well provided: rich.—*adv.* **plen'tēously.**—*n.* **plen'tēousness.**—*a.* **plen'tiful,** copious: abundant: yielding abundance.—*adv.* **plen'tifully.**—*n.* **plen'tifulness.**

plethora, pleth'o-ra, *n.* excessive fullness of blood: over-fullness in any way.—*adjs.* **plethor'ic, -al.**

pleura, plö'ra, *n.* a delicate serous membrane which covers the lungs and lines the cavity of the chest:—*pl.* **pleu'ræ.**—*a.* **pleu'ral.**—*n.* **pleu'risy,** inflammation of the pleura.—*adjs.* **pleurit'ic, -al,** pertaining to or affected with pleurisy: causing pleurisy.

plexus, pleks'us, *n.* a number of things, as veins, nerves, etc., woven together: a network: (*anat.*) an interlacing of nerves, vessels, or fibers, as the *solar plexus:* a great network of nerves and ganglia on the dorsal aspect of the stomach.

pliable, plī'a-bl, *a.* easily bent or folded: supple: easily persuaded: yielding to influence.—*ns.* **pliabil'ity, plī'ableness.**—*adv.* **plī'ably,** in a pliable manner.—*ns.* **plī'ancy, plī'antness.**—*a.* **plī'ant,** bending easily: flexible: tractable: easily influenced.—*adv.* **plī'antly.**

pliers, plī'ẽrz, *n. pl.* small pincers.

plight, plīt, *n.* security: pledge: engagement: promise.—*v. t.* to pledge: to promise solemnly: to give as security.

plight, plīt, *n.* condition: state.

plod, plod, *v. i.* to travel slowly and steadily: to study or work on steadily: to toil.—*v. t.* to get along by slow and heavy walking.—*n.* **plod'der.**—*a.* **plod'ding,** laborious but slow.—*n.* slow movement: patient study.—*adv.* **plod'dingly.**

plot, plot, *n.* a small piece of ground: a plan of a field, etc., drawn on paper.

plot, plot, *n.* a complicated scheme, esp. for a mischievous purpose: a conspiracy: stratagem: the chain of incidents which are gradually unfolded in the story of a play, etc.—*v. i.* to scheme: to form a scheme of mischief: to conspire.—*v. t.* to devise.—*n.* **plot'ter,** one who plots: a conspirator; **plot'ting.**

plow, plough, *n.* an instrument for turning up the soil to prepare it for seed: tillage.—*v. t.* to turn up with the plow: to make furrows or ridges in: to tear: to divide: to run through, as in sailing.—*v. i.* to work with a plow.

pluck, pluk, *v. t.* to pull off or away: to snatch: to strip.

pluck, pluk, *n.* the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal—hence heart, courage, spirit.—*adjs.* **plucked; pluck'y,** having pluck or spirit.—*adv.* **pluck'ily.**

plug, plug, *n.* a block or peg used to stop a hole: a bung: a stopper: a branch from a water-pipe to supply a hose: a flat cake of tobacco: any worn-out or useless article: (*slang*) a silk hat.—*v. t.* to stop with a plug: to drive plugs into: to shoot a bullet into: (*slang*) to boom.

plum, plum, *n.* a well-known stone-fruit of various colors, of the natural order *Rosaceæ:* the tree producing it: the best part of all: a fat office, a sinecure: a handsome fortune.

plumage, plöm'āj, *n.* the whole of the feathers of a bird.

plumb, plum, *n.* a mass of lead or other material, hung on a string, to show the perpendicular position.—*a.* perpendicular.—*adv.* perpendicularly.—*v. t.* to adjust by a plumb-line: to make perpendicular: to sound the depth of, as water by a plumb-line.

plumbago, plum-bā'go, *n.* a mineral used for pencils, etc., popularly called 'blacklead': graphite.—*a.* **plumbag'inous.**

plumber, plum'ẽr, *n.* one who works in lead, esp. one who fits into buildings the tanks, pipes, and fittings for conveying water, gas, and sewage.

plume, plöm, *n.* a feather: a tuft of feathers: a feather worn as an ornament: a crest: a token of honor: a prize in a contest.—*v. t.* to dress the feathers of, as a bird: to adorn with plumes: to strip of feathers: to boast.

plump, plump, *adv.* falling straight downward (like lead): heavily: suddenly.—*a.* downright: unqualified.—*v. i.* to fall or sink suddenly.—*v. t.* to cause to fall suddenly.—*adv.* **plump'ly,** fully.

plump, plump, *a.* fat and rounded: sleek: in good condition.

plunder, plun'dẽr, *v. t.* to seize the goods of by force: to pillage.—*n.* that which is seized by force: booty.

plunge, plunj, *v. t.* to cast suddenly into water or other fluid: to force sud-

denly (into): to immerse.—*v. i.* to sink suddenly into any fluid: to dive: to pitch forward, as a horse: (*slang*) to gamble recklessly.—*n.* act of plunging: act of rushing headlong, as a horse.—*n.* **plung'er,** one who plunges: a diver: a long solid cylinder used as a forcer in pumps: one who bets or speculates heavily.—*a.* **plung'ing,** rushing headlong.

pluperfect, plō'pĕr-fekt, *a.* (*gram.*) noting that an action happened before some other past action referred to.

plural, plō'ral, *a.* containing or expressing more than one.—*n.* (*gram.*) the form denoting more than one.—*n.* **plural'ity,** the state of being plural: a number consisting of more than one: the majority: the largest of three or more numbers: excess of votes cast for a candidate over those of any other.

plus, plus, *a.* more: to be added: positive.—*n.* the sign (+) of addition.

plush, plush, *n.* a variety of cloth woven like velvet.—*a.* **plush'y.**

plutocracy, plō-tok'ra-si, *n.* government by the wealthy.—*n.* **plu'tocrat.**

Plutonian, plō-tō'ni-an, *a.* infernal: dark: (*geol.*) formed by the agency of heat at a depth below the surface of the earth, as granite—also **Pluton'ic.**

ply, plī, *v. t.* to work at steadily: to use diligently: to urge: to address with importunity.—*v. i.* to work steadily: to go in haste: to make regular passages, as a boat, between two ports.—*n.* a fold.

pneumatic, -al, nū-mat'ik, -al, *a.* relating to air: consisting of air: moved by air or wind: filled or distended with air, as rubber tires.—*adv.* **pneumat'ically.**—*n. sing.* **pneumat'ics,** the science which treats of air and other elastic fluids or gases.—*n.* **pneumō'nia,** inflammation of the tissues of the lungs.—*a.* **pneumon'ic,** pertaining to the lungs.—*n.* a medicine for lung diseases.—**pneumatic tire,** a flexible air-inflated tube.

poach, pōch, *v. t.* to cook eggs by breaking them into boiling water.

poach, pōch, *v. i.* to intrude on another's preserves in order to steal game.—*v. t.* to steal game.—*ns.* **poach'er:**

pock, pok, *n.* a small elevation of the skin containing matter, as in smallpox.—*n.* **pock'mark,** the mark, pit, or scar left by a pock.

pocket, pok'et, *n.* a little pouch or bag, esp. one attached to a garment, to a billiard table, etc.: any cavity in which anything can lie: in mining, an irregular cavity filled with veinstone and ore: (*fig.*) money.—*v. t.* to put in the pocket: to take stealthily: to conceal.

pod, pod, *n.* the covering of the seed of plants, as the pea or bean.

podgy, poj'i, *a.* short and fat: thick.

poem, pō'em, *n.* a composition in verse: any composition of great beauty

poesy, pō'e-si, *n.* the art of composing poems: poetry: a poem:

poet, pō'et, *n.* the author of a poem: one skilled in making poetry: one with a strong imagination:—*fem.* **pō'etess.**—*n.* **pō'etaster,** a petty poet.—*adjs.* **poet'ic, -al,** pertaining or suitable to a poet or to poetry: expressed in poetry: marked by poetic language: imaginative.—*adv.* **poet'ically.**—*ns.* **pō'et-lau'reate** (see **laureate**); **pō'etry,** expression of thought with verbal melody: utterance in song: metrical composition.

poignant, poin'ant, *a.* stinging, pricking: sharp: penetrating: acutely painful: satirical: pungent.—*n.* **poign'ancy.**

point, point, *n.* anything coming to a sharp end: the mark made by a sharp instrument: (*geom.*) that which has position but not length, breadth, or thickness: a mark showing the divisions of a sentence: needle-point lace: a very small space: a small affair: a single thing: a single assertion: the precise thing to be considered: anything intended: exact place: degree: the unit of count in a game: (*print.*) a unit of measurement for type-bodies, one point being .0138 inch—old nonpareil is 6-point, pica 12-point: an advantage: that which stings, as the point of an epigram.—*v. t.* to give a point to: to sharpen: to aim: to direct one's attention to: to punctuate, as a sentence: to fill the joints of with mortar, as a wall.—*v. i.* to direct the finger, the eye, or the mind towards an object: to show game by looking, as a dog.—*a.* **point'ed,** having a sharp point: sharp: intended for some particular person: personal: keen.

point-blank, point'-blangk', *a.* aimed directly at the mark: direct.

poise, poiz, *v. t.* to balance: to make of equal weight: to examine.—*v. i.* to hang in suspense.—*n.* weight: state of balance: equilibrium: a weight which balances another: a regulating power.

poison, poi'zn, *n.* any substance which, introduced into the living organism, tends to destroy its life or impair its health: anything malignant or infectious: that which taints or destroys moral purity.—*v. t.* to infect or to kill with poison: to taint: to mar: to embitter: to corrupt.—*n.* **poi'soner,**—*a.* **poi'sonous,** having the quality of poison: destructive.

poke, pōk, *v. t.* to thrust or push against with something pointed: to search for with a long instrument: to thrust at with the horns.—*v. i.* to grope or feel, as in the dark.—*n.* act of pushing or thrusting: a thrust: a bonnet having a projecting front—also **poke'-bonn'et.**—*n.* **pō'ker,** an iron rod for poking or stirring a fire.—*a.* **pō'ky,** stupid: dull: confined, with little room.

poker, pō'kēr, *n.* a round game at cards, in which the players bet on the value of their hands. [Ety. dub.]

polar, pō'lēr, *a.* pertaining to or situated near either of the poles: pertaining to the magnetic poles: having a common meeting-point.—*ns.* **polarizā'tion** (*opt.*), a particular modification of rays of light: state of having polarity; **polar'iscope,** an instrument for polarizing light and analyzing its properties.—*v. t.* **pō'larize.**

pole, pōl, *n.* that on which anything turns, as a pivot or axis: one of the ends of the axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth: (*physics*) one of the two points of a body in which the attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as in a magnet.

pole, pōl, *n.* a long piece of wood: an instrument for measuring: a measure of length, 5½ yards: in square measure, 30¼ yards.—*v. t.* to push or stir with a pole.—*v. i.* to use a pole.

polemic, -al, po-lem'ik, -al, *a.* given to disputing: controversial.—*n.* one who disputes: one who speaks or writes in opposition to another: a controversy.

police, pō-lēs', *n.* the system of regulation of a city, town, or district for the preservation of order.

policy, pol'i-si, *n.* the art or manner of regulating or guiding conduct: method prescribed for doing business: plan of administration: dexterity of management: prudence: cunning.

policy, pol'i-si, *n.* a writing containing a contract of insurance.

polish, pol'ish, *v. t.* to make smooth and glossy by rubbing: to refine: to make elegant.—*v. i.* to become smooth and glossy.—*n.* a smooth, glossy surface: refinement of manners: anything used to produce a polish.—*adjs.* **pol'ishable; pol'ished,** made smooth by rubbing: refined: polite.—*n.* **pol'isher.**

polite, pō-līt', *a.* polished: smooth: refined: well-bred: obliging.—*adv.* **polite'ly.**—*n.* **polite'ness,** state or quality of being polite: refinement of manners.

politic, pōl'i-tik, *a.* pertaining to policy: well-devised: judicious in management: skilled in political affairs: prudent: discreet: cunning.—*a.* **polit'ical,** pertaining to polity or government: pertaining to states or nations, or to parties in a state or nation who differ in their views of how it ought to be governed: derived from government.—*adv.* **polit'ically.**—*ns.* **polit'icaster** (*Milt.*), a petty politician; **politic'ian,** one versed in or devoted to politics: a man of artifice and cunning.—*adv.* **pol'iticly.**—*n. sing.* **pol'itics,** the art or science of government: the management of a political party: political affairs or opinions.—*n.* **pol'ity,** the constitution of the government of a state or an institution: civil constitution: a body of people arranged under a system of government.

polka, pōl'ka, *n.* a round dance.

Poll, pol, *n.* a familiar name, often of a parrot.

poll, pōl, *n.* the round part of the head, esp. the back of it: a register of heads or persons: an election of civil officers: the place where the votes are taken.—*v. t.* to remove the top: to cut: to clip: to lop, as the branches of a tree: to enter one's name in a register.—*a.* **polled,** deprived of a poll: lopped: cropped, hence bald: having cast the horns, hence wanting horns.

pollen, pol'en, *n.* the fertilizing powder contained in the anthers of flowers: the male or fecundating element in flowers.

pollute, pol-lūt', *v. t.* to soil: to defile: to make foul: to taint: to corrupt: to profane: to violate.—*a.* **pollut'ed.**—*ns.* **pollut'er; pollū'tion,** act of polluting: state of being polluted: defilement.

poltroon, pol-trön', *n.* an idle, lazy fellow: a coward: a dastard.—*a.* base, vile, contemptible.—*n.* **poltroon'ery,**

polyandry, pol-i-an'dri, *n.* the social usage of certain races in which the woman forms a union with several husbands.—*a.* **polyan'drous.**

polygamy, pō-lig'a-mi, *n.* the practice of having more than one wife at the same time.—*n.* **polyg'amist.**—*a.* **polyg'amous.**

polygenesis, pol-i-jen'e-sis, *n.* origin from many separate germs.

polyglot, pol'i-glot, *a.* having or containing many languages.

polyhedron, pol-i-hē'dron, *n.* a solid body with many bases or sides.

polymorphous, pol-i-mor'fus, *a.* having many forms: varying in appearance.

polyp, polype, pol'ip, *n.* any radiate animal organism: something with many feet or roots: a pedunculated tumor attached to the surface of a mucous membrane—in the nose, etc.—also **pol'ypus**:—pl. **polypes** (pol'ips), **polypi** (pol'i-pī).—*a.* **pol'ypous.**

polyscope, pol'i-skōp, *n.* a multiplying lens: (*surg.*) an instrument for throwing light into cavities of the body.

polysyllable, pol'i-sil-a-bl, *n.* a word of many or of more than three syllables.

polytechnic, -al, pol-i-tek'nik, -al, *a.* comprehending many arts.—*n.* a school of mechanical arts.—*n.* **polytech'nics,** the science of the mechanical arts.

pomade, po-mād', *n.* an unguent for the hair—also **pomā'tum.**

pome, pōm, *n.* an apple or a fruit like an apple.—*n.* **pom'ace,** the substance of apples or similar fruit: fish-scrap.

pomegranate, pom'gran-āt, *n.* a fruit resembling a medium-sized orange.

pommel, pum'el, *n.* a knob or ball: the knob on a sword-hilt: the high part of a saddle-bow.—*v. t.* to beat as with a pommel, or with anything thick or heavy: to beat soundly: to bruise.

pomp, pomp, *n.* great show or display: ceremony: splendor: ostentation: grandeur.—*a.* **pomp'ous,** displaying pomp or grandeur: grand: magnificent: dignified: boastful, self-important.—*adv.* **pomp'ously.**—*ns.* **pomp'ousness, pompos'ity.**

pompon, pom'pon, *n.* a tuft of feathers, etc., for a hat: the colored woolen ball on the front of a shako.

pond, pond, *n.* a pool of standing water.

ponder, pon'dĕr, *v. t.* to weigh in the mind: to think over: to consider.—*v. i.* to think (with *on* and *over*).—*ns.* **ponderabil'ity, pon'derableness.**—*a.* **pon'derable,** that may be weighed: having sensible weight.—*ns.* **pon'derance, ponderā'tion,** weight; **pon'derer.**—*adv.* **pon'deringly.**—*a.* **pon'derous,** weighty: massive: forcible: important: clumsy or unwieldy by reason of weight.—*adv.* **pon'derously.**—*ns.* **pon'derousness, ponderos'ity.**

pone, pōn, *n.* bread made from cornmeal. [Am. Ind.]

pongee, pon-jē', *n.* a soft kind of silk.

poniard, pon'yärd, *n.* a small dagger.

pontiff, pon'tif, *n.* (*R. C.*) a bishop, esp. the pope.—*adjs.* **pontif'ic, -al,** of or belonging to a pontiff: splendid: magnificent.—*adv.* **pontif'ically.**—*n. pl.* **pontif'icals,** the robes, etc., of a bishop or pope.—*n.* **pontif'icate,** the dignity of a pontiff: the office and dignity or reign of a pope.—*v. i.* to perform the duties of a pontiff.

pontoon, pon-tōn', *n.* (*mil.*) a flat kind of boat used in forming a bridge for the passage of troops: a bridge of boats: a lighter or barge.

pony, pō'ni, *n.* a small horse—one less than 13 hands high: (*college slang*) a key or translation of the writings of an author: a small glass or small drink.

poodle, pö'dl, *n.* one of a breed of small curly-haired pet dogs.

pooh, pö, *interj.* of disdain.—*v. t.* **pooh'-pooh,** to express contempt for.

pool, pöl, *n.* a small body of water: a deep part of a stream of water.

pool, pöl, *n.* the receptacle for the stakes in certain games: the stakes themselves: a game played on a billiard-table with six pockets by two or more persons: a combination of commercial interests or speculators for mutual advantage and profit-sharing.—*v. t.* to put into a common fund for redistribution.

poop, pöp, *n.* the hinder part of a ship: a deck above the ordinary deck in the after part of a ship.

poor, pör, *a.* having little or nothing: without means: needy: spiritless: depressed: contrite: wanting in appearance, strength, value, etc.: lean: weak: inferior: sterile: wanting in fitness, beauty, or dignity: trifling: paltry.

pop, pop, *v. i.* to make a sharp, quick sound: to dart: to move quickly: to propose marriage.—*v. t.* to cause to make

a sudden report: to thrust suddenly: to bring suddenly into notice: (*slang*) to pawn.—*n.* a sharp, quick sound or report: an effervescent beverage: (*slang*) a pistol.—*adv.* suddenly.—*a.* coming without warning.

pope, pōp, *n.* the bishop of Rome, head of the R. C. Church: a priest of the Eastern Church.

popinjay, pop'in-jā, *n.* a parrot: a fop or coxcomb.

poplar, pop'lẽr, *n.* a soft-wood tree of rapid growth common in the northern hemisphere.

poplin, pop'lin, *n.* a fabric consisting of a warp of silk and a weft of worsted.

poppy, pop'i, *n.* a plant having large showy flowers, from one species of which opium is obtained.

populace, pop'ū-lās, *n.* the common or plain people. [Fr.,—L. *populus,* people.]

popular, pop'ū-lẽr, *a.* pertaining to the people: pleasing to or prevailing among the people: enjoying the favor of the people: easily understood: inferior.—*v. t.* **pop'ularize,** to make popular or suitable to the people: to spread among the people.—*ns.* **popular'ity, pop'ularness,** quality or state of being popular or pleasing to the people: favor with the people.—*adv.* **pop'ularly.**—*v. t.* **pop'ulāte,** to people: to furnish with inhabitants.—*v. i.* to increase in numbers.—*n.* **populā'tion,** act of populating: the number of the inhabitants of any place.—*a.* **pop'ulous,** full of people: numerously inhabited.

porcelain, pors'lān, *n.* a fine earthenware, white, thin, and semi-transparent.

porch, pōrch, *n.* a structure forming an inclosure or protection for a doorway: a portico: a veranda: a stoop.

porcine, por'sīn, *a.* pertaining to or resembling swine: swinish.

porcupine, por'kū-pīn, *n.* one of the largest of rodent quadrupeds, covered with spines or quills.

pore, pōr, *n.* a minute passage in the skin for the perspiration: an opening between the molecules of a body.—*ns.* **poros'ity, pō'rousness,** quality of being porous—opp. to *density.*—*adjs.* **pō'rose,** containing pores; **pō'rous,** having pores: that can be penetrated by fluid.

pore, pōr, *v. i.* to look with steady attention on: to study closely.

pork, pōrk, *n.* the flesh of swine.

porphyry, por'fir-i, *n.* a very hard, variegated rock, of a purple and white color, used in sculpture.—*n.* **por'phyrite.**

porpoise, por'pus, *n.* a cetaceous mammal, 4 to 8 feet long, gregarious, affording oil and leather.

porridge, por'ij, *n.* a kind of pudding usually made by slowly stirring oatmeal in boiling water.

port, pōrt, *n.* the larboard or left side of a ship.—*v. t.* to turn to the left, as the helm.—*v. i.* to turn to larboard.

port, pōrt, *n.* bearing: demeanor: carriage of the body.—*v. t.* to hold, as a rifle, in a slanting direction upward across the body.—*ns.* **portabil'ity, port'ableness,** the state of being portable.—*a.* **port'able,** that may be carried: not bulky or heavy.

port, pōrt, *n.* a harbor: a haven or safe station for vessels: a place from which vessels start, and at which they finish their voyages.

port, pōrt, *n.* a gate or entrance: an opening in the side of a ship for light or air: an opening through which guns can be fired: the lid of a porthole.

port, pōrt, *n.* a dark-red sweet wine.

portal, pōrt'al, *n.* a small gate: any entrance: (*archit.*) the arch over a gate.

portcullis, pōrt-kul'is, *n.* a heavy sliding door hung over a gateway.

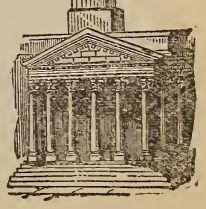
portend, por-tend', *v. t.* to foretell by signs: to betoken, presage.—*n.* **por'tent,** that which portends or foreshows: an evil omen.—*a.* **portent'ous,** serving to portend: foreshadowing ill: wonderful.

porter, pōrt'ẽr, *n.* one who carries burdens, etc., for hire: one employed to do the heavy work about hotels, stores, etc.: a dark-brown malt liquor.

portfolio, pōrt-fō'li-ō, *n.* a portable case for loose papers, drawings, etc.: a collection of such papers: the office of a minister of state.

porthole, pōrt'hōl, *n.* a hole or opening in a ship's side for light and air, or for pointing a gun through.

portico, pōr'ti-kō, *n.* a colonnade: a porch before the entrance to a building:—*pl.* **por'ticos, por'ti-**



Portico.

coes. [It.,—L. *porticus*, a porch.]

portière, por-tyār′, *n.* a curtain hung over the door or doorway of a room. [Fr.]

portion, pōr′shun, *n.* a part: an allotment: fate: destiny: dividend: the part of an estate descending to an heir.—*v. t.* to divide into portions: to allot a share of: to furnish with a portion.—*adjs.* **por′tioned,** having a portion or endowment; **por′tionless,** having no portion, dowry, or property.

portly, pōrt′li, *a.* having a dignified port or mien: corpulent.—*n.* **port′liness.**

portrait, pōr′trāt, *n.* the likeness of a person, esp. of his face: a vivid description in words.—*n.* **por′traiture,** a likeness: the drawing of portraits, or describing in words: a collection of pictures.—*v. t.* **portray** (pōr-trā′), to paint or draw the likeness of: to describe in words.—*ns.* **portray′al,** the act of portraying; **portray′er.**

pose, pōz, *n.* a position: an attitude, either natural or assumed.—*v. i.* to assume an attitude.—*v. t.* to put in a suitable attitude: to posit.

pose, pōz, *v. t.* to puzzle: to perplex by questions: to bring to a stand.—*ns.* **pō′ser,** one who or that which poses: a difficult question; **pō′sing.**

position, po-zish′un, *n.* place, situation: attitude: a place taken or to be taken by troops: state of affairs: the ground taken in argument or in a dispute: principle laid down.

positive, poz′i-tiv, *a.* definitely placed or laid down: clearly expressed: really existing: actual: not admitting of any doubt or qualification: decisive: settled by distinct appointment: arbitrarily prescribed: too confident in opinion: fully assured: certain: (*gram.*) noting the simple form of an adjective: (*math.*) greater than zero: (*phot.*) having the lights and shades in the picture the same as in the original, instead of being reversed: (*electr.*) having a relatively high potential—opp. to *negative.*—*n.* that which is placed or laid down: that which may be affirmed: reality.

posse, pos′ē, *n.* power: possibility: a body of peace-officers.

possess, poz-zes′, *v. t.* to have or hold as an owner: to have the control of: to inform: to seize: to enter into and influence: to put (*oneself*) in possession (*of*).—*a.* **possessed′,** influenced by some evil spirit, demented.—*n.* **posses′sion,** act of possessing: the thing possessed: a territory taken by conquest: property: state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit: madness.—*a.* **posses′sive,** pertaining to or denoting possession.—*n.* **posses′sive** (*gram.*), a pronoun denoting possession: the possessive case.—*adv.* **posses′sively.**—*n.* **posses′sor,** one who possesses: owner: proprietor: occupant.

possible, pos′i-bl, *a.* that may be or happen: that may be done: not contrary to the nature of things.—*n.* **possibil′ity,** state of being possible: that which is possible: a contingency.—*adv.* **poss′ibly.**

post, pōst, *n.* a piece of timber fixed in the ground, generally as a support to something else: a pillar.—*v. t.* to fix on or to a post, or to any conspicuous position, in a public place: to expose to public reproach, etc.—*n.* **post′er.**

post, pōst, *n.* a fixed place, as a military station: a fixed place or stage on a road: an office: one who travels by stages, esp. carrying letters, etc.: a public letter-carrier: an established system of conveying letters: a size of writing-paper.—*v. t.* to set or station: to put in the post-office: (*book-k.*) to transfer from the journal to the ledger: to supply with necessary information.—*v. i.* to travel with posthorses, or with speed.—*ns.* **post′al-card** (abb. **post′al**), **post′-card,** a stamped card on which a message may be sent by mail; **posthaste′,** haste in traveling like that of a post.—*a.* speedy: immediate.—*adv.* with haste or speed.

post, pōst, *adv.* and *prep.* after, behind—in compounds as *post-abdominal, post-axial, post-canonical, post-clavicle,* etc.—*v. t.* **postdate′,** to date after the real time.—*adjs.* **post′-dilū′vial, post′-dilū′vian,** being or happening after the deluge; **post′-grad′uate,** belonging to study pursued after graduation; **post′-merid′ian,** coming after the sun has crossed the meridian: in the afternoon (written P. M.); **post′-mor′tem,** after death.—*n.* a post-mortem examination.

posterior, pos-tē′ri-or, *a.* coming after: later in time or in position: situated behind: hinder.—*n.* **poster′ity,** those coming after: succeeding generations: descendants: a race.

posthumous, post'ū-mus, *a.* born after the father's death: published after the death of the author.

postpone, pōst-pōn', *v. t.* to put off to a future time: to defer: to delay: to subordinate.—*n.* **postpone'ment,** act of putting off to an after-time: temporary delay.

post-prandial, pōst-pran'di-al, *a.* after dinner.

postscript, pōst'skript, *n.* a part added to a letter after the signature: an addition to a book after it is finished.

postulate, pos'tū-lāt, *v. t.* to assume without proof: to take for granted.—*v. i.* to make demands.—*n.* a position assumed as self-evident: (*geom.*) a self-evident problem: a petition: a condition.

posture, pos'tūr, *n.* attitude: state or condition: disposition of mind.—*v. t.* to place in a particular manner.—*v. i.* to assume an affected manner: to pose.

posy, pō'zi, *n.* a verse of poetry, esp. a motto, etc., on a ring: a bouquet.

pot, pot, *n.* a vessel for various purposes, esp. for cooking: a drinking vessel: an earthen vessel for plants: the quantity in a pot: (*slang*) a large sum of money, a prize: the pool or stakes at cards, etc.—*v. t.* to preserve in pots: to put in pots: to cook in a pot: to plant in a pot: to shoot, as game.

potable, pō'ta-bl, *a.* that may be drunk: liquid.—*n.* something drinkable.

potash, pot'ash, *n.* a powerful alkali, obtained from the ashes of plants.

potassium, pō-tas'i-um, *n.* the metallic base of the alkali potash.

potation, pō-tā'shun, *n.* act of drinking: a draught: the liquor drunk.

potato, pō-tā'tō, *n.* one of the tubers of a plant almost universally cultivated for food in the temperate parts of the globe: the plant itself:—*pl.* **potā'toes.**

potent, pō'tent, *a.* strong: powerful in a physical or a moral sense: having great authority or influence.—*ns.* **pō'tency,** power: authority: influence; **pō'tentate,** one who possesses power: a prince.—*a.* **pōten'tial,** powerful, efficacious: existing in possibility, not in reality.—*n.* anything that may be possible: a possibility: the power of a charge or current of electricity to do work.—*n.* **pōtential'ity.**—*adv.* **pōten'tially.**—*n.* **pō'tentite,** a blasting substance.—*adv.* **pō'tently.**

potion, pō'shun, *n.* a draught: a liquid medicine: a dose.

pot-pourri, pō-pö-rē', *n.* a stew of meats, vegetables, etc.: a medley of musical airs: a miscellany.

potter, pot'ēr, *n.* one who makes earthenware.—*n.* **pott'ery,** earthenware vessels: a place where earthenware is manufactured: the business of a potter.

potter, pot'ēr, *v. i.* to be fussily engaged about trifles: to loiter.

pouch, powch, *n.* a poke, pocket, or bag: the bag or sac of an animal.

poult, pōlt, *n.* a little hen or fowl: a chicken.—*ns.* **poult'erer,** one who deals in fowls; **poult'ry,** domestic fowls.

poultice, pōl'tis, *n.* a soft composition of meal, etc., applied to sores.

pounce, powns, *v. i.* to fall (*upon*) and seize with the claws: to dart suddenly (*upon*).—*v. t.* to strike with the claws.—*n.* a hawk's claw.

pound, pownd, *n.* a common unit of weight, 16 oz. avoirdupois for merchandise, the troy-pound of 12 oz. being for bullion (the troy lb. is defined as 5760 grains, of which the lb. avoirdupois contains 7000): the pound sterling, an English standard of money: a sovereign or 20 shillings, equal to about $4.87.

pound, pownd, *v. t.* to shut up or confine, as strayed animals.—*n.* an inclosure in which strayed animals, unlicensed dogs, etc., are confined.

pound, pownd, *v. t.* to beat into fine pieces: to bruise: to bray with a pestle.—*v. i.* to walk with heavy steps.

pour, pōr, *v. t.* to cause to flow or fall in streams or drops: to throw with force: to send forth in great quantity: to give vent to: to utter.—*v. i.* to flow.

pout, powt, *v. i.* to push out the lips, in contempt or displeasure: to look sulky: to push out or be prominent.—*n.* a fit of sulkiness or ill-humor.—*ns.* **pout'er,** one who pouts: a variety of pigeon, having its breast inflated; **pout'ing,** childish sullenness.

poverty, pov'ēr-ti, *n.* the state of being poor: necessity: want: meanness.

powder, pow'dēr, *n.* dust: any substance in fine particles: gunpowder, a mixture of charcoal, sulphur, and saltpeter: face-powder.—*v. t.* to reduce to powder: to sprinkle with powder.—*v. i.* to crumble into powder: to use powder for the face or hair.—*adjs.* **pow'dered,** re-

duced to powder: sprinkled with powder.

power, pow'ĕr, *n.* strength: energy: faculty of the mind: any agency: moving force of anything: right to command: rule: authority: influence: ability: capacity of suffering: a ruler: a divinity: the result of the continued multiplication of a quantity by itself: (*optics*) magnifying strength.—*a.* **pow'erful,** having great power: mighty: intense: forcible: efficacious.—*adv.* **pow'erfully.**—*ns.* **pow'erfulness; pow'erhouse,** a house where mechanical power (esp. electric) is generated.—*a.* **pow'erless,** without power: weak: impotent.—*adv.* **pow'erlessly.**—*n.* **pow'erlessness.**

powwow, pow'wow, *n.* a dance, feast, etc., before an expedition: any disorderly meeting.—*v. i.* to hold such a meeting.

practice, prak'tis, *n.* the habit of doing anything: frequent use: state of being used: regular exercise for instruction: performance: method: medical treatment: exercise of any profession: a rule or method in arithmetic.—*ns.* **practicabil'ity, prac'ticableness.**—*a.* **prac'ticable,** that may be practised, used, or followed: passable, as a road.—*adv.* **prac'ticably.**—*a.* **prac'tical,** that can be put in practice: useful: applying knowledge to some useful end: derived from practice.—*ns.* **practical'ity; prac'tical-joke,** a trick of an annoying kind played on any one.—*adv.* **prac'tically,** in a practical way: actually: by actual trial.

practise, prak'tis, *v. t.* to do habitually: to perform: to exercise, as a profession: to use or exercise: to teach by practice: to commit.—*v. i.* to have or to form a habit: to exercise any employment or profession: to try artifices.—*a.* **prac'tised,** skilled through practice.—*n.* **prac'tiser.**—*a.* **prac'tising,** actively engaged in professional employment.

practitioner, prak-tish'un-ĕr, *n.* one who practises or is engaged in the exercise of any profession, esp. medicine.

prætor, pretor, prē'tor, *n.* a magistrate of ancient Rome, next in rank to the consuls.—*adjs.* **prætō'rian, pretō'rian,** pertaining to a prætor or magistrate: judicial.

prairie, prā'ri, *n.* an extensive tract of land, level or rolling, without trees, and covered with coarse grass.

praise, prāz, *n.* commendation on account of excellence or beauty: a glorifying, as of God in worship.—*v. t.* to express estimation of: to commend: to honor: to glorify, as in worship.—*adv.* **praise'worthily.**—*n.* **praise'worthiness.**—*a.* **praise'worthy,** worthy of praise.

prance, prans, *v. i.* to strut about in a showy or war-like manner: to ride showily: to bound gaily, as a horse.

prandial, pran'di-al, *a.* relating to dinner. [L. *prandium,* breakfast.]

prank, prangk, *v. t.* to display or adorn showily.—*v. i.* to make great show.—*n.* a sportive action: a mischievous trick.—**prank'ish.**

prate, prāt, *v. i.* to talk idly: to tattle: to be loquacious.—*v. t.* to utter foolishly: to let out, as a secret.—*n.* trifling talk.—*a.* **prā'ting,** talking idly or unmeaningly.—*n.* idle talk.—*adv.* **prā'tingly.**

prattle, prat'l, *v. i.* to talk much and idly: to utter child's talk.—*v. t.* to talk about in a prattling way.—*n.* empty talk.—*n.* **pratt'ler,** one who prattles: a child.

pray, prā, *v. i.* to ask earnestly: to entreat: to speak and make known one's desires to God.—*v. t.* to ask earnestly and reverently, as in worship: to supplicate.—*n.* **pray'er,** the act of praying: entreaty: the words used: a form for public praying: a petition to a public body.—*a.* **pray'erful,** given to prayer: praying much or often: devotional.—*adv.* **pray'erfully.**—*ns.* **pray'erfulness; pray'er-rug,** a small carpet on which a Moslem kneels at prayer; **pray'ing,** the act of making a prayer: a prayer made.

pre-, prē, before, in compound words like *preaxial, prebrachial,* etc.

preach, prēch, *v. i.* to pronounce a public discourse on sacred subjects: to discourse earnestly: to give advice in an offensive or obtrusive manner.—*v. t.* to publish in religious discourses: to deliver, as a sermon: to teach publicly.—*n.* **preach'er,** one who discourses publicly on religious matters: a minister.

preamble, prē-am'bl, *n.* preface: introduction.

precarious, prē-kā'ri-us, *a.* uncertain, because depending upon the will of another: held by a doubtful tenure: depending on chance: dangerous, risky.—*adv.* **precā'riously.**—*n.* **precā'riousness.**

precaution, prē-kaw'shun, *n.* caution or care beforehand: a preventive measure.—*v. t.* to warn or advise beforehand.

—*a.* **precau'tionary,** containing or proceeding from precaution.

precede, pre-sēd', *v. t.* to go before in time, rank, or importance.—*v. i.* to be before in time or place.

precedence, prē-sē'dens, *n.* the act of going before in time: priority: the state of being before in rank: the place of honor: the foremost place in ceremony. —*a.* **precē'dent,** going before in order of time: anterior.—*n.* **precedent** (pres'ē-dent), a parallel case in the past: an established habit or custom.—*a.* **prec'edented,** having a precedent: warranted by an example.—*adv.* **precē'dently.**—*a.* **precē'ding,** going before in time, rank, etc.: antecedent: previous: former.

precentor, pre-sen'tor, *n.* the leader of a choir in a cathedral, etc.: a leader of congregational singing.

precept, prē'sept, *n.* rule of action: a commandment, principle, or maxim: (*law*) the written warrant of a magistrate: a mandate.—*a.* **precep'tive,** containing or giving precepts: didactic.—*n.* **precep'tor,** one who delivers precepts: a teacher: the head of the preceptory: —*fem.* **precep'tress.**—*a.* **precep'tory.**

precession, prē-sesh'un, *n.* the act of going before: a moving forward.

precinct, prē'singkt, *n.* limit or boundary of a place: a district or division within certain boundaries, esp. a voting district or a police district.

precious, presh'us, *a.* of great price or worth: costly: highly esteemed: worthless, contemptible (in irony): fastidious, overnice: (*coll.*) considerable.—*adv.* (*coll.*) extremely.—*adv.* **prec'iously.**—*n.* **prec'iousness.**

precipice, pres'i-pis, *n.* a very steep place: any steep descent: a perpendicular bank or cliff.—*a.* **precip'itous,** like a precipice: very steep: hasty: rash.

precipitate, prē-sip'i-tāt, *v. t.* to throw headlong: to urge with eagerness: to hurry rashly: to hasten: (*chem.*) to cause to fall to the bottom, as a substance in solution or suspension.—*v. i.* to fall headlong: to make too great haste.—*a.* falling, flowing, or rushing headlong: lacking deliberation: overhasty: (*med.*) ending soon in death.—*n.* (*chem.*) a part of a solution falling to the bottom.—*adv.* **precip'itately,** headlong: without due thought.—*n.* **precipitā'tion,** act of precipitating: rash haste: deposition of water from the air, etc.

precise, prē-sīs', *a.* definite: exact: not vague: just of the right amount or measure: adhering too much to rule: excessively nice, punctilious, prim.—*adv.* **precise'ly.**—*ns.* **precise'ness; preci'sian,** an over-precise person: a formalist; **preci'sionist; preci'sion,** quality of being precise: exactness: accuracy.

preclude, prē-klöd', *v. t.* to shut out beforehand: to keep back: to prevent from taking place.—*n.* **preclū'sion.**—*a.* **preclū'sive,** tending to preclude.

precocious, prē-kō'shus, *a.* having the mind developed very early, or too early: premature: forward.

preconceive, prē-kon-sēv', *v. t.* to conceive or form a notion of before having actual knowledge.

precurrent, prē-kur'ent, *a.* running forward: antrorse—opp. to *recurrent.*—*a.* **precur'sive,** anticipatory.—*n.* **precur'sor,** a forerunner: one who or that which indicates the approach of an event. —*a.* **precur'sory,** forerunning: indicating something to follow.

predaceous, prē-dā'shus, *a.* living by prey: predatory.—*n.* **predā'tion,** the act of plundering.—*a.* **pred'atory,** plundering: characterized by plundering.

predecessor, prē-dē-ses'or, *n.* one who has been before another in any office.

predesign, prē-dē-zīn', *v. t.* to design beforehand.—*v. t.* **predes'ignate,** to determine upon in advance.

predestine, prē-des'tin, *v. t.* to destine or decree beforehand: to foreordain.—*v. t.* **predes'tinate,** to determine beforehand: to preordain by an unchangeable purpose.—*a.* foreordained: fated.

predicable, pred'i-ka-bl, *a.* that may be predicated or affirmed of something.

predicament, prē-dik'a-ment, *n.* (*logic*) a class or category: condition: an unfortunate or trying position.

predicant, pred'i-kant, *a.* predicating: preaching.—*n.* one who affirms anything.

predicate, pred'i-kāt, *v. t.* to affirm one thing of another: to assert: to base on certain grounds.—*n.* (*logic* and *gram.*) that which is stated of the subject.—*n.* **predicā'tion.**—*a.* **predicā'tive,** expressing predication or affirmation: affirming.

predict, prē-dikt', *v. t.* to declare or tell beforehand: to prophesy.—*a.* **predic'table.**—*n.* **predic'tion,** act of pre-

dicting: that which is predicted or foretold: prophecy.—*a.* **predic'tive,** foretelling: prophetic.—*n.* **predic'tor.**

predilection, prē-di-lek'shun, *n.* a choosing beforehand: favorable prepossession of mind: partiality.

predispose, prē-dis-pōz', *v. t.* to dispose or incline beforehand: to render favorable.—*a.* **predispō'sing,** inclining beforehand: making liable.—*n.* **predisposi'tion,** state of being predisposed.

predominate, prē-dom'in-āt, *v. t.* to dominate or rule over.—*v. i.* to be dominant over: to prevail.—*ns.* **predom'inance, predom'inancy,** superior influence: superiority: ascendancy.—*a.* **predom'inant,** ruling: having superior power: ascendant.—*adv.* **predom'inantly.**

preëminence, prē-em'i-nens, *n.* state of being preëminent: superiority in excellence.—*a.* **prēēm'inent,** eminent above others: surpassing others.

preëmption, prē-em'shun, *n.* act or right of purchasing before others.—*v. t.* **prēēmpt',** to secure, as land, by the right of preëmption.

preface, pref'ās, *n.* something usually of an explanatory kind, spoken before: the introduction to a book, etc.—*v. t.* to introduce with a preface.—*adjs.* **prefatō'rial, pref'atory,** serving as an introduction: introductory.

prefer, prē-fēr', *v. t.* to regard or hold in higher estimation: to choose or select before others, promote: to exalt: to offer or present as a request: to place in advance.—*ns.* **preferabil'ity; pref'erableness.**—*a.* **pref'erable,** worthy to be preferred: more desirable or excellent: of better quality.—*adv.* **pref'erably,** by choice.—*n.* **pref'erence,** act of preferring: state of being preferred: that which is preferred: choice.—*a.* **preferential** (pref-ēr-en'shal), having a preference.—*adv.* **preferen'tially.**—*n.* **prefer'ment,** act of preferring: state of being preferred or advanced: promotion.

prefix, prē-fiks', *v. t.* to put before, or at the beginning: to fix beforehand.—*n.* **prē'fix,** a letter, syllable, or word put before another word to affect its meaning.

pregnant, preg'nant, *a.* being with child or young: fruitful: abounding with results: full of meaning: full of promise.

prehensile, prē-hen'sil, *a.* seizing: adapted for seizing or holding.

prejudge, prē-juj', *v. t.* to judge or decide upon before hearing the whole case: to condemn unheard.—*n.* **prejudg'ment.**—*v. t.* **prejudicāte** (-jöd'-), to prejudge.—*v. i.* to decide without examination.—*n.* **prejudicā'tion** (-jöd-).—*a.* **prejudicātive** (-jöd'-), forming a judgment or opinion beforehand.

prejudice, prej'ū-dis, *n.* a judgment or opinion formed beforehand or without due examination: bias: injury or wrong of any kind: disadvantage: mischief.—*v. t.* to fill with prejudice: to cause a prejudice against: to prepossess.—*a.* **prejudi'cial,** causing prejudice or injury: disadvantageous: injurious.

prelate, prel'āt, *n.* a clergyman of a superior order, having jurisdiction over lower orders of the clergy.

preliminary, prē-lim'in-ar-i, *a.* introductory: preparatory: preceding or preparing for the main discourse or business.—*n.* that which precedes.

prelude, prē-lūd', or prel'ūd, *n.* the introductory movement of a musical work: a musical introduction: a preface: a forerunner.—*v. t.* **prelude',** to play before: to preface, as an introduction.

premature, prē-ma-tūr', *a.* mature before the proper time: happening before the proper time: too soon believed.

premeditate, prē-med'i-tāt, *v. t.* to meditate upon beforehand: to design previously.—*v. i.* to deliberate before.

premier, prē'mi-ēr, *a.* prime or first.

premise, prem'is, *n.* that which is premised or stated at the outset: (*logic*) one of the two propositions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn: the thing set forth in the beginning of a deed, etc.—*n. pl.* **prem'ises,** a building and its adjuncts.

premise, prē-mīz', *v. t.* to send or state before the rest: to make an introduction: to lay down propositions for subsequent reasonings.

premium, prē'mi-um, *n.* a reward: a prize: a bounty: payment made for insurance: the difference in value above the original price or par of stock.

premonish, prē-mon'ish, *v. t.* to admonish or warn beforehand.—*n.* **prēmoni'tion,** a warning or sign (often a feeling) of what is going to happen.—*adjs.* **prēmon'itive, prēmon'itory,** giving warning or notice beforehand.

preoccupy, prē-ok'ū-pī, *v. t.* to occupy

or take possession of beforehand: to fill beforehand or with prejudices.—*ns.* **prēoc'cupancy,** the act or the right of occupying beforehand; **prēoccupā'tion.**—*a.* **prēoc'cupied,** already occupied: lost in thought, abstracted.

preparation, prep-a-rā'shun, *n.* the act of preparing: previous arrangement: the state of being prepared or ready: that which is prepared or made ready.—*a.* **prēpar'ative,** having the power of preparing or making ready: fitting for anything.—*n.* that which prepares the way: preparation.—*adv.* **prēpar'atively,** by way of preparation.—*a.* **prēpar'atory.**

prepare, prē-pār', *v. t.* to make ready beforehand: to make ready for use: to adapt: to form: to set or appoint: to provide: to equip.—*v. i.* to get oneself ready: to put everything in proper order: to lead up to.—*a.* **prepared',** made ready, fit, or suitable: ready.—*adv.* **prepā'redly.**

preponderate, prē-pon'dēr-āt, *v. t.* to outweigh: to incline to one side: to exceed in power or influence.

preposition, prep-ō-zish'un, *n.* a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word of the sentence.—*a.* **preposi'tional.**

prepossess, prē-poz-zes', *v. t.* to possess beforehand: to fill beforehand, as the mind with some opinion: to bias or prejudice.

preposterous, prē-pos'tēr-us, *a.* contrary to nature or reason: wrong.

prerequisite, prē-rek'wi-zit, *n.* something previously necessary.—*a.* required as a condition of something else.

prerogative, prē-rog'a-tiv, *n.* a privilege shared by no other: a right arising out of one's rank, position, or nature.—*a.* arising out of or held by prerogative.

presage, prēs'āj, *n.* something that gives warning of a future event: a foreboding: a presentiment.

prescience, prē'shi-ens, *n.* knowledge of events beforehand: foresight.

prescribe, prē-skrīb', *v. t.* to lay down as a rule or direction: to give as an order: to appoint: (*med.*) to order for a patient, as a remedy.—*v. i.* to lay down rules.—*ns.* **prēscrib'er; prē'script,** something prescribed: direction: model prescribed; **prēscrip'tion,** act of prescribing or directing: (*med.*) a written direction for the preparation of a medicine: a recipe: (*law*) custom continued until it becomes a right or has the force of law.—*a.* **prēscrip'tive.**

presence, prez'ens, *n.* state of being present—opp. to *absence:* situation near or within sight, etc.: approach face to face: nearness to the person of a superior: mien: personal appearance: an apparition: calmness, readiness, as of mind.—*a.* **pres'ent,** being in a certain place: now under view or consideration: being at this time: not past or future: ready at hand: attentive: (*gram.*) denoting time just now, or making a general statement.—*n.* present time or business: (*pl.*) any deed or writing.

present, prē-zent', *v. t.* to set before, to introduce into the presence of: to introduce: to exhibit to view: to offer as a gift: to make a gift of: to appoint to a benefice: to lay before for consideration: to point, as a gun before firing.—*n.* **pres'ent,** that which is presented or given, a gift.—*a.* **prēsent'able,** fit to be presented.—*n.* **presentā'tion,** act of presenting: a setting forth, as of a truth: representation.—*adv.* **pres'ently,** after a little, by-and-by, shortly.—*n.* **present'ment,** act of presenting: the thing presented or represented: (*law*) accusation presented to a court by a grand jury.

presentiment, prē-sen'ti-ment, *n.* a sentiment or feeling beforehand: a foreboding of something unpleasant.

preserve, prē-zērv', *v. t.* to keep safe from harm or injury: to defend: to keep in a sound state: to season for preservation: to make lasting.—*n.* that which is preserved, as fruit, etc.: a place for the protection of animals, as game.—*n.* **prēservā'tion,** act of preserving or keeping safe: state of being preserved: safety.—*adjs.* **prēser'vative, prēser'vatory,** tending to preserve: having the quality of preserving.—*n.* that which preserves.

preside, prē-zīd', *v. i.* to direct or control, esp. at a meeting: to superintend.—*ns.* **pres'idency,** the office of a president, or his term of office: a division of British India, as the *presidency* of Bengal; **pres'ident,** one who presides over a meeting: a chairman: the chief officer of a college, institution, etc.: the chief executive officer of a republic.—*a.* **presiden'tial,** presiding over: pertaining to a president.

press, pres, *v. t.* to push on or against

with a heavy weight or with great force: to squeeze out, as juice: to clasp or embrace: to bear heavily on: to distress: to urge strongly: to lay stress upon: to hurry on with great speed: to shape or smooth by the application of weight.—*v. i.* to exert pressure: to push with force: to crowd: to go forward with violence: to urge with vehemence and importunity: to exert a strong influence.—*n.* **press'er.**—*a.* **press'ing,** urgent: importunate: forcible.—*adv.* **press'ingly.**

press, pres, *n.* an instrument for squeezing bodies: a printing-machine: the art or business of printing and publishing: act of urging forward: urgency: strong demand: a crowd: a closet for clothes, etc.

press, pres, *v. t.* to carry (men) off by violence to become soldiers or sailors.

pressure, presh'ūr, *n.* act of pressing or squeezing: the state of being pressed: constraining force or influence.

prestige, pres'tij, or pres-tēzh', *n.* influence arising from past conduct or from reputation.

presto, pres'to, *adv.* quickly: at once.

presume, prē-zūm', *v. t.* to take as true without examination or proof: to take for granted.—*v. i.* to venture beyond what one has ground for: to act forwardly or without proper right.—*a.* **presūm'able,** that may be presumed or supposed to be true.—*adv.* **presūm'ably.**—*a.* **presūm'ing,** venturing without permission: unreasonably bold.—*adv.* **presūm'ingly.**—*n.* **presump'tion,** act of presuming: supposition: strong probability: that which is taken for granted: confidence grounded on something not proved: conduct going beyond proper bounds.—*a.* **presump'tive,** presuming: grounded on probable evidence.

presumptuous, prē-zump'tū-us, *a.* full of presumption: going beyond the bounds of right or duty: bold and confident: founded on presumption: wilful.

presuppose, prē-sup-pōz', *v. t.* to suppose before actual knowledge: to assume or take for granted.—*n.* **presupposi'tion.**

pretend, prē-tend', *v. t.* to lay claim to: to attempt, undertake: to offer as true something that is not so: to affect to feel.—*v. i.* to put in a claim: to make-believe.—*ns.* **pretense', pretence',** something pretended: false show or reason; **preten'sion,** act of pretending: something pretended: false or fictitious appearance.—*a.* **preten'tious,** marked by or containing pretense: presumptuous.

preternatural, prē-tēr-nat'ū-ral, *a.* beyond what is natural: out of the regular course of things: extraordinary.

pretext, prē tekst, or prē-tekst', *n.* an assumed motive or reason put forward to conceal the real one: a pretense.

pretty, pret'i, *a.* tasteful: pleasing to the eye: having attractive but not striking beauty: neat: small: moderately large, considerable: (in contempt) fine.—*adv.* in some degree: moderately.—*adv.* **prett'ily,** in a pretty manner.

prevail, prē-vāl', *v. i.* to be very powerful: to gain the victory: to have greater influence or effect: to overcome: to be in force: to succeed.—*a.* **prevail'ing,** having great power: controlling: bringing about results: very general or common.—*adv.* **prevail'ingly.**—*ns.* **prev'alence, prev'alency,** the state of being prevalent or widespread: superior strength or influence: preponderance: efficacy.—*a.* **prev'alent,** prevailing: having great power: victorious.

prevaricate, prē-var'i-kāt, *v. i.* to shift about from side to side, to evade the truth: to quibble.

prevent, prē-vent', *v. t.* to hinder: to check: to render impossible.—*n.* **preventabil'ity,** the quality of being preventable.—*a.* **preven'table,** that may be prevented or hindered.—*ns.* **preven'ter,** one who or that which prevents or hinders: (*naut.*) an additional rope or spar for strengthening the ordinary one; **preven'tion,** act of preventing: anticipation or forethought: obstruction.—*adjs.* **preven'tive, preven'tative,** tending to prevent.—*n.* that which prevents.

previous, prē'vi-us, *a.* going before in time: former.—*adv.* **prē'viously.**—*n.* **prē'viousness,** antecedence: priority in time.

prey, prā, *n.* that which is taken by robbery or force: booty: plunder: that which is or may be seized to be devoured: a victim.—*v. i.* to take plunder: to seize and devour: to waste or impair gradually: to weigh heavily *on* or *upon,* as the mind.

price, prīs, *n.* that at which anything is prized, valued, or bought: excellence: recompense.—*v. t.* to set value on: (*coll.*) to ask the price of.—*adjs.* **priced,** set at a value; **price'less,** beyond price.

prick, prik, *n.* a sharp point: the act or feeling of pricking: a puncture: a sting: remorse.—*v. t.* to pierce with a sharp instrument: to erect any pointed thing: to fix by the point: to put on by puncturing: to mark or make by pricking: to incite: to pain.—*v. i.* to have a sensation of puncture: to stand erect.

pride, prīd, *n.* state or feeling of being proud: haughtiness: a proper sense of what is becoming to oneself: elevation, loftiness: beauty displayed, ostentation: high spirit, mettle.

priest, prēst, *n.* one who offers sacrifices or officiates in sacred offices: a minister above a deacon and below a bishop: a clergyman:—*fem.* **priest'ess.**

prig, prig, *n.* a pert fellow who gives himself airs of superior wisdom.

prim, prim, *a.* exact and precise in manner: affectedly nice.—*v. t.* to deck with great nicety.

primary, prī'mar-i, *a.* first: original: chief: primitive: elementary, preparatory.—*n.* that which is highest in rank or importance: a planet in relation to its satellite or satellites: a caucus for the selection of delegates to a convention or for the selection of political candidates.

primate, prī'māt, *n.* the first or highest dignitary in a church.

prime, prīm, *a.* first in order of time, rank, or importance: chief: excellent: original: early: in early manhood.—*n.* the beginning: the dawn: the spring: the best part: the height of perfection: full health and strength.—*a.* **prī'mal,** first.

prime, prīm, *v. t.* to put powder on the nipple of (a firearm): to lay the first coating of color on: to instruct or prepare beforehand.

primer, prim'ẽr, *n.* a first book: a first reading-book: an elementary introduction to any subject: a kind of type.

primitive, prim'i-tiv, *a.* belonging to the beginning, or to the first times.

primogeniture, prī-mō-jen'i-tūr, *n.* state of being born first of the same parents: (*Eng. law*) the right of the eldest son to inherit his father's estates.

primordial, prī-mor'di-al, *a.* first in order: original: existing from the beginning.—*n.* first principle or element.

primp, primp, *v. t.* to dress in an affected or formal manner.

primrose, prim'rōz, *n.* an early spring flower: a plant of the genus *Primula.* —*a.* resembling a primrose in color.

prince, prins, *n.* one of the highest rank: a sovereign: son of a king or emperor: a title of nobility.

principal, prin'si-pal, *a.* taking the first place: highest in rank, character, or importance: chief.—*n.* a principal person or thing: a head, as of a school or college: one who takes a leading part: money on which interest is paid.

principle, prin'si-pl, *n.* a fundamental truth: a law or doctrine from which others are derived: an original faculty of the mind: a settled rule of action.

print, print, *v. t.* to press or impress: to mark by pressure: to impress letters on paper, etc.: to publish: (*phot.*) to produce a positive picture from a negative.—*v. i.* to practise the art of printing: to publish a book.

prior, prī'or, *a.* former: previous: coming before in time.—*n.* the head of a priory:—*fem.* **prī'oress.**—*ns.* **prī'orāte, prī'orship,** the office of a prior; **prior'ity,** state of being prior or first.

prism, prizm, *n.* (*geom.*) a solid whose ends are similar, equal, and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms: (*opt.*) a solid glass triangular-shaped body, used for refracting rays of light.—*adjs.* **prismat'ic, -al,** resembling or pertaining to a prism.

prison, priz'n, *n.* a building for the confinement of criminals, etc.: a jail: any place of confinement.—*v. t.* to shut in prison, restrain.—*n.* **pris'oner,** one arrested or confined in prison: a captive.

pristine, pris'tin, *a.* as at first: former.

privacy, prī'va-si, *n.* state of being private or retired: a place of seclusion.

private, prī'vāt, *a.* apart from the state: not invested with public office: peculiar to oneself: belonging to an individual person or company: not public.

privation, prī-vā'shun, *n.* state of being deprived of something, esp. of what is necessary for comfort: destitution.—*a.* **priv'ative,** causing privation.

privilege, priv'i-lej, *n.* an advantage to an individual: a right enjoyed only by a few: prerogative: a sacred and vital civil right.—*v. t.* to grant a privilege to: to exempt: to authorize, license. —*a.* **priv'ileged.**

privy, priv'i, *a.* private: pertaining to one person: for private uses: secret: admitted to the knowledge of something

secret.—*n.* (*law*) a person having an interest in an action: a necessary place. —*adv.* **priv'ily,** privately: secretly.—*n.* **priv'ity,** secrecy: something kept private.

prize, prīz, *n.* that which is taken or gained by competition: anything taken from an enemy in war: a captured vessel: that which is won in a lottery: anything offered for competition: a gain: a reward.—*a.* worthy of a prize.

prize, prīz, *v. t.* to set a price on: to value: to value highly.

pro, prō, Latin prep. meaning before, used in English in many phrases.—**pro and con,** abbrev. of *pro et contra,* for and against.

probable, prob'a-bl, *a.* that can be proved: having more evidence for than against: giving ground for belief: likely. —*n.* probable opinion.—*n.* **probabil'ity,** quality of being probable: appearance of truth: that which is probable: chance. —*pl.* **probabil'ities.**—*adv.* **prob'ably.**

probate, prō'bāt, *n.* legal proof of a will: the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved.

probation, prō-bā'shun, *n.* act of proving: any proceeding to elicit truth, etc.: trial: time of trial: moral trial: novitiate.—*adjs.* **probā'tional, probā'tionary.**—*n.* **probā'tioner,** one who is on probation or trial.—*adjs.* **prō'bative, prō'batory,** serving for proof or trial.

probe, prōb, *n.* a proof or trial: a long, thin instrument for examining a wound, etc.: that which tries or probes.

probity, prōb'i-ti, *n.* uprightness: honesty: virtue that has been tested.

problem, prob'lem, *n.* a matter difficult of settlement or solution: (*math.*) a proposition in which something is required to be done.—*adjs.* **problemat'ic, -al,** of the nature of a problem: doubtful.

proboscis, prō-bos'is, *n.* the trunk of some animals, as the elephant, for conveying food to the mouth: anything like a trunk:—*pl.* **probos'cides.**

proceed, prō-sēd', *v. i.* to go forward: to advance: to act according to a method: to go from point to point: to issue: to be produced: to prosecute.—*ns.* **procē'dure,** the act of proceeding: process: conduct; **proceed'ing,** a going forward: step: operation: transaction: (*pl.*) a record of transactions.—*n. pl.* **pro'ceeds,** the money arising from anything: rent: produce.

process, pros'es, or prō'-, *n.* a gradual progress: manner of acting or happening: the whole proceedings in an action or prosecution: series of measures.

procession, prō-sesh'un, *n.* the act of proceeding: a train of persons in a formal march, a parade.—*a.* **proces'sional,** pertaining to a procession.

proclaim, prō-klām', *v. t.* to cry aloud: to publish abroad: to announce officially.—*ns.* **proclaim'; proclaim'er; proclamā'tion,** the act of proclaiming.

proclivity, prō-kliv'i-ti, *n.* tendency: inclination: aptitude.—*a.* **procli'vous.**

procrastinate, prō-kras'ti-nāt, *v. t.* to put off till some future time: to postpone.—*v. i.* to delay.—*ns.* **procrastinā'tion, procras'tinātor.**

procreate, prō'krē-āt, *v. t.* to bring into being: to generate: to propagate.

procure, prō-kūr', *v. t.* to obtain for oneself or for another: to bring about: to attract.—*v. i.* to pander.—*a.* **procur'able,** that may be procured.—*ns.* **procurā'tion,** the act of managing another's affairs; **proc'urātor,** one who takes care of a thing for another: a lawyer.—*a.* **proc'urātory.**—*ns.* **procure'ment,** the act of procuring: a bringing about: management: agency; **procur'er,** one who procures: a pander.

prodigal, prod'i-gal, *a.* spending without necessity: wasteful: lavish: profuse.—*n.* one who disposes of property, etc., without necessity: a waster.

prodigy, prod'i-ji, *n.* any person or thing that causes great wonder: a wonder: a monster.—*a.* **prodig'ious,** astonishing: more than usually large in size or degree: monstrous.

produce, prō-dūs', *v. t.* to bring forward: to make longer: to bring forth: to bear: to exhibit: to yield: to bring about: to cause: (*geom.*) to extend.—*v. i.* to yield: to create value.—*ns.* **prod'uce,** that which is produced: product: proceeds: crops: yield; **produc'er, producibil'ity.**—*a.* **produc'ible.** —*n.* **produc'ibleness.**—*a.* **produc'tile.**

product, prod'ukt, *n.* that which grows or is produced: work: composition: effect: (*arith.*) the result of numbers multiplied together.—*n.* **produc'tion,** act of producing: that which is produced: fruit: product: (*pol. econ.*) creation of values.—*a.* **produc'tive,** having the power to produce: generative:

fertile: efficient.—adv. **produc'tively.**

proem, prō'em, *n.* an introduction.

profane, prō-fān', *a.* not sacred: common: secular: speaking or acting in contempt of sacred things: uninitiated: impious: impure.—*v. t.* to violate (anything holy): to abuse (anything sacred): to put to a wrong use: to pollute: to debase.—*n.* **profanā'tion.**—*a.* **profan'atory.**—*adv.* **profane'ly.**—*ns.* **profane'ness; profān'er; profan'ity,** irreverence: that which is profane: profane language.

profess, prō-fes', *v. t.* to own freely: to make open declaration of: to declare in strong terms: to announce publicly one's skill in: to affirm one's belief in.—*v. i.* to enter publicly into a religious state.—*a.* **professed',** openly declared: avowed: acknowledged.—*adv.* **profess'edly.**—*n.* **profes'sion,** the act of professing: open declaration: pretense: an employment not mechanical and requiring some degree of learning: calling or known employment: the collective body of persons engaged in any profession.—*a.* **profes'sional,** pertaining to a profession: engaged in a profession: undertaken as a means of subsistence, as opposed to *amateur*.—*n.* one who makes his living by an art.—*n.* **profes'sionalism.**—*adv.* **profes'sionally.**

proffer, prof'ẽr, *v. t.* to bring forward: to propose: to offer for acceptance.—*n.* an offer made: a proposal.

proficience, prō-fish'ens, *n.* state of being proficient: improvement in anything: advancement—also **profi'ciency.**—*a.* **profi'cient,** competent: well skilled: thoroughly qualified.—*n.* one who has made considerable advancement in anything: an adept: an expert.

profile, prō'fēl, or prō'fīl, *n.* an outline: a head or portrait in a side view: the side-face: a vertical section.

profit, prof'it, *n.* gain: the difference between the selling price and the cost: advantage: benefit: improvement.—*v. t.* to benefit or to be of advantage to: to improve.—*v. i.* to be of or gain advantage: to receive profit: to improve: to bring good.—*a.* **prof'itable,** yielding or bringing profit or gain: lucrative: productive: beneficial.—*n.* **prof'itableness.**

profligate, prof'li-gāt, *a.* abandoned to vice: without virtue or decency: dissolute: prodigal.—*n.* one leading a profligate life: an abandoned person.

profound, prō-fownd', *a.* far below the surface: low: very deep: intense: abstruse: mysterious: occult: intellectually deep: penetrating deeply into knowledge.—*n.* the sea or ocean: an abyss.—*adv.* **profound'ly,** deeply: with deep knowledge or insight.

profuse, prō-fūs', *a.* liberal to excess: lavish: extravagant.—*adv.* **profūse'ly.**—*ns.* **profūse'ness, profū'sion,** state of being profuse: extravagance: prodigality.

progenerate, prō-jen'e-rāt, *v. t.* (*obs.*) to beget.—*ns.* **progen'itor,** a forefather: an ancestor: a parent: the founder of a family; **prōgen'iture,** a begetting; **prog'eny,** that which is brought forth.

prognosis, prog-nō'sis, *n.* foreknowledge: (*med.*) the act or art of foretelling the course of a disease from the symptoms: the opinion thus formed.—*n.* **prognos'tic,** a foretelling: an indication: a presage.—*a.* foreknowing: foreshowing: indicating what is to happen by signs or symptoms.—*v. t.* **prognos'ticāte,** to foreshow: to foretell.—*ns.* **prognosticā'tion; prognos'ticātor,** a predictor of future events.

program, programme, prō'gram, *n.* an outline of subjects and the order in which they are to be taken up at a meeting, exhibition, concert, etc.

progress, prog'res, *n.* a going forward or onward: advance: improvement of any kind: proficiency: course: passage from place to place: procession: a journey of state: a circuit.—*v. i.* **prōgress',** to go forward: to make progress: to grow better: to proceed: to advance: to improve.—*n.* **prōgres'sion,** motion onward: progress: increase or decrease of numbers or magnitudes according to a fixed law.—*a.* **prōgres'sional.**—*ns.* **prōgres'sionist, prog'ressist,** one who believes in progress.—*a.* **prōgress'ive,** progressing or moving forward: advancing gradually: improving.—*n.* one in favor of reform.—*adv.* **prōgress'ively.**

prohibit, prō-hib'it, *v. t.* to hinder: to check or repress: to prevent: to forbid: to interdict by authority.—*ns.* **prohib'iter; prohibi'tion,** the act of prohibiting, forbidding, or interdicting: an interdict: the forbidding by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks; **prohibi'tionism; prohibi'tionist,** one who favors prohibitory duties in commerce: one who advocates the pro-

hibition of the liquor traffic.—*a.* **prohib'itory,** that prohibits or forbids.

project, proj'ekt, *n.* a plan: a scheme:

project, prō-jekt', *v. t.* to throw out or forward: to contrive or devise: to exhibit (as in a mirror): to delineate: to exhibit in relief.—*v. i.* to shoot forward: to jut out: to be prominent.—*a.* **projec'tile,** projecting or throwing forward: impelling or impelled forward: that can be thrust forward.—*n.* a body projected by force, esp. through the air: a cannon or rifle ball.—*a.* **projec'ting.**—*n.* **projec'tion,** the act of projecting: that which juts out: a plan or design.

prolific, prō-lif'ik, *a.* bringing forth offspring: producing young or fruit: productive: bringing about results.

prolix, prō'liks, *a.* tedious: long and wordy.—*ns.* **prolix'ity, prolix'ness.**

prolog. Variant spelling of **prologue.**

prologue, prō'log, *n.* a preface: the introductory verses before a play.

prolong, prō-long', *v. t.* to lengthen out: to continue.—*v. i.* to lengthen out.—*n.* **prolongā'tion,** act of prolonging.

promenade, prom-e-nād', or -nād', *n.* a walk for pleasure, show, or exercise.

prominent, prom'i-nent, *a.* standing out beyond the line or surface of something: projecting: most easily seen: conspicuous: principal: eminent: distinguished.—*ns.* **prom'inence, prom'inency.**—*adv.* **prom'inently.**

promiscuous, prō-mis'kū-us, *a.* mixed: confused: collected together without order: indiscriminate: not restricted to one individual.—*n.* **promiscū'ity.**—*adv.* **promis'cuously.**—*n.* **promis'cuousness.**

promise, prom'is, *n.* an engagement made by a person either verbally or in writing to do or keep from doing something: expectation or that which causes expectation: a ground for hope of future excellence.—*v. t.* to make an engagement to do or not to do something: to afford reason to expect: to assure: to engage to bestow.—*v. i.* to assure one by a promise: to afford hopes or expectations.—*ns.* **prom'iser, prom'isor.**—*a.* **prom'ising,** affording ground for hope or expectation: likely to turn out well.—*advs.* **prom'isingly, prom'issorily.**—*a.* **prom'issory,** containing a promise of some engagement to be fulfilled.

promontory, prom'on-tor-i, *n.* a headland or high cape jutting out into the sea: (*anat.*) a projecting eminence or process.

promote, prō-mōt', *v. t.* to move forward: to help on the growth or improvement of anything: to advance: to further: to encourage: to raise to a higher position: to elevate.

prompt, promt, *a.* prepared: ready and willing: acting with alacrity: cheerful: unhesitating.—*v. t.* to incite: to move to action: to assist (a speaker) when at a loss for words: to suggest to the mind.

promulgate, prō-mul'gāt, *v. t.* to publish: to proclaim: to make widely known.—*ns.* **promulgā'tion,** act of promulgating: publication: open declaration: (*law*) the first official publication of a new law.

prone, prōn, *a.* with the face downward: bending forward: headlong: disposed: inclined or sloping.

prong, prong, *n.* the spike of a fork or similar instrument: one of several points or projections, as on an antler.

pronoun, prō'nown, *n.* a word used instead of a noun.—*a.* **pronom'inal.**

pronounce, prō-nowns', *v. t.* to make known by speaking: to utter with the proper sound and accent: to speak distinctly: to utter formally: to declare.—*v. i.* to utter confidently: to utter words.—*adjs.* **pronounce'able,** capable of being pronounced; **pronounced',** marked with emphasis: marked.—*adv.* **pronoun'cedly.**—*ns.* **pronounce'ment,** act of pronouncing: an announcement or proclamation; **pronoun'cer.**—*a.* **pronoun'cing,** giving pronunciation.—*n.* **pronunciā'tion,** act or mode of pronouncing: art of speaking distinctly.

proof, pröf, *n.* that which proves or establishes the truth of anything: test: any process to discover or establish a truth: that which convinces: demonstration: evidence which convinces the mind: state of having been proved.

prop, prop, *n.* anything on which a weight rests for support: a support: a stay.—*v. t.* to keep from falling by means of something placed under or against.

propagate, prop'a-gāt, *v. t.* to increase by generation or other natural process: to multiply, as plants by layers: to extend: to produce: to impel forward in space, as sound, light, energy, etc.: to spread from one to another: to pro-

mote: to extend the knowledge of.—*v. i.* to be produced or multiplied.

propel, prō-pel′, *v. t.* to drive forward: to urge onward by force.—*ns.* **propel′ler,** one who or that which propels: any kind of mechanism for moving a ship through the water.

propense, prō-pens′, *a.* inclined: disposed.—*adv.* **propense′ly.**—*n.* **propens′ity,** inclination of mind: tendency to good or evil: disposition.

proper, prop′ėr, *a.* one's own: fitted for a person's nature or qualities: peculiar: belonging to only one of a species (as a name): natural: suitable: correct: just: right: becoming.—*adv.* **prop′erly,** in a proper manner.

property, prop′ėr-ti, *n.* that which is proper to any person or thing: a quality which is always present: any quality: that which is one's own: an estate.

prophecy, prof′e-si, *n.* a prediction.

prophesy, prof′e-sī, *v. t.* to foretell: to predict.—*v. i.* (*B.*) to exhort.

prophet, prof′et, *n.* one who announces things to come: one who predicts or foretells events: (*B.*) one inspired by God to warn and teach:—*fem.* **proph′etess.**—*adjs.* **prophet′ic, -al.**

propinquity, prō-ping′kwi-ti, *n.* nearness in time, place, or blood: proximity.

propitiate, prō-pish′i-āt, *v. t.* to make propitious: to render favorable.—*ns.* **ropitiā′tion,** act of propitiating: (*theol.*) that which propitiates: atonement; **propi′tiātor.**—*adv.* **propi′tiatorily.**—*adjs.* **propi′tiātory,** having power to propitiate: expiatory; **propi′tious,** favorable.

proportion, prō-pōr′shun, *n.* the relation of one thing to another in regard to magnitude: fitness of parts to each other: symmetrical arrangement: (*math.*) the identity or equality of ratios: the 'rule of three': equal or just share.—*v. t.* to adjust: to form symmetrically: to correspond to: to divide into proper shares.

propose, prō-pōz′, *v. t.* to put forward or offer for consideration, etc.: to purpose or intend.—*v. i.* to form an intention or design: to offer, especially marriage.

proposition, prop-ō-zish′un, *n.* a placing before: offer of terms: that which is proposed: the act of stating anything: that which is stated: (*gram.* and *logic*) a complete sentence, or one which affirms or denies something.

propound, prō-pownd′, *v. t.* to offer for consideration: to exhibit.

proprietor, prō-prī′e-tor, *n.* one who has anything as his property: an owner:—*fem.* **proprī′etress.**—*a.* **proprī′etary,** belonging to a proprietor.—*n.* a proprietor, owner: a body of proprietors.

propriety, prō-prī′e-ti, *n.* state of being proper or right: agreement with established principles or customs.

propulsion, prō-pul′shun, *n.* act of propelling: a driving forward.

pro rata, prō rā′ta, according to one's share: in proportion.—*v. t.* **prorāte′.**

prosaic, -al, prō-zā′ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to prose: like prose: commonplace in style, manner, or thought: dull.

proscenium, prō-sē′ni-um, *n.* the front part of the stage: the curtain and its framework.

proscribe, prō-skrīb′, *v. t.* to put beyond the protection of law: to banish: to prohibit: to denounce, as doctrine.

prose, prōz, *n.* the direct, straightforward arrangement of words, free from poetical measure: ordinary spoken and written language: all writings not in verse.—*a.* pertaining to prose: not poetical: plain: dull.—*v. i.* to write prose: to speak or write tediously.—*adv.* **prō′sily,** tediously.—*ns.* **prō′siness,** the state or quality of being prosy; **prō′sing,** speaking or writing in a dull or prosy way.—*a.* **prō′sy,** dull, tedious.

prosecute, pros′ē-kūt, *v. t.* to follow onwards or pursue, in order to reach or accomplish: to continue: to pursue by law: to bring before a court.—*v. i.* to carry on a legal prosecution.

proselyte, pros′e-līt, *n.* a convert.

prosody, pros′ō-di, *n.* that part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of verse or versification.—*adjs.* **prosō′dial, prosod′ic, -al.**

prospect, pros′pekt, *n.* a looking forward: a view: object of view: a scene: expectation: a long, straight, wide street: outlook, exposure.—*v. i.* **prospect′,** to make a search, esp. for chances of mining for precious metals.—*ns.* **prospec′tor; prospec′ting,** searching a district for gold or silver mines with a view to further operations.—*a.* **prospec′tive,** looking forward: expected: relating to the future: distant.—*n.* outlook: prospect.—*adv.* **prospec′tively.**—*ns.* **prospec′-**

tiveness; **prospec'tus**, the outline of any plan submitted for public approval.

prosper, pros'pēr, *v. t.* to make fortunate or happy.—*v. i.* to be successful: to succeed: to turn out well.—*n.* **prosper'ity**, the state of being prosperous: success: good fortune.—*a.* **pros'perous**, according to hope: in accordance with one's wishes: making good progress.

prostitute, pros'ti-tūt, *v. t.* to expose for sale for bad ends: to sell to lewdness: to devote to any improper purpose.

prostrate, pros'trāt, *a.* lying at length: lying at mercy: bent in adoration.—*v. t.* to lay flat: to overthrow: to bow in humble reverence.—*n.* **prostrā'tion**, act of throwing down or laying flat: act of falling down in adoration: dejection.

protect, prō-tekt', *v. t.* to cover in front: to cover over: to shield from danger: to defend: to shelter.—*adv.* **protec'tingly.**—*ns.* **protec'tion**, act of protecting: state of being protected: preservation: defense: that which protects: guard: refuge: security: a fostering of home produce and manufactures by laying taxes on the importation of foreign goods; **protec'tionist**, one who favors the protection of trade by a tariff.—*a.* **protec'tive**, affording protection: defensive: sheltering.—*adv.* **protec'tively.**—*ns.* **protec'tor**, one who protects from injury or oppression: a guardian: a regent:—*fem.* **protec'tress**, **protec'trix.**—*adjs.* **protec'toral**, **protectō'rial**, pertaining to a protector or a regent.—*ns.* **protec'torāte**, government by a protector.

protein, prō'tē-in, *n.* the first element in any compound.—*n.* **prō'tēid**, one of several bodies which go to make up the soft tissues of animals and vegetables.

protest, prō-test', *v. i.* to bear witness before others: to declare openly: to give a solemn declaration of opinion (*against*).—*v. t.* to make a solemn declaration of: to declare against, as a note or draft because of non-payment.—*n.* **prō'test**, a solemn or formal declaration expressing dissent: the noting by a notary-public of an unpaid draft or note.—*a.* **prot'estant**, protesting: (**P-**) pertaining to the faith of those who protest against the doctrines of the Church of Rome.

protocol, prō'tō-kol, *n.* the rough draft of an instrument or transaction, as of a treaty: the original copy.

protophyte, prō'tō-fīt, *n.* one of the first or lowest order of plants.

prototype, prō'tō-tīp, *n.* the first or original type or model from which anything is copied: an exemplar: a pattern.

protract, prō-trakt', *v. t.* to draw out or lengthen in time: to prolong: to put off in time: to draw to a scale.—*p. a.* **protrac'ted**, drawn out in time: tedious: prolonged: postponed.—*adv.* **protrac'tedly.**—*n.* **protrac'ter.**—*a.* **protrac'tile**, susceptible of being thrust out.—*n.* **protrac'tion.**—*a.* **protrac'tive**, prolonging.

protrude, prō-tröd', *v. t.* to thrust or push forward: to drive along: to put out.—*v. i.* to be thrust forward or beyond the usual limit.—*n.* **protru'sion.**—*a.* **protru'sive**, thrusting or impelling forward: protruding.

protuberance, prō-tūb'ēr-ans, *n.* a prominence: a tumor.—*a.* **protū'berant**, swelling: prominent.

proud, prowd (*comp.* **proud'er**; *superl.* **proud'est**), *a.* having excessive self-esteem: arrogant: haughty: having a proper sense of what is becoming: daring: grand. ostentatious.

provable, pröv'a-bl, *a.* that may be proved.—*n.* **prov'ableness.**—*adv.* **prov'ably**, in a manner capable of proof.

prove, pröv, *v. t.* to try by experiment or by a test or standard: to make certain: to try by suffering: to establish or ascertain as truth by argument or other evidence: to demonstrate.

proven, prov'n, (*law*) same as **proved**, *pa. p.* of **prove.**

provender, prov'en-dēr, *n.* dry food for beasts: fodder.

proverb, prov'ērb, *n.* a short familiar sentence expressing a well-known truth or moral lesson: a byword.—*a.* **prover'bial**, like or pertaining to proverbs: widely spoken of.—*adv.* **prover'bially.**

provide, prō-vīd', *v. t.* to make ready beforehand: to prepare for future use: to supply.—*v. i.* to procure supplies or means of defense: to take measures.—*conj.* **provi'ded**, (often with *that*) on condition: upon these terms.

providence, prov'i-dens, *n.* timely preparation: (*theol.*) the care of God over His creatures: (**P-**) God: something occurring in which God's care is clearly shown: prudence in managing

one's affairs.—*adjs.* **prov'ident,** cautious: prudent: economical; **providen'tial,** effected by or proceeding from divine providence.—*advs.* **providen'tially; prov'identily.**—*n.* **prov'identness.**

province, prov'ins, *n.* a portion of an empire or a country marked off for purposes of government, as in Canada: a business or duty: a person's business or calling: a department of knowledge. —*a.* **provin'cial,** relating to a province: local: unpolished: narrow.

provision, prō-vizh'un, *n.* act of providing: that which is provided or prepared: measures taken beforehand: a clause in a law or a deed: a rule for guidance: preparation: previous agreement: a store of food: provender.—*v. t.* to supply with provisions or food.—*adjs.* **provi'sional, provi'sionary,** provided for the occasion: temporary: containing a provision.—*adv.* **provi'sionally.**

proviso, prō-vī'zō, *n.* a provision or condition in a deed or other writing: the clause containing it: any condition: —*pl.* **provisos** (prō-vī'zōz).—*adv.* **provī'sorily.**—*a.* **provī'sory,** containing a proviso or condition: conditional.

provoke, prō-vōk', *v. t.* to call forth: to summon: to excite or call into action: to excite with anger: to offend.—*n.* **provocā'tion,** act of provoking: that which provokes: any cause of danger.—*adjs.* **provoc'ative; provoc'atory,** tending to provoke or excite.—*n.* **provoc'ativeness.**—*adjs.* **provō'kable; provō'king,** irritating.—*adv.* **provō'kingly.**

provost, prov'ost, *n.* the chief or head of certain bodies.

prow, prow, *n.* the forepart of a ship: the bow or beak.

prowess, prow'es, *n.* bravery, esp. in war: valor: daring.

prowl, prowl, *v. i.* to keep poking about: to rove about in search of prey or plunder.

proximate, proks'i-māt, *a.* nearest or next: without any one between, as a cause and its effect.—*adv.* **prox'imately.** —*n.* **proxim'ity,** immediate nearness in time, place, relationship, etc.—*a.* **prox'imo,** (*in*) the next (month).

proxy, prok'si, *n.* the agency of one who acts for another: one who acts or votes for another, or the writing by which he is authorized to do so.

prude, pröd, *n.* a woman of affected modesty: one who pretends extreme propriety.—*n.* **pru'dery,** manners of a prude.—*a.* **pru'dish,** like a prude: affectedly modest or reserved.

prudent, prö'dent, *a.* cautious and wise in conduct: careful: discreet: dictated by forethought: frugal.—*n.* **pru'dence,** quality of being prudent: wisdom applied to practice: attention to self-interest: caution.—*a.* **pruden'tial,** using or practising prudence.—*advs.* **pruden'tially, pru'dently.**

prune, prön, *v. t.* to trim by lopping off superfluous parts: to divest of anything superfluous: to preen.

prune, prön, *n.* a plum, esp. a dried plum.—*a.* **prunif'erous,** bearing plums.

prurience, prö'ri-ens, *n.* state of being prurient: eager desire—also **pru'riency.**—*a.* **pru'rient,** itching or uneasy with desire: given to unclean thoughts.

Prussian, prush'an, *a.* of or pertaining to *Prussia.*—*n.* an inhabitant of Prussia.—*n.* **pruss'iate,** a salt of prussic acid: a cyanide.—*a.* **pruss'ic,** pertaining to or derived from **Prussian blue,** cyanide of potassium and iron.—**prussic acid,** a deadly poison.

pry, prī, *v. i.* to peer or peep into that which is closed: to inspect closely: to try to discover with curiosity:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* pried.—*n.* one who pries.—*ns.* **prī'er, pry'er.**—*p. a.* **pry'ing,** looking closely into: inquisitive: curious.

psalm, säm, *n.* a sacred song.—*ns.* **psalmist** (säm'ist, or sal'mist), a composer of psalms, applied to David and to the writers of the Scriptural psalms.

psalter, sawl'tēr, *n.* the book of Psalms, esp. when separately printed.

pseudo-, sū'dō, a prefix signifying false or spurious, as in *ns.* **pseudæsthē'sia,** imaginary feeling, as in an amputated limb; **pseudog'raphy,** bad spelling: false writing; **pseudol'ogy,** the science of lying; **pseu'do-mar'tyr,** a false martyr.—*a.* **pseudomor'phous,** deceptive in form.—*ns.* **pseu'donym,** a fictitious name assumed, as by an author.

pshaw, shaw, *interj.* expressing contempt. [Imit.]

psychic, -al, sī'kik, -al, *a.* pertaining to the soul or living principle in man: spiritual: pertaining to the mind, or to its faculties and functions.—*ns.* **psy'che,** the personified soul or spirit: the human soul or spirit or mind; **psy'chic, a**

spiritualistic medium; **psy'chics,** the science of psychology; **psychog'raphy,** the natural history of mind: supposed spirit-writing by the hand of a medium. —*adjs.* **psycholog'ic, -al,** pertaining to psychology: pertaining to the mind.—*adv.* **psycholog'ically.**—*ns.* **psychol'ogist,** one who studies psychology; **psychol'ogy,** the science which classifies and analyzes the phenomena or varying states of the human mind; **psychom'etry,** the science of the measurement of the duration, etc., of mental processes; **psy'chopath,** a morally irresponsible person; **psychop'athist,** an alienist; **psychop'athy,** derangement of mental functions; **psychō'sis,** mental condition: a change in the field of consciousness: any mental disorder.

pterygoid, ter'i-goid, *a.* like a wing. —*n.* (*anat.*) any wing-shaped part.

ptomaine, ptomain, tō'ma-in, *n.* a somewhat loosely used generic name for those bodies, usually poisonous, formed from animal tissues during putrefaction.

puberty, pū'bẽr-ti, *n.* the age of full development: early manhood or womanhood: the period when a plant begins to flower.

public, pub'lik, *a.* of or belonging to the people: pertaining to a community or a nation: general: common to or shared in by all: generally known.—*n.* the people: the general body of mankind: the people, indefinitely.—*ns.* **publicā'tion,** the act of publishing or making public: a proclamation: the act of printing and sending out for sale, as a book: that which is published; **pub'licist,** one who writes on or is skilled in public law, or on current political topics; **public'ity,** the state of being public or open.

publish, pub'lish, *v. t.* to make public: to divulge: to announce: to proclaim: to send forth to the public: to print and offer for sale: to put into circulation.—*a.* **pub'lishable.**—*ns.* **pub'lisher,** one who makes public: one who publishes books, newspapers, etc.

Puck, puk, *n.* a goblin or mischievous sprite.—*a.* **puck'ish,** mischievous: elfish.

pucker, puk'ẽr, *v. t.* to gather into folds: to wrinkle.—*n.* a fold or wrinkle.

pudding, pood'ing, *n.* a skin filled with seasoned minced meat, etc., a sausage: a soft kind of food, variously composed, as of flour, milk, eggs, etc.

puddle, pud'l, *n.* a small pool of muddy water: a mixture of clay and sand.—*v. t.* to make muddy: to stir up mud in: to convert into bar or wrought iron.—*n.* **pudd'ler.**—*a.* **pudd'ly,** dirty.

pudency, pū'dens-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) shamefacedness, modesty.—*n.* **pudic'ity,** modesty.

pudgy, puj'i, *a.* fat and short: fleshy.

puerile, pū'ẽr-īl, *a.* pertaining to children: childish: trifling: silly.

puff, puf, *v. i.* to blow in puffs or whiffs: to swell or fill with air: to breathe with vehemence: to blow at, in contempt: to bustle about.—*v. t.* to drive with a puff: to swell with a wind: to praise in exaggerated terms.—*n.* a sudden, forcible breath: a sudden blast of wind: a gust or whiff: anything light and porous, or swollen and light: a kind of light pastry: a part of a fabric gathered up so as to be left full in the middle: a light ball or pad for dusting powder on the skin, etc.: an exaggerated expression of praise.—*n.* **puff'ball,** a fungus, ball-shaped and turning to dust.—*a.* **puffed,** gathered up into rounded ridges, as a sleeve.—*ns.* **puff'er,** one who puffs; **puff'ery,** puffing or extravagant praise.—*adv.* **puff'ily.**

pug, pug, *n.* a small kind of dog—also called **pug'-dog,** with wrinkled face and upturned nose.—*n.* **pug'-nose,** a short thick nose with the tip turned up.

pugilism, pū'jil-izm, *n.* the art of boxing or fighting with the fists, esp. in the prize-ring.—*n.* **pū'gilist.**

pugnacious, pug-nā'shus, *a.* fond of fighting: combative: quarrelsome.—*adv.* **pugnā'ciously.**—*n.* **pugnac'ity.**

puissant, pū'is-ant, *a.* potent or powerful: strong: forcible.—*n.* **pū'issance,** power, strength, force.

puke, pūk, *v. i.* to spew, vomit: to sicken. [Perh. for *spuke.* Cf. *spew.*]

pulchritude, pul'kri-tūd, *n.* beauty.

pull, pool, *v. t.* to draw, or try to draw, with force: to draw or gather with the hand: to tear: to pluck: to extract: to move, propel by tugging, rowing, etc.: to transport by rowing: in horse-racing, to check a horse in order to prevent its winning: to produce on a printing-press worked by hand: to raid or seize.—*v. i.* to give a pull: to draw.—*n.* the act of pulling: a struggle or contest: exercise in rowing: (*slang*)

influence, a favorable chance, advantage: (*coll.*) a drink, draught: (*print.*) a single impression of a hand-press.

pulley, pool'i, *n.* a wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove on its rim in which a cord runs, used for raising weights:—*pl.* **pull'eys.** —*n.* **pull'ey-block,** a shell containing one or more sheaves, the whole forming a pulley. [Fr. *poulie;* prob. orig. from *pull.*]

Conical Pulleys.

pulmonary, pŭl'mō-nā-ri, *a.* pertaining to or affecting the lungs: done by the lungs: having lungs: pulmonic.—*adjs.* **pul'monāte,** having lungs, lung-sacs, or lung-like organs.

pulp, pulp, *n.* the soft fleshy part of bodies: marrow: the soft part of plants, esp. of fruits: any soft mass: the soft mass obtained from the breaking and grinding of rags, etc., before it is hardened into paper.

pulpit, pool'pit, *n.* a platform for speaking from: an elevated or inclosed place in a church.

pulpous, pulp'ŭs, *a.* consisting of or resembling pulp: soft.—*ns.* **pulp'iness, pulp'ousness.**—*a.* **pulp'y,** like pulp: soft.

pulsate, pul'sāt, *v. i.* to beat, as the heart or as a vein: to throb.—*n.* **pulsā'tion,** a beating or throbbing: a motion of the heart or pulse: any measured beat: a vibration.

pulse, puls, *n.* a beating or throbbing: a measured beat or throb: a vibration: the beating of the heart and the arteries: (*fig.*) feeling, sentiment.—*v. i.* to beat, as the heart: to throb.—*a.* **pulse'less,** having no pulsation: without life.

pulse, puls, *n.* grain or seed of beans, peas, etc.

pulverable, pul'vĕr-a-bl, *a.* that may be reduced to fine powder—also **pul'verīzable.**—*a.* **pulverā'ceous,** having a powdery surface.—*v. t.* **pul'verize,** to reduce to dust or fine powder.—*v. i.* to fall down into dust or powder: to roll or wallow in the dust.—*ns.* **pulverizā'tion, pul'verīzer.**—*a.* **pulver'ŭlent,** consisting of fine powder: powdery: dusty.

pumice, pum'is, or pū'mis, *n.* a hard, light, spongy substance, formed of lava.

pump, pump, *n.* a machine for raising water and other fluids to a higher level: a machine for drawing out or forcing in air.—*v. t.* to raise with a pump: to draw information from by artful questions.—*v. i.* to work a pump: to raise water by pumping.

pump, pump, *n.* a thin-soled shoe used in dancing.

pumpkin, pump'kin, (*coll.*) **pun'kin,** *n.* a plant of the gourd family and its fruit.

pun, pun, *v. i.* to play upon words similar in sound but different in meaning so as to produce a ludicrous idea. —*n.* a play upon words.

punch, punsh, *n.* a drink of wine or spirits compounded with water, sugar, lemon-juice, spice, etc.

punch, punsh, *v. t.* to prick or pierce with something sharp or blunt: to make a hole in with a steel tool.—*n.* a tool for stamping or perforating: a kind of awl.

Punches.

punch, punsh, *v. t.* to strike or hit: to beat with the fist.—*n.* a stroke or blow with the fist, etc.

puncheon, punsh'un, *n.* a steel tool with a die or a sharp point at one end for stamping or perforating metal plates.

puncheon, punsh'un, *n.* a cask: a liquid measure of from 72 to 120 gallons.

punctate, -d, pungk'tāt, -ed, *a.* pointed: (*bot.*) punctured: full of small holes.—*n.* **punctā'tion.**

punctilio, pungk-til'yō, *n.* a nice point in behavior or ceremony: nicety in forms: exact observance of forms.—*a.* **punctil'ious,** attending to little points or matters: very nice or exact in behavior or ceremony.

punctual, pungk'tū-al, *a.* of or pertaining to a point: observant of nice points: punctilious: exact in keeping time and appointments: done at the exact time.—*n.* **punctual'ity.**—*adv.* **punc'tually.**

punctuate, pungk'tū-āt, *v. t.* to mark with points: to divide (sentences) by the usual points or marks: to emphasize.—*n.* **punctuā'tion.**—**punctuation marks,** the comma, semicolon, colon, period, etc.

puncture, pungk'tūr, *n.* a pricking: a small hole made with a sharp point.

pungent, pun'jent, *a.* sharp: pricking or acrid to taste or smell: keenly touch-

ing the mind: painful: keen: sarcastic.

Punic, pū'nik, *a.* pertaining to or like the ancient Carthaginians: faithless, treacherous, deceitful.

puniness, pū'ni-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being puny or feeble: smallness: pettiness. [*Puny.*]

punish, pun'ish, *v. t.* to cause to pay a penalty: to cause loss or pain to a person for a fault or crime: (*coll.*) to handle or beat severely, maul: (*coll.*) to consume a large quantity of: to chasten.—*ns.* **punishabil'ity, pun'ishableness.**—*a.* **pun'ishable,** that may be punished—said both of persons and crimes.—*ns.* **pun'isher; pun'ishment,** act or process of punishing: loss or pain inflicted for a crime or fault: the consequences of a broken law.—*adjs.* **punitive** (pū'ni-tiv), pertaining to punishment: inflicting punishment; **pū'nitory,** punishing: tending to punishment.

punk, pungk, *n.* rotten wood or a fungus used as tinder: touchwood.

punt, punt, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat with square ends.—*v. t.* to propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bottom of a river: to kick the ball (*in football*) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands.

puny, pū'ni, *a.* (*comp.* **pū'nier;** *superl.* **pū'niest**) small: feeble: petty.

pup, pup, *v. t.* to bring forth puppies: to whelp.—*n.* a puppy.

pupil, pū'pil, *n.* a little boy or girl: one under the care of a teacher: a scholar.—*n.* **pū'pilage,** state of being a pupil: the time during which one is a pupil.—*a.* **pū'pilary.**

pupil, pū'pil, *n.* the round opening in the middle of the eye through which the light passes.

puppet, pup'et, *n.* a small doll or image moved by wires in a show: a marionette: one who acts just as another tells him.

puppy, pup'i, *n.* a young dog: a whelp: a conceited young man.

purblind, pĕr'blīnd, *a.* nearly blind.

purchase, pĕr'chās, *v. t.* to acquire by seeking: to obtain by paying: to obtain by labor, danger, etc.: to raise or move by mechanical means.—*n.* act of purchasing: that which is purchased or got for a price: value, advantage, worth: any mechanical power or advantage in raising or moving bodies.—*a.* **pur'chasable,** that may be purchased: (hence, of persons) venal, corrupt.—*n.* **pur'chaser.**

pure, pūr, *a.* (*comp.* **pur'er;** *superl.* **pur'est**) clean: unsoiled: unmixed: not adulterated: real: free from guilt or defilement: chaste: modest: mere: that and that only: complete: involving an exercise of mind alone, without admixture of the results of experience.—*n.* purity.—*adv.* quite.—*adv.* **pure'ly.**

purge, pĕrj, *v. t.* to make pure: to carry off whatever is impure or superfluous from: to clear from guilt or from accusation: to evacuate, as the bowels.—*v. i.* to cause or have frequent evacuations.—*n.* **act of purging**: a medicine that purges.—*n.* **purgā'tion,** a purging: a clearing away of impurities.—*a.* **pur'gative,** cleansing: having the power of evacuating the intestines.—*n.* a medicine that evacuates.—*adjs.* **purgatō'rial,** pertaining to purgatory; **pur'gatory,** purging or cleansing: expiatory.

purify, pū'ri-fī, *v. t.* to make pure: to cleanse from foreign or hurtful matter: to free from guilt or uncleanness: to free from improprieties or barbarisms, as language.—*v. i.* to become pure.—*n.* **purificā'tion,** act of purifying.

purism, pūr'izm, *n.* exclusion of mixture of any kind: pure or immaculate conduct or style: the doctrine of a purist: great nicety or care in the use of words.—*n.* **pūr'ist.**—*a.* **pūris'tic.**

puritan, pūr'i-tan, *n.* one aiming at greater strictness in religious life, esp. (P-) one of an English religious and political party having such aims in the time of Elizabeth and the Stuarts: one of the Pilgrim settlers of New England.—*a.* pertaining to the Puritans.—*adjs.* **pūritan'ic, -al,** like a Puritan: rigid: exact.—*adv.* **pūritan'ically.**—*n.* **pūr'itanism,** a puritan manner of life.

purity, pūr'i-ti, *n.* condition of being pure: freedom from mixture of any kind: freedom from sin or defilement: chastity: sincerity: freedom from foreign or improper idioms or words.

purl, pĕrl, *v. i.* to flow with a murmuring sound, as a stream.

purloin, pĕr-loin', *v. t.* to carry off to a distance: to take for one's own use: to steal: to plagiarize.—*v. i.* to practise theft.—*n.* **purloin'er.**

purple, pĕr'pl, *n.* a very dark-red color formed by the mixture of blue

and red: a purple dress or robe, originally worn only by royalty: the dignity of a king or emperor: a cardinalate.—*a.* red tinged with blue.

purport, pĕr'pōrt, *n.* design: meaning: signification.—*v. i.* (also **purport'**) to give out as its meaning: to convey to the mind: to seem to mean.

purpose, pĕr'pos, *n.* idea or aim kept before the mind as the end of effort: aim, intention: effect.

purpose, pĕr'pos, *v. t.* to intend (often followed by an infinitive or participial clause as its object).—*v. i.* to have an intention.—*adv.* **pur'posely,** with purpose: intentionally.

purr, pur, pĕr, *v. i.* to utter a low, murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased.

purse, pĕrs, *n.* a small bag or case for money: a sum of money, esp. a sum given as a present or offered as a prize: a treasury: a person's finances.—*v. t.* to put into a purse: to draw into folds or wrinkles.

pursue, pĕr-sū', *v. t.* to follow after in order to overtake: to follow with haste: to chase: to follow up: to be engaged in: to carry on: to seek to obtain: to seek to injure: to imitate: to continue.—*v. i.* to follow: to go on or continue.—*n.* **pursū'ance,** the act of pursuing or following out: process: consequence.—*a.* **pursū'ant,** done while pursuing or seeking any purpose, hence agreeable.—*adv.* agreeably: conformably.

pursuit, pĕr-sūt', *n.* the act of pursuing: endeavor to attain: occupation: employment.

purulence, pū'rū-lens, *n.* the forming of pus or matter: pus—also **pū'rulency.**—*a.* **pū'rulent,** consisting of, full of, or resembling pus or matter.

purvey, pĕr-vā', *v. t.* to provide, esp. with provisions or conveniences: to procure.—*v. i.* to provide: to buy provisions for several persons.—*ns.* **purvey'ance,** the act of purveying; **purvey'or.**

purview, pĕr'vū, *n.* a condition or disposition: the body of a statute, beginning with 'Be it enacted': scope: limits.

pus, pus, *n.* a thick yellowish fluid exuded from inflamed tissues.

push, poosh, *v. t.* to thrust or press against: to drive by pressure: to press forward: to urge: to press hard: to thrust, as with a sword.—*v. i.* to make a thrust: to make an effort: to press against: to burst out.—*n.* a thrust: an impulse: assault: effort: exigence.—*n.* **push'er.**—*a.* **push'ing,** pressing forward in business: enterprising: vigorous.

pusillanimous, pū-si-lan'i-mus, *a.* wanting firmness of mind: of small courage: having a little mind: mean-spirited: cowardly.

pustule, pus'tūl, *n.* a small pimple containing pus: a small blister.

put, poot, *v. t.* to push or thrust: to cast, throw: to drive into action: to throw suddenly, as a word: to set, lay, or deposit: to bring into any state or position: to offer: to propose: to express, state: to apply: to oblige: to incite: to add.—*v. i.* to place: to turn:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* put.—*n.* a push or thrust: a cast, throw, esp. of a heavy stone or shot from the shoulder (see **putting**): a game at cards: a contract by which one person, in consideration of a certain sum of money paid to another, acquires the privilege of selling or delivering to the latter within a certain time certain securities or commodities, at a stipulated price.—*n.* **put'ter.**

putative, pū'tā-tiv, *a.* supposed: reputed: commonly supposed to be.

putrefy, pū'tre-fī, *v. t.* to make putrid or rotten: to corrupt.—*v. i.* to become putrid: to rot.—*a.* **putrefac'tive,** pertaining to or causing putrefaction.—*ns.* **putrefac'tion,** the act or process of putrefying: rottenness: corruption; **putres'cence.**—*adjs.* **putres'cent,** becoming putrid: pertaining to putrefaction; **pū'trid,** in a state of decay: showing putrefaction: stinking: rotten: corrupt.

putt, put, *v. i.* in golf, to play so as to place the ball in a hole, with a putter.—*n.* a short stroke made with a putter in attempting to hole a ball.—*ns.* **putt'er,** a short stiff wooden or iron-headed golf club, used when the ball is on the putting-green; **putt'ing** (poot'-), the act of hurling a heavy stone or shot from the hand by a sudden push from the shoulder: (put'-), the act of striking a golf-ball when near a hole, so as to cause it to fall into it.

putty, put'i, *n.* a cement of whiting and linseed-oil, used in glazing windows.—*v. t.* to fix or fill with putty:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* putt'ied.

puzzle, puz'l, *n.* a difficulty to be solved: perplexity: something to try the

ingenuity, as a toy or riddle.—*v. t.* to set a difficult question to: to pose: to perplex.—*v. i.* to be bewildered: to think long and carefully (with *out, over*).—*ns.* **puzz'lement**, the state of being puzzled; **puzz'ler**.—*a.* **puzz'ling**, posing: perplexing.—*adv.* **puzz'lingly**.

pygmy, pigmy, pig'mi, *n.* one of a fabulous dwarfish race of antiquity: a dwarf: any diminutive thing.

pyjamas. See **pajamas.**

pyramid, pir'a-mid, *n.* a solid figure on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, with triangular sides meeting in a point: (*pl.*) 'the Pyramids', or great monuments of Egypt: a game played on a billiard-table.—*adjs.* **pyram'idal, pyramid'ic, -al,** having the form of a pyramid.—*advs.* **pyram'idally, pyramid'ically.**

pyre, pīr, *n.* a pile of wood, etc., on which a dead body is burned.—*a.* **pyr'al.**

pyretic, pī-ret'ik, *a.* pertaining to fever.

pyrite, pī'rīt, *n.* native iron disulphid of a pale-yellow color and very hard.

pyrites, pir-ī'tēz, *n.* a term applied to a large class of mineral compounds of metals with sulphur, or with arsenic, or with both.—*adjs.* **pyrit'ic, -al.**

pyrography, pī-rog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of producing a design on wood by applying heat and pressure.

pyrogravure, pī-rō-grā-vūr', *n.* a picture produced by pyrography.

pyromania, pī-rō-mā'ni-a, *n.* a mania for destroying things by fire: insanity which takes this form.—*n.* **pyromā'niac.**

pyronomics, pī-rō-nom'iks, *n.* the science of heat.

pyroscope, pī'rō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat.

pyrotechnics, pī-rō-tek'niks, *n.* the art of making fireworks: the use and application of fireworks—also **py'rotechny.**—*adjs.* **pyrotech'nic, -al.**

pyrotic, pī-rot'ik, *a.* burning: caustic.

pyroxylic, pī-rok-sil'ik, *a.* obtained by distilling wood.—*n.* **pyrox'ylin,** guncotton.

pyrrhic, pir'ik, *n.* a kind of ancient Greek war-dance: a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables.—Also *a.*

pythogenic, pī-thō-jen'ik, *a.* produced by filth.—*n.* **pythogen'esis.**

python, pī'thon, *n.* a serpent of the boa family: a demon, spirit.

pyx, piks, *n.* (*R. C.*) the sacred box in which the host is kept after consecration: a box at the British Mint containing the sample coins. [L. *pyxis*, a box — Gr. *pyxis*—*pyxos* (L. *buxus*), the box-tree.]

Pyx.

pyxidium, pik-sid'-i-um, *n.* (*bot.*) a pod or seed-vessel which opens in two halves, the upper one resembling a lid. [Gr. *pyxidion*, dim. of *pyxis*.]

Q, kū, the seventeenth letter of our alphabet—absent from the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, in which the sound was expressed by *cw*.

quack, kwak, *v. i.* to cry like a duck: to boast.—*n.* the cry of a duck: a boastful pretender to skill which he does not possess, esp. medical skill: a mountebank.—*a.* pertaining to quackery: used by quacks.—*n.* **quack'ery,** the pretensions or practice of a quack.

quadragenarian, kwod-ra-jē-nā'ri-an, *a.* consisting of forty: forty years old.

quadrangle, kwod'rang-gl, *n.* a square surrounded by buildings: (*geom.*) a plane figure having four equal sides and angles.—*a.* **quadrang'ular.**

quadrant, kwod'rant, *n.* (*geom.*) the fourth part of a circle, or an arc of 90°: an instrument for measuring angular altitudes.—*a.* **quadrant'al.**

quadrate, kwod'rāt, *a.* squared: having four equal sides and four right angles: divisible into four equal parts.—*n.* a square or quadrate figure.—*v. i.* to square or agree with: to correspond.

quadrennial, kwod-ren'yal, *a.* comprising four years: once in four years.

quadric, kwod'rik, *a.* (*alg.*) of the second degree, quadratic—esp. in solid geometry.

quadrilateral, kwod-ri-lat'ĕr-al, *a.* having four sides.—*n.* (*geom.*) a plane figure having four sides.

quadrille, kwa-dril', or ka-dril', *n.* a square dance for four couples: music for such dances.—*v. i.* to dance quadrilles.

quadrillion, kwod-ril'yun, *n.* (*U. S.*)

a thousand raised to the fifth power, represented by a unit with fifteen ciphers.

quadrisyllable, kwod-ri-sil'a-bl, *n.* a word consisting of four syllables.

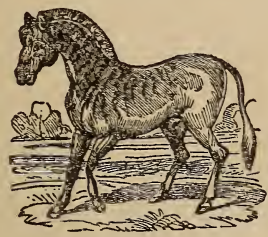
quadroon, kwod-rön', *n.* the offspring of a mulatto and a white person, one 'quarter-blooded'.

quadruped, kwod'rö-ped, *n.* a four-footed animal.—*adjs.* **quad'ruped, -al.**

quadruple, kwod'rö-pl, *a.* fourfold.—*n.* four times the quantity or number.—*v. t.* to increase fourfold.—*v. i.* to become four times as many.—*n.* **quad'ruplet,** any combination of four things—also **quart'et:** one of four born at a birth.—*a.* **quad'ruplex,** fourfold.

quaff, kwaf, *v. t.* to drink in large draughts.—*v. i.* to drink largely.

quagga, kwag'a, *n.* one of the three species of striped wild horses, or wild asses, of which the zebra is the type. [Hottentot.]



Quagga.

quagmire, kwag'mīr, *n.* a piece of wet, boggy ground that yields under the feet.

quail, kwāl, *v. i.* to cower: to fail in spirit.

quail, kwāl, *n.* a small gallinaceous bird, related to the partridge family.

quaint, kwānt, *a.* unusual: odd: whimsical.—*adv.* **quaint'ly.**—*n.* **quaint'ness.** [O. Fr. *coint*—L. *cognitus,* known.]

quake, kwāk, *v. i.* to tremble, esp. with cold or fear: to tremble from want of firmness.—*n.* a shake: a shudder.

Quaker, kwā'kēr, *n.* one of the Society of Friends, a religious sect founded by George Fox (1624-90).

qualify, kwol'i-fī, *v. t.* to render capable or suitable: to furnish with legal power: to limit by modifications: to soften: to abate: to reduce the strength of: to vary.—*v. i.* to take the necessary steps to fit oneself for a certain position.—*a.* **qual'ifiable.**—*n.* **qualificā'tion,** act of qualifying: that which qualifies: a quality that fits a person for a place, etc.: abatement.—*p. a.* **qual'ified,** fitted: competent: modified: limited.

quality, kwol'i-ti, *n.* that which makes a thing what it is: property: peculiar power: acquisition: character: rank: superior birth or character.

qualm, kwām, *n.* a sudden attack of illness: a sensation of nausea: a scruple, as of conscience.—*a.* **qualm'ish,** affected with qualm: uneasy.—*adv.* **qualm'ishly.**

quandary, kwon'da-ri, *n.* a state of difficulty or uncertainty: a hard plight.

quantity, kwon'ti-ti, *n.* the amount of anything: bulk: size: a determinate amount: a sum or bulk: a large portion: (*gram.*) the measure of a syllable: (*mus.*) the relative duration of a tone: (*math.*) anything which can be increased, divided, or measured.—*a.* **quan'titative,** relating to quantity: measurable in quantity: (*chem.*) determining the relative proportions of components.

quarantine, kwor'an-tēn, *n.* a forced abstinence from communication with the shore which ships are compelled to undergo when they are last from some port where certain infectious diseases are raging—the time originally forty days: (*coll.*) the isolation of a person, house, district, etc., afflicted with or recovering from contagious disease.—*v. t.* to prohibit from intercourse from fear of infection.

quarrel, kwor'el, *n.* an angry dispute: a breach of friendship: (*Shak.*) a cause of complaint: a brawl.—*v. i.* to cavil, find fault: to dispute violently: to fight: to disagree.—*ns.* **quarr'eler; quarr'eling,** strife: dissension: brawling.—*a.* **quarr'elsome,** disposed to quarrel: brawling: easily provoked.—*adv.* **quarr'elsomely.**—*n.* **quarr'elsomeness.**

quarry, kwor'i, *n.* an excavation from which stone is taken for building, etc., by cutting, blasting, etc.—*v. t.* to dig from a quarry:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* quarr'ied.

quarry, kwor'i, *n.* the object of the chase: a heap of dead game.

quart, kwawrt, *n.* the fourth part of a gallon, or two pints: a vessel containing two pints.

quarter, kwawr'tēr, *n.* a fourth part: the fourth part of a hundredweight = 25 or 28 lb. avoirdupois (abbrev. *qr.*): (*Eng.*) 8 bushels, as a measure of capacity, for grain, etc.: the fourth part of a dollar, a silver coin = 25 cents: the

fourth part of an hour—of the year—of the moon's period—of a carcass (including a limb)—of the horizon, etc.: a cardinal point: a division of a town, etc.: place of lodging, as for soldiers, esp. in *pl.*: mercy granted to a disabled antagonist: (*naut.*) the part of a ship's side between the mainmast and the stern.—*v. t.* to divide into four equal parts: to divide into parts or compartments: to furnish with quarters: to lodge: to furnish with entertainment.—*v. i.* to be stationed: to shift or change position: to drive across a road from side to side.

quartz, kwawrts, *n.* the common form of native silica, or the oxid of silicon.

quash, kwosh, *v. t.* to crush: to subdue or extinguish suddenly and completely: to annul.

quasi, kwā'sī, *conj.* and *adv.* as if: in a certain manner, sense, or degree: in appearance only, as '*quasi*-historical'.

quatrain, kwot'rān, *n.* a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. [Fr.]

quaver, kwā'vĕr, *v. i.* to shake: to sing or play with tremulous modulations.—*n.* a trembling: a vibration of the voice: a note in music = half a crotchet.

quay, kē, *n.* a landing-place: a wharf for the loading or unloading of vessels.

queen, kwēn, *n.* the wife of a king: a female sovereign: the best or chief of her kind: a queen-bee or queen-ant: a playing-card with the queen painted on it: the piece in chess which is the most deadly in attack.—*ns.* **queen'-bee,** the sole female of a bee-hive; **queen'-consort,** the wife of the reigning sovereign; **queen'dom,** queenly rule or dignity: the realm of a queen; **queen'-dow'ager,** the widow of a deceased king.—*a.* **queen'ly,** like a queen: becoming or suitable to a queen.—*n.* **queen'liness.**—*adv.* **queen'ly.**

queer, kwēr, *a.* odd, singular, quaint: open to suspicion, dubious: counterfeit: having a sensation of coming sickness.—*v. t.* (*slang*) to spoil, to injure: to ridicule.—*a.* **queer'ish,** somewhat singular.—*adv.* **queer'ly.**—*n.* **queer'ness.**

quell, kwel, *v. t.* to crush: to subdue.

quench, kwensh, *v. t.* to put out: to destroy: to check: to allay.—*v. i.* to lose zeal, grow cold.—*a.* **quench'able,** that may be extinguished.—*ns.* **quench'er, quench'ing.**—*a.* **quench'less.**

querimonious, kwer-i-mō'ni-us, *a.* complaining: discontented.

querist, kwē'rist, *n.* one who inquires or asks questions. [*Query.*]

querulous, kwer'ū-lus, *a.* complaining: discontented: quarrelsome.—*adv.* **quer'ulously.**—*n.* **quer'ulousness.**

query, kwē'ri, *n.* an inquiry: the mark of interrogation.—*v. t.* to inquire into: to question: to doubt of: to mark with a query.—*v. i.* to question:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* quē'ried.

quest, kwest, *n.* the act of seeking: search: pursuit: inquiry, investigation.

question, kwest'yun, *n.* a seeking: an inquiry: an examination, esp. by torture: an investigation: dispute: doubt: a subject of discussion, esp. the point or measure to be voted upon.—*v. t.* to ask questions of: to examine by questions: to inquire of: to regard as doubtful: to challenge, take exception to: to have no confidence in.—*v. i.* to ask questions: to inquire: to debate, consider, to converse.—*a.* **quest'ionable,** that may be questioned: doubtful: uncertain: suspicious.—*n.* **quest'ionableness.**—*adv.* **quest'ionably.**—*ns.* **quest'ioner; quest'ioning,** a query, doubt, suspicion.—*adv.* **quest'ioningly.**

queue, kū, *n.* a pendent braid of hair at the back of the head, a pigtail: a line of people waiting: a tailpiece, as of a violin.

quibble, kwib'l, *n.* an evasion: a petty conceit.—*v. i.* to evade a question by a play upon words: to cavil: to trifle in argument.—*n.* **quibb'ler.**—*adv.* **quibb'lingly.**

quick, kwik, *a.* living: lively: speedy: nimble: ready: sensitive: hasty: pregnant: active: piercing.—*adv.* without delay: rapidly: soon.—*n.* a living animal or plant: the living: the living flesh: the sensitive parts.—*v. t.* **quick'en,** to make quick or alive: to revive: to reinvigorate: to cheer: to excite: to sharpen: to hasten.—*v. i.* to become alive: to move with activity.

quid, kwid, *n.* something chewed or kept in the mouth, esp. a piece of tobacco. [A corr. of *cud.*]

quiddity, kwid'i-ti, *n.* the essence of anything: any trifling nicety: a cavil.

quidnunc, kwid'nungk, *n.* one always on the lookout for news: one who pretends to know all occurrences.

Nubian.
Arab.
CHIEF TYPES O
Hindoo.
Mongol.
Chinese.
Malay.
Negress
(Congo).
Swaheli.
Slav Woman
(Southern Russia).
Teuton.
Red Indian
(North America).
Eskimo.
Romanic
(Italian).

THE HUMAN RACE.

CHIEF TYPES OF THE HUMAN RACE.

quiescent, kwī-es'ent, *a.* being quiet, resting: not sounded, as a *quiescent* letter: still: unagitated: silent.

quiet, kwī'et, *a.* at rest: calm: smooth: peaceable: gentle, inoffensive: silent, still: free from gaudiness, in good taste: free from bustle or formality.—*n.* the state of being at rest: repose: calm: stillness: peace.—*v. t.* to bring to rest: to stop motion: to calm or pacify: to lull: to allay.—*v. i.* to become quiet, to abate.—*n.* **quī'etive,** anything that induces quiet.—*adv.* **quī'etly,** in a quiet manner: without motion or alarm: calmly: silently: patiently.—*ns.* **quī'etness, quī'etude,** rest: repose: freedom from agitation or alarm: stillness: peace: silence; **quiē'tus,** a final settlement or discharge: ending generally.

quill, kwil, *n.* a reed-pen: the feather of a goose or other bird used as a pen, hence a pen generally: anything like a quill: the hollow basal stem of a feather: the reed on which weavers wind their thread: the tube of a musical instrument.

quilt, kwilt, *n.* a bed-cover of two cloths sewed together with something soft between them: a thick coverlet.—*v. t.* to make into a quilt: to stitch together with something soft between, to stitch in: to sew like a quilt.—*a.* **quilt'ed,** stitched together as a quilt.—*ns.* **quilt'er; quilt'ing,** the act of making a quilt: that which is quilted.

quince, kwins, *n.* the golden, globose or pear-shaped, fragrant fruit.

quinine, kwin'ēn, ki-nēn', or kwī'nīn, *n.* a colorless, inodorous, and very bitter alkaloid, obtained from the bark of the cinchona tree, its salts used for agues and fevers.—*a.* **quin'ic.**

quinquenniad, kwin-kwen'i-ad, *n.* a period of five years—also **quinquenn'ium.**—*a.* **quinquenn'ial,** occurring once in five years: lasting five years.—*n.* a fifth anniversary or its celebration.

quinsy, kwin'zi, *n.* an inflammatory affection of the substance of the tonsils.

quintal, kwin'tal, *n.* a hundredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds according to the scale.

quintessence, kwin-tes'ens, *n.* the pure concentrated essence or the most essential part of anything.

quintet, quintette, kwin-tet', *n.* a musical composition for five voices or instruments: a company of five.

quintillion, kwin-til'yun, *n.* (*U. S.*) the sixth power of one thousand, or a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

quintuple, kwin'tū-pl, *a.* fivefold.—*v. t.* to make or to increase fivefold.

quip, kwip, *n.* a sharp, sarcastic turn, a gibe: a quick retort.—*v. i.* to use sarcasms.

quire, kwīr, *n.* a quantity of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, the twentieth part of a ream.

quirk, kwĕrk, *n.* a quick turn: an artful evasion: a quibble: a taunt.

quit, kwit, *v. t.* to release from obligation, accusation, etc.: to acquit: to depart from: to give up: to clear by full performance: (*coll.*) to give over, cease:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* quit or quit'ted.—*n.* **quit'-claim,** a deed of release.—*v. t.* to relinquish claim or title to.—*n.* **quit'tance,** a quitting or discharge from a debt or obligation: acquittance.

quite, kwīt, *adv.* completely: wholly:

quiver, kwiv'ĕr, *n.* a case for arrows.

quiver, kwiv'ĕr, *v. i.* to shake with slight and tremulous motion: to tremble: to shiver.—*ns.* **quiv'er, quiv'ering,** a tremulous motion, shiver.—*adv.* **quiv'eringly.**

qui vive, kē vēv, Who goes there?—the challenge of French sentries to those who approach their posts.—**on the qui vive,** on the alert. [Fr.]

quixotic, kwiks-ot'ik, *a.* like Don *Quixote,* of Cervantes' romance, extravagantly romantic, aiming at an impossible ideal.—*adv.* **quixot'ically.**

quiz, kwiz, *n.* a riddle or enigma: one who quizzes another: a monocular eyeglass, often with a handle: (*coll.*) an oral examination of a pupil or class by a teacher.—*v. t.* to puzzle: to banter or make sport of: to examine narrowly and with an air of mockery.—*v. i.* to practise derisive joking.

quoin, koin, *n.* (*archit.*) a wedge used to support and steady a stone: an external angle, esp. of a building: (*gun.*) a wedge of wood or iron used to raise heavy guns and mortars: (*print.*) a wedge used to fasten the types in the forms. [*Coin.*]

quoit, koit, *n.* a heavy flat ring of iron.

quondam, kwon'dam, *a.* that was formerly: former. [L., formerly.]

quorum, kwō'rum, *n.* a number of the members of any body sufficient to transact business. [L., 'of whom'.]

quota, kwō'ta, *n.* the part or share assigned to each.

quote, kwōt, *v. t.* to repeat the words of any one: to adduce for authority or illustration: to give the current price of: to inclose within quotation marks.—*v. i.* to make a quotation.—*a.* **quō'table**, that may be quoted.—*ns.* **quō'tableness, quōtabil'ity.**—*adv.* **quō'tably.**—*ns.* **quōtā'tion**, act of quoting: that which is quoted: the current price of anything.

quoth, kwōth, *v. t.* say, says, or said —used only in the 1st and 3d persons present and past, and always followed by its subject.—*interj.* **quō'thä**, forsooth.

quotidian, kwō-tid'i-an, *a.* every day: occurring daily.

quotient, kwō'shent, *n.* (*math.*) the number which shows how often one number is contained in another.

quo warranto, kwō wa-ran'to, *n.* (*law*) a writ by which a person or corporate body is summoned to show by what warrant a particular franchise or office is claimed. [L., by what warrant?]

R r, är, the eighteenth letter in our alphabet, belonging to the class of liquids.

rabate, ra-bāt', *v. t.* to beat down.—*n.* abatement.

rabbet, rab'et, *n.* a groove cut in the edge of a plank so that another may fit into it.—*v. t.* to groove (a plank) thus.

rabbi, rab'i, or rab'ī, **rabbin**, rab'in, *n.* Jewish title of a doctor or expounder of the law:—*pl.* **rabbis** (rab'īz), **rabbins.**—*adjs.* **rabbin'ic, -al**, pertaining to the rabbis or to their opinions, learning, and language.—*adv.* **rabbin'ically.**

rabbit, rab'it, *n.* a rodent burrowing animal of the hare family: a cony: any member of the hare family.

rabble, rab'l, *n.* a disorderly, noisy crowd: a mob: the lowest class of people.—*a.* disorderly.

rabid, rab'id, *a.* furious: mad: affected with *rabies*, as a dog: foolishly intense.—*adv.* **rab'idly.**—*ns.* **rab'idness; rā'bies**, the disease (esp. of dogs) from which hydrophobia is communicated.

race, rās, *n.* the human family: the descendants of a common ancestor.

race, rās, *n.* rapid motion: trial of speed: progress: course of action: a strong and rapid current: a canal to a water-wheel: a competitive trial of speed.—*v. i.* to run swiftly: to contend in running.—*v. t.* to cause to race, as steamers, horses, etc.

rachis, rā'kis, *n.* the spine.—*a.* **rāchit'ic**, rickety.—*n.* **rāchī'tis**, rickets in children. [Gr. *rachis*, the spine.]

racial, rā'si-al, *a.* relating to lineage, peculiar to a race.—*adv.* **rā'cially.**

rack, rak, *n.* an instrument for racking or extending: an engine for stretching the body in order to extort a confession, hence (*fig.*) extreme pain, anxiety, or doubt: a framework on which articles are arranged, as *hat-rack*, etc.: the grating above a manger for hay: (*mech.*) a straight bar with teeth to work into those of a wheel, pinion, or endless screw.—*v. t.* to stretch forcibly: to strain: to stretch on the rack or wheel: to torture: to exhaust: to worry, agitate: to wrest, overstrain: to practise rapacity: to extort: to place in a rack or frame.—*a.* **rack'ing**, tormenting.

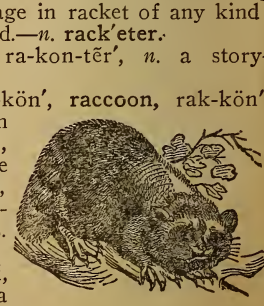
rack, rak, *n.* same as **wrack** = *wreck* —now used only in the phrases **go to rack, go to rack and ruin.**

racket, racquet, rak'et, *n.* a bat for playing tennis, etc.: (*pl.*) a modern variety of the old game of tennis.

racket, rak'et, *n.* a clattering noise: hurly-burly.—*v. i.* to make a clattering noise: to engage in racket of any kind: to be dissipated.—*n.* **rack'eter.**

raconteur, ra-kon-tēr', *n.* a story-teller.

racoon, ra-kön', **raccoon**, rak-kön', *n.* an American carnivore, about the size of a small fox, lodging in hollow trees. [Amer. Ind.]



Racoon.

racy, rā'si, *a.* having a strong flavor imparted by the soil, as wine: exciting to the mind by strongly characteristic

thought or language: spirited: pungent, as a *racy* story: peculiar to the race.—*adv.* **rā'cily.**—*n.* **rā'ciness.**

radial, rā'di-al, *a.* shooting out like a ray or radius: pertaining to the radius of the forearm: (*bot.*) developing uniformly on all sides.—*adv.* **rā'dially,** in the manner of a radius or of rays.—*n.* **rā'dio-activ'ity,** the emission of rays capable of penetrating opaque objects, a property possessed by certain substances.—*a.* **radiō-ac'tive.**

radiant, rā'di-ant, *a.* emitting rays of light or heat: issuing in rays: beaming with light: shining.—*n.* (*opt.*) the luminous point from which light emanates.—*ns.* **rā'diance, rā'diancy,** quality of being radiant: brilliancy: splendor.

radiate, rā'di-āt, *v. i.* to emit rays of light: to shine: to proceed in direct lines from any point or surface.—*v. t.* to send out in rays: to furnish with rays.—*adjs.* **rā'diāte, -d,** formed of rays diverging from a center: (*bot.*) consisting of a disk in which the florets are tubular: belonging to the *Radiata,* or animals having radial instead of bilateral symmetry.—*advs.* **rā'diately,** in a radiate manner: with radiation from a center; **rā'diatingly.**—*n.* **rādiā'tion,** act of radiating: the emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat.—*a.* **rā'diative.**—*ns.* **rā'diator,** a body which radiates or emits rays of light or heat: a part of a heating apparatus for a room; **rā'diograph,** an instrument by which solar radiation is measured: an X-ray picture, skiagraph; **rādiom'eter,** an instrument for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy.

radical, rad'i-kal, *a.* pertaining to the root or origin: original: fundamental: intrinsic: primitive: implanted by nature.—*n.* a root: a primitive word or letter: an uncompromising political reformer.—*n.* **rad'icalism,** the principles or spirit of a radical.—*adv.* **rad'ically.**—*n.* **rad'icalness.** [L. *radix,* a root.]

radicate, rad'i-kāt, *a.* deeply rooted: firmly established: (*conch.*) adhering like a limpet.—*v. t.* to root: to plant or fix deeply and firmly.—*ns.* **rad'icel,** a rootlet; **rad'icle,** a little root.

radio-activity. See under **radial.**

radiobe, rā'di-ōbe, *n.* (*biol.*) a micro-organism produced by the action of radium on beef gelatin.

radish, rad'ish, *n.* an annual whose succulent pungent root is eaten raw.

radium, rā'di-um, *n.* an intensely radio-active element discovered in pitchblende, extensively used in physical and chemical experiments, also in medicine, etc.—*n.* **rā'diograph,** a picture taken by means of radio-active rays, a skiagraph.

radius, rā'di-us, *n.* (*geom.*) a straight line from the center to the circumference of a circle: anything like a radius.

raffle, raf'l, *n.* a kind of sale by chance or lottery.—*v. t.* to sell by a raffle.

raft, raft, *n.* a collection of pieces of timber fastened together for a support on the water: logs or planks fastened together for conveyance by water.

rafter, raft'ēr, *n.* an inclined beam supporting the roof of a building.

rag, rag, *n.* a fragment of cloth: a remnant, scrap: anything rent or worn out.—*a.* made of rags.—*v. t.* to make ragged.—*v. i.* to become ragged, to fray.

rag, rag, *v. t.* to banter, torment.

rage, rāj, *n.* violent excitement: enthusiasm: rapture: furious anger: intensity: any object much sought after, the fashion.—*v. i.* to be furious with anger: to exercise fury: to prevail fatally, as a disease: to be violently agitated, as the waves.—*a.* **rā'ging.**

ragged, rag'ed, *a.* torn or worn into rags: having a rough edge: ruggedly uneven, jagged: wearing ragged clothes.

ragout, ra-gö', *n.* a stew of meat.

raid, rād, *n.* a hostile or predatory invasion: a sudden onset: an irruption, as if for assault or seizure.—*v. t.* to make a sudden attack.—*n.* **raid'er.**

rail, rāl, *n.* a bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another, as in fences, staircases, etc.: one of the steel bars used on the permanent right of way of a railroad: a barrier: the railroad as a means of travel or transport: (*naut.*) the upper part of the bulwarks.—*v. t.* to inclose with rails: to furnish with rails.—*ns.* **rail'ing,** a fence of posts and rails: material for rails; **rail'road, rail'way,** a road or way laid with steel or iron rails on which cars run.—*v. t.* **rail'road,** to push forward: to expedite with unusual haste.—*n.* **rail'roader,** one employed about a railway.

rail, rāl, *v. i.* to brawl: to use insolent language: to scoff.—*a.* **rail'ing,** reproachful, insulting.—*n.* reproachful and insulting language.—*adv.* **rail'ingly,** in a railing manner: scoffingly: insultingly.—*n.* **raillery** (rāl'ĕr-i, or ral'-), railing or mockery: banter: good-humored irony.

rail, rāl, *n.* a wading-bird with a harsh cry.

raiment, rā'ment, *n.* that in which one is dressed: clothing in general.

rain, rān, *n.* water from the clouds in drops: a shower: a fall of any kind in the manner of rain.—*v. i.* to fall from the clouds: to drop like rain.—*v. t.* to pour like rain.

raise, rāz, *v. t.* to cause to rise: to lift up: to hoist: to set upright: to originate or produce: to bring together: to cause to grow or breed: to produce: to give rise to: to exalt: to increase the strength of: to excite: to collect, muster: to recall from death: to cause to swell, as dough: to bring up: to remove, take off, as a blockade: to collect, as a company: to give rise to, as a laugh.—*n.* an ascent, a cairn: (*coll.*) an enlargement, increase.—*a.* **rais'able,** capable of being raised.—*n.* **rais'er,** one who or that which raises a building, etc.

raisin, rā'zn, *n.* a dried ripe grape.

raison-d'être, rā-zon'-dā'tr, *n.* reason or excuse for being: rational ground for existence.

rajah, raja, rä'ja, *n.* a native prince or king in Hindustan.

rake, rāk, *n.* an instrument with teeth or pins for smoothing earth, etc.: any tool consisting of a flat blade at right angles to a long handle.—*v. t.* to scrape with something toothed: to draw together: to gather with difficulty: to level with a rake: to search diligently: to pass over violently and swiftly: (*naut.*) to fire into, as a ship, lengthwise.—*v. i.* to work with a rake: to search minutely.—*ns.* **rā'ker; rā'king.**

rake, rāk, *n.* (*naut.*) the projection of the stem and stern of a ship beyond the extremities of the keel: the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular.—*v. i.* to incline from the perpendicular or the horizontal.—*v. t.* to cause to incline or slope.—*a.* **rā'kish,** having a rake or inclination of the masts.

rake, rāk, *n.* a dissolute person: a libertine.—*n.* **rā'kery,** dissoluteness.—*a.* **rā'kish,** like a rake: dissolute: debauched.—*adv.* **rā'kishly.**—*n.* **rā'kishness,** dissoluteness: the state of being rakish or dissolute: dissolute practices.

rally, ral'i, *v. t.* to gather again: to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion: to recover.—*v. i.* to reassemble, esp. after confusion: to recover wasted strength:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* rallied (ral'id).—*n.* act of rallying: recovery of order: recovery of prices: the return of the ball in tennis.

rally, ral'i, *v. t.* to attack with raillery: to banter.—*v. i.* to exercise raillery:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* ral'lied.—*n.* satirical merriment.—*adv.* **rall'yingly.**

ram, ram, *n.* a male sheep: (*astron.*) Aries, one of the signs of the zodiac: an engine of war for battering: a hydraulic engine, called water-ram: a ship-of-war armed with a heavy iron beak for running down a hostile vessel, also the beak itself.—*v. t.* to thrust with violence, as a ram with its head: to force together: to drive hard down.

Ram.

ramble, ram'bl, *v. i.* to go from place to place without object: to visit many places: to be desultory, as in discourse.—*n.* a roving about: an irregular excursion: a place in which to ramble.—*n.* **ram'bler.**—*a.* **ram'bling,** moving about irregularly: desultory.—*adv.* **ram'blingly,** in a rambling manner.

rambunctious, ram-bungk'shus, *a.* (*slang*) pugnacious.

ramify, ramification, etc. See under **ramus.**

rammer, ram'ĕr, *n.* one who or that which rams or drives: an instrument used by founders and pavers for ramming, also by gunners.

Ramose Root.

ramollescent, ram-o-les'-ent, *a.* softening, mollifying.

ramose, rā'mōs, *a.* branching, much-branched: (*bot.*) branched as a stem or root.—*adv.* **rā'mosely.**—*a.* **rā'-mous,** branched, branchy.

ramp, ramp, *v. i.* to climb or creep up, as a plant: to leap or bound: to adapt a piece of iron to the woodwork of a gate.—*n.* a leap or bound:

a gradual slope or inclined plane between one level and another: a concave bend at the top or cap of a railing, wall, or coping: a romp.—*n.* **ram'pāge,** a state of passion or excitement.—*v. i.* to storm or prance violently.—*a.* **rampā'geous,** unruly: boisterous: glaring.

rampant, ramp'ant, *a.* overgrowing usual bounds: rank in growth: overleaping restraint: (*her.*) standing on the hind legs.—*n.* **ramp'ancy,** state of being rampant.—*adv.* **ramp'antly.**

Rampant.

rampart, ram'pärt, *n.* that which defends from assault or danger: (*fort.*) a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place.

ramrod, ram'rod, *n.* a rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun.

ramshackle, ram'shak'l, *a.* tumbledown: ill-made: out of repair.

ramus, rā'mus, *n.* a small spray or twig.—*adjs.* **rā'mal, rā'meal,** pertaining to a branch; **rā'mēous** (*bot.*), belonging to or growing on a branch.—*n.* **ramificā'tion,** division or separation into branches: a branch: a division or subdivision: (*bot.*) manner of producing branches.—*adjs.* **ram'ified,** branched; **ramiflō'rous,** flowering on the branches; **rā'miform** (*bot.*), resembling a branch.—*v. t.* **ram'ify,** to make or divide into branches.—*v. i.* to shoot into branches: to be divided or spread out:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* **ram'ified.**

ran, *pa. t.* of *run.*

ranch, ranch, *n.* a stock farm: a tract of grazing land: by extension, any large piece of land used for raising fruit, etc.—*v. i.* to manage or work upon a ranch.—*ns.* **ranch'er, ranchero** (ranchā'rō), **ranch'man,** one employed in ranching; **ranch'ing,** the business of cattle-breeding.

rancid, ran'sid, *a.* partially decomposed (used of oil or any greasy substance): sour: disgusting.—*a.* **rances'cent,** becoming rancid.—*adv.* **ran'cidly.**—*ns.* **ran'cidness, rancid'ity,** the quality of being rancid. [L. *rancidus,* putrid.]

rancor, rang'kẽr, *n.* deep-seated enmity: spite: virulence.—*a.* **ran'corous,** malicious: virulent.—*adv.* **ran'corously.**

random, ran'dum, *a.* done or uttered at haphazard: left to chance: aimless.—*n.* something done without aim, chance —now only in phrase, **at random,** haphazard.—*adv.* **ran'domly,** without direction: by chance.

rang, rang, *pa. t.* of *ring.*

range, rānj, *v. t.* to rank or set in a row: to place in proper order: to rove or pass over: to sail in a direction parallel to.—*v. i.* to be placed in order: to lie in a particular direction: to have range or direction: to rove at large: to beat about, as for game: to sail or pass near: to be on a level: to extend.—*n.* a row or rank: a class or order: a wandering: room for passing to and fro: space occupied by anything moving: capacity of mind: extent of acquirements: scope: the horizontal distance to which a shot is carried: a space through which a body moves, as the range of a thermometer: a kitchen cooking-stove.

rank, rangk, *n.* a row or line, esp. of soldiers standing side by side: class or order: grade or degree: station: high social position or standing.—*v. t.* to place in a line: to range in a particular class: to place methodically: to take rank over.—*v. i.* to be placed in a rank or class: to have a certain degree of distinction.

rank, rangk, *a.* growing high and luxuriantly: coarse from excessive growth: raised to a high degree: excessive: very fertile: strong-scented: strong-tasted: rancid: utter, as rank nonsense: coarse: indecent: (*slang*) eager: (*law*) excessive: (*mech.*) cutting deeply.—*v. i.* **rank'le,** to be inflamed: to fester: to be a source of disquietude or excitement: to rage.—*v. t.* to irritate.—*adv.* **rank'ly,** offensively: to an inordinate degree.—*n.* **rank'ness,** exuberant growth.

ransack, ran'sak, *v. t.* to search thoroughly: to plunder: to pillage.—*n.* eager search.—*n.* **ran'sacker.**

ransom, ran'sum, *n.* price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment: release from captivity: atonement: expiation.—*v. t.* to redeem from captivity, punishment, or ownership.

rant, rant, *v. i.* to use extravagant language: to be noisy in words: to be noisily merry.—*n.* empty declamation: bombast.—*ns.* **rant'er,** a noisy talker: a boisterous preacher; **rant'erism.**—*adv.* **rant'ingly,** boisterously.—*a.* **rant'ipole,** wild.—*n.* a reckless fellow.

rap, rap, *n.* a sharp blow: a knock, or a sound made by knocking: a counterfeit coin current in Ireland for a halfpenny in the time of George I.—hence, 'Not worth a rap'.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to strike with a quick blow: to knock.

rap, rap, *v. t.* to transport out of oneself: to affect with rapture:—*pr. p.* rap'ping; *pa. p.* rapt.

rapacious, ra-pā'shus, *a.* seizing by violence: given to plunder: ravenous: greedy of gain.—*n.* **Rapā'ces,** the beasts and birds of prey.—*adv.* **rapā'ciously.**—*ns.* **rapā'ciousness, rapac'ity,** the quality of being rapacious: ravenousness.

rape, rāp, *n.* the act of seizing and carrying away by force: carnal knowledge of a woman without her consent.

rapid, rap'id, *a.* hurrying along: very swift: speedy.—*n.* that part of a river where the current is most rapid (gen. in *pl.*).—*n.* **rapid'ity,** quickness of motion or utterance: swiftness: velocity.—*adv.* **rap'idly.**—*n.* **rap'idness.**

rapier, rā'pi-ėr, *n.* a light, highly tempered, edgeless, thrusting weapon, finely pointed, and about 3 feet in length, long the favorite weapon in dueling.

rapine, rap'in, *n.* act of seizing and carrying away forcibly: plunder: violence. [Fr.,—L. *rapina—rapere,* to seize.]

rapt, rapt, *a.* raised to rapture: transported: ravished:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *rap* (2).

rapture, rap'tūr, *n.* a seizing and carrying away: extreme delight: transport: ecstasy.—*adjs.* **rap'tūred; rap'tūrous,** seizing and carrying away: ecstatic.—*adv.* **rap'tūrously.**

rara avis, rā'ra ā'vis, *n.* a rare bird: a remarkable person:—*pl.* **rā'ræ ā'ves.**

rare, rār, *a.* (*comp.* **rā'rer;** *superl.* **rā'rest**) thin: not dense, as rarefied atmosphere: sparse: seldom met with: uncommon: excellent: especially good: extraordinary.—*ns.* **rāre'bit,** an erroneous form of *Welsh-rabbit;* **rarefac'tion,** act of rarefying: expansion of aëriform bodies.—*a.* **rar'efiable,** capable of being rarefied.—*v. t.* **rarefy** (rar'e-fī), to make rare, thin, or less dense: to expand.—*v. i.* to become less dense:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* rar'efied.—*adv.* **rāre'ly,** seldom: remarkably well.—*ns.* **rāre'ness,** tenuity: scarcity; **rarity** (rar'i-ti), state of being rare: thinness: subtilty: something valued for its scarcity: uncommonness.

rare, rār, *a.* underdone—of meat.

rascal, ras'kal, *n.* a dishonest fellow: a knave, rogue, scamp.—*a.* worthless: mean.—*ns.* **ras'caldom,** the class of rascals; **ras'calism, rascal'ity,** mean trickery or dishonesty: fraud: villainy: the rabble; **rascall'ion,** a rascal: one of the lowest people: a low, mean wretch.—*a.* **ras'cally,** mean: vile: base.

rase, rāz, *v. t.* (*obs.*) to scratch or blot out: to efface: to cancel: to level with the ground, demolish, or ruin (in this sense *raze* is generally used).

rash, rash, *a.* (*comp.* **rash'er;** *superl.* **rash'est**) hasty: headstrong: incautious.—*n.* **rash'er,** a thin slice of broiled bacon, perh. because quickly cooked.—*adv.* **rash'ly,** precipitately.—*n.* **rash'ness.**

rash, rash, *n.* a slight eruption.

rasorial, ra-sō'ri-al, *a.* belonging to an order of birds which scrape the ground for their food, as the hen.—*n. pl.* **Rasō'res,** the *Gallinæ.* [*Rase.*]

Rasorial Birds.
a, a, head and foot of *Gallus bankiva; b, b,* do. of common pheasant; *c, c,* do. of wild turkey; *d, d,* do. of common grouse.

rasp, rasp, *v. t.* to rub with a coarse file: to utter in a grating manner.—*v. i.* to have a grating effect.—*n.* a coarse file.—*ns.* **rasp'atory,** a surgeon's rasp; **rasp'er; rasp'ing,** a filing.—*a.* exasperating.—*adv.* **rasp'ingly.**—*a.* **rasp'y,** rough.

raspberry, raz'ber-i, *n.* the fruit of several plants of genus *Rubus:* the plant producing it.

rat, rat, *n.* an animal of the genus *Mus,* larger and more destructive than the mouse: a renegade, turncoat: a workman who accepts lower than the union wages, who declines to join in a strike, or who takes a striker's work: a roll of anything used to puff out the hair.—*v. i.* (*coll.*) to desert one's party and join their opponents for gain or

power: to accept lower than current wages, to refuse to join in a strike, to take a striker's place.—*ns.* **rat'ter,** a terrier which catches rats.

ratable, rateable, rā'ta-bl, *a.* See **rate.**

ratch, rach, *n.* a rack or bar with teeth into which a click drops: the wheel which makes a clock strike.—*v. i.* to sail by tacks.

rate, rāt, *n.* a ratio or proportion: amount, quantity, or charge per unit: allowance: standard: value: price: the class of a ship or of seamen: movement, as fast or slow: a tax.—*v. t.* to calculate: to estimate: to settle the relative rank, scale, or position of.—*v. i.* to make an estimate: to be placed in a certain class: to ratify.—*adjs.* **rā'table, rā'teable,** that may be rated or set at a certain value: subject to taxation.—*adv.* **rā'tably.**—*n.* **rā'ting,** a fixing of rates: classification according to rank or grade.

rate, rāt, *v. t.* to tax: to scold: to chide: to reprove.

rather, rä*th*'ēr, *adv.* more willingly: in preference: especially: more so than otherwise: on the contrary: somewhat, in some degree: more properly.

rathskeller, raths-kel-ler, *n.* [Ger.] a restaurant where beverages are sold.

ratify, rat'i-fī, *v. t.* to approve and sanction: to settle:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* rat'ified.—*ns.* **ratificā'tion,** act of ratifying or confirming: confirmation.

ratio, rā'shi-o, *n.* the relation or the proportion of one thing to another.

ratiocinate, rash-i-os'i-nāt, *v. i.* to reason:—*pr. p.* ratioc'inating; *pa. p.* ratioc'inated.—*n.* **ratiocinā'tion,** the process of reasoning: deduction from premises.—*adjs.* **ratioc'inative, ratioc'inatory.**

ration, rā'shun, or rash'un, *n.* the quantity of provisions distributed to a soldier or sailor daily: an allowance.

rational, rash'un-al, *a.* pertaining to the reason: endowed with reason: sane: intelligent: judicious: (*arith., alg.*) noting a quantity which is exactly expressed by numbers.—*ns.* **rationā'le,** a rational account of anything, with reasons for its existence: a theoretical explanation or solution; **rat'ionalism,** the religious system or doctrines of a rationalist; **rat'ionalist,** one who believes himself guided in his opinions solely by reason, esp. in regard to religion—denying supernatural revelation.—*adjs.* **rationalist'ic, -al.**—*n.* **rational'ity,** quality of being rational: the possession or due exercise of reason: reasonableness.—*adv.* **rat'ionally,** reasonably.

ratline, ratlin, rat'lin, *n.* one of the small lines or ropes traversing the shrouds and forming the steps of the rigging of ships.

rattan, rat-an', *n.* one of the long, slender, and flexible stems of various species of erect and climbing palms.

rattle, rat'l, *v. i.* to clatter: to move along rapidly, with a clattering noise: to speak eagerly and noisily.—*v. t.* to cause to make a clatter: to stun with noise: to speak rapidly: to scold loudly: (*coll.*) to confuse.—*n.* a sharp noise rapidly repeated, as the death-rattle: a clatter: loud empty talk: loud scolding: a toy or instrument for rattling.—*adjs.* **ratt'le-brained, -head'ed, -pat'ed,** noisy: giddy: unsteady.—*ns.* **ratt'lepate,** a noisy chatterer; **ratt'ler,** a loud, inconsiderate talker: a rattlesnake: (*coll.*) a stunning blow; **ratt'ling,** a clattering: railing.—*a.* making a rattle: smart, lively: (*coll.*) strikingly great.

raucity, raws'i-ti, *n.* hoarseness: harshness of sound.—*adjs.* **rauc'id, raucous** (raw'kus), hoarse.

ravage, rav'āj, *v. t.* to lay waste: to destroy: to pillage.—*n.* devastation.

rave, rāv, *v. i.* to be mad: to be wild or raging, like a madman: to talk irrationally.—*v. t.* to utter wildly.—*n.* **rā'ving,** furious talk.—*a.* delirious: distracted.—*adv.* **rā'vingly,** in a raving manner: with frenzy: with distraction.

ravel, rav'el, *v. t.* to confuse, entangle: to untwist or unweave: to unravel (in this sense usually with *out*).—*v. i.* to be untwisted or unwoven.

raven, rā'vn, *n.* a kind of crow, noted for its croak and glossy black plumage.

raven, ravin (*B.*), rav'n, *v. t.* to obtain by violence: to devour with great eagerness or voracity.—*v. i.* to prey rapaciously.—*n.* prey: plunder.—*ns.* **rav'ener,** a plunderer; **rav'ening** (*B.*), eagerness for plunder.—*a.* **rav'enous,** voracious: eager for prey or gratification.—*adv.* **rav'enously.**

ravine, ra-vēn', *n.* a long, deep hol-

low, worn away by a torrent: a deep, narrow mountain-pass.

ravish, rav'ish, *v. t.* to seize or carry away by violence: to rob: to have sexual intercourse with by force: to fill with ecstasy.—*n.* **rav'isher.**—*p. a.* **rav'ishing**, delighting to rapture: transporting: ecstatic.—*adv.* **rav'ishingly.**

raw, raw, *a.* not altered from its natural state: not cooked or dressed: unbaked: not prepared or manufactured: not mixed: having the skin abraded: chilly and damp.—*n.* a galled place: an inveterate sore: hence (*fig.*) a point on which one is particularly sensitive.

ray, rā, *n.* a line of light or heat: one of the component elements of light: a beam or gleam of intellectual light: a radiating part of any structure: (*bot.*) the outer part of a flower-cluster.—*v. t.* to radiate: to furnish with rays.—*v. i.* to shine out.—*adjs.* **rayed**, having rays; **ray'less**, without rays: destitute of light.—**alpha rays**, those rays emitted by uranium, thorium, and radium distinguishable from cathode rays by their comparatively small power of penetration and also by the fact that they are not ordinarily deflected either by a magnet or by an electrically charged body. These rays are supposed to consist of particles of matter shot off from a radioactive substance, the particles being charged with positive electricity.—**Becquerel rays**, the generic name for the rays emitted by uranium, which possess the properties of Röntgen and cathode rays: named after their discoverer, Henri Becquerel.—**beta rays**, the cathode rays emitted by radioactive substances, separable from the alpha rays by a thin sheet of metal, as aluminium, and distinguished by a relatively strong power of penetration and a comparatively weak power to render a gas electrically conductive. Their composition is supposed to be the same as that of alpha rays, but they are charged with negative electricity.—**cathode rays**, the rays originating at the cathode, or negative electrode of a discharge-tube when the tube is put in connection with an induction-coil or static machine, considered by physicists as streams of minute charged particles shot forth in straight lines from the surface of the negative electrode in a direction at right angles to that surface, and traveling through the tube with great velocity. These rays, in common with X-rays, have the power of penetrating opaque objects and of affecting a photographic plate, but differ from X-rays by being subject to deflection by a magnet or by electrically charged bodies. They also impart negative charges to bodies upon which they fall, a manifestation not common to X-rays.—**gamma rays**, rays, more penetrative than beta rays, emitted by radioactive substances.—**N-rays**, certain rays emitted by heated steel and silver, and other sources of radiant energy. These rays seem to be similar to X-rays but may be reflected and refracted, and increase the luminosity of a body without a corresponding rise in temperature. They were named in honor of the University of Nancy, by their discoverer, M. Blondlot.—**Röntgen rays**, the rays emitted when the cathode rays of a Crookes tube meet a resisting medium, as the walls of the tube. These rays were discovered in 1895 by Prof. W. C. Röntgen, of the University of Würzburg, Bavaria. Their

Method of Examination by X-Rays. 2. Screen of Fluoroscope showing arm with bullet.

most striking characteristics are their inability to be refracted or polarized, their penetration of substances opaque to ordinary light, and the fact that they do not affect the retina sensibly. These rays were first called X-rays by their discoverer and are still so called popularly, especially in connection with photography.—**violet rays**, blue violet and ultra violet rays are named for their colors, the former being a light of deep blue violet and the latter a pure,

pale violet. The violet ray is a light produced in a vacuum tube or sparks of violet color produced by an electrical current of high frequency. The high frequency current is a static current secured through induction coils leading into Leyden jars that serve the purpose of storing the discharge from the coils, which discharge is then transferred to a resonator, in which it is stepped-up to the voltage required to produce the violet ray.—**X-rays**, the Röntgen rays, used in various methods of examination, as in therapeutics and in the taking of radiographs. For examination of a part of the human body there are two appliances necessary: the Crookes tube affected by an electric current to produce the rays, and the fluoroscope which makes the rays visible. The examiner places the part to be viewed between the fluoroscope and the tube, and a distinct shadow marks the intervention of bony matter, metals, or similar substance, the flesh not being opaque to the rays. In making X-ray photographs a photographic plate is substituted for the fluoroscopic screen, being afterward developed as in ordinary photography. [Fr. *raie*—L. *radius*, a rod.]

ray, rā, *n.* a popular name for such flat, cartilaginous fishes as the skate.

ray, rā, *n.* (*mus.*) the second note of the diatonic scale.

raze, rāz, *v. t.* to lay level with the ground: to overthrow: to destroy.

razor, rā'zor, *n.* a keen-edged implement for shaving: a tusk, as of a boar. —*ns.* **rā'zor-back**, a kind of baleen whale, also called *rorqual*, *finback*, or *finner*: a hog whose back has the form of a ridge; **rā'zor-bill**, a species of auk.

re, rā, *n.* (*mus.*), same as **ray**.

re, rē, *n.* a word used in the legal phrase **in re**, in the case (of).

reabsorb, rē-ab-sorb', *v. t.* to absorb, suck in, or swallow up again.

reach, rēch, *v. t.* to stretch or extend: to attain or obtain by stretching out the hand: to hand over: to extend to: to arrive at: to get at: to gain.—*v. i.* to be extended: to mount up in quantity or number: to stretch out the hand: to try to obtain: to arrive.—*n.* act or power of reaching: extent of stretch: extent of force: penetration: artifice: contrivance: a straight portion of a stream between bends: (*naut.*) the distance traversed between tacks.—*a.* **reach'able**, within reach.—*n.* **reach'er**.

react, rē-akt', *v. t.* to act anew.—*v. i.* to return an impulse in the opposite direction: to act mutually on each other. —*n.* **reac'tion**, action resisting other action: mutual action: backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress.—*a.* **reac'tionary**, for or implying reaction.—*n.* one who attempts to reverse political action.—*n.* **reac'tionist**.

read, rēd, *v. t.* to utter aloud written or printed words: to peruse: to comprehend: to study, as to read law: to teach: to make out, from signs: to solve, as to read a dream: to interpret: to understand, as to read the stars: to note the indication of, as to read a barometer: to impute by inference, as to read a meaning into a book.—*v. i.* to perform the act of reading: to practise much reading: to appear on reading: to advise: to speak: to acquire information: to utter the words of a book: (*mus.*) to render music at first sight: to be suitable for perusal:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* read (red).—*n.* **read**, a reading, perusal: also (*obs.*) same as **rede**.—*adjs.* **read** (red), versed in books: learned; **readable** (rēd'a-bl), that may be read: worth reading: interesting: enabling to read.

readjust, rē-ad-just', *v. t.* to adjust or put in order again, or in a new way.

ready, red'i, *a.* prepared at the moment: in proper time: prepared in mind: willing: not slow or awkward: dexterous: prompt: quick: at hand: near: easy: on the point of: opportune: off-hand. —*n.* **read'iness**.—*a.* **read'y-made**, made and ready for use: not made to order.

real, rē'al, *a.* actually existing: not counterfeit or assumed: true: genuine: sincere: authentic: (*law*) pertaining to things fixed, as lands or houses.—*a.* **rē'alizable**, that may be realized.—*n.* **realizā'tion**, act of realizing or state of being realized: a realizing sense or feeling.—*v. t.* **rē'alize**, to make real: to bring into being or fact: to accomplish: to convert into real property or money: *p. a.* **rē'alizing**, serving to make real or bring home to one as a reality.—*ns.* **rē'alism**, the doctrine that in external perception the objects immediately known are real existences: the tendency in art to accept and to represent things

as they really are—opp. to *idealism;* **rē'alist,** one who holds the doctrine of realism: one who believes in the existence of the external world.—*a.* **rēalist'ic,** pertaining to the realists or to realism: life-like.—*adv.* **rēalist'ically.**—*n.* **rēal'ity,** that which is real and not imaginary: truth: verity: (*law*) the fixed, permanent nature of real property.—*adv.* **rē'ally,** in reality: actually: in truth.—*ns.* **rē'alness,** the condition of being real; **rē'alty, real estate,** immovable property, such as lands and tenements.

realm, relm, *n.* a regal or royal jurisdiction: kingdom: province: country.

ream, rēm, *n.* a quantity of paper consisting of 20 quires of 24 sheets.

reanimate, rē-an'i-māt, *v. t.* to restore to life: to infuse new life or spirit into: to revive.—*n.* **reanimā'tion.**

reap, rēp, *v. t.* to cut down, as grain: to clear off a crop: to gather by effort: to receive as a reward: to obtain a harvest.—*ns.* **reap'er; reap'ing-hook.**

reapportion, rē-ap-pōr'shun, *v. t.* to apportion again.—*n.* **reappor'tionment.**

rear, rēr, *n.* the back or hindmost part: the last part of an army or fleet.

rear, rēr, *v. t.* to bring up to maturity: to educate: to erect: to stir up.—*v. i.* to rise on the hind legs, as a horse.

rearrange, rē-ar-rānj', *v. t.* to arrange anew.—*n.* **rearrange'ment.**

reason, rē'zn, *n.* an idea which supports or justifies an act or belief: a motive: proof: excuse: cause: an explanation: the faculty of the mind by which man draws conclusions, and determines right and truth: the exercise of reason: just view of things: right conduct: propriety: justice: that which is conformable to reason: (*logic*) a premise placed after its conclusion.—*v. i.* to exercise the faculty of reason: to deduce inferences from premises: to argue: to debate: (*B.*) to converse.—*v. t.* to examine or discuss: to debate: to persuade by reasoning.—*a.* **rea'sonable,** endowed with reason: rational: acting according to reason: agreeable to reason: just: not excessive: moderate.—*n.* **rea'sonableness.**—*adv.* **rea'sonably.**—*ns.* **rea'soner; rea'soning.**

reassure, rē-a-shör', *v. t.* to assure anew: to give confidence to: to confirm: (*Eng.*) to insure an insurer.—*n.* **reassur'ance,** repeated assurance:

rebate, rē-bāt', *v. t.* to allow as discount.—*n.* diminution, esp. discount: a deduction allowed from a price or rate.

rebel, reb'el, *n.* one who rebels.—*a.* rebellious.—*v. i.* (re-bel') to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance, or to take up arms and openly oppose them: to oppose any lawful authority: —*pr. p.* rebel'ling; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* rebelled'.—*n.* **rebell'ion,** act of rebelling: open opposition to lawful authority.

rebound, rē-bownd', *v. i.* to bound or start back: to bound repeatedly: to recoil: to reverberate: to re-echo.

rebuff, rē-buf', *n.* a beating back: sudden check: defeat: unexpected refusal.—*v. t.* to beat back: to check.

rebuke, rē-būk', *v. t.* to check with reproof: to chide or reprove.—*n.* direct reproof: reprimand: reprobation: (*B.*) chastisement: a severe check.

rebus, rē'bus, *n.* an enigmatical representation of a name or thing.

rebut, rē-but', *v. t.* to drive back: to repel: to reject: (*law*) to oppose by argument or proof.—*ns.* **rēbut'tal; rē-but'ter,** that which rebuts: a plaintiff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder.

recalcitrant, rē-kal'si-trant, *a.* showing repugnance or opposition.

recall, rē-kawl', *v. t.* to call back: to command to return: to revoke: to call back to mind.—*n.* act of recalling or revoking: a signal to soldiers to return.

recant, rē-kant', *v. t.* to withdraw (a former declaration): to retract.—*v. i.* to revoke a former declaration.

recapitulate, rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to repeat the chief points of.—*n.* **recapitū-lā'tion,** act of recapitulating: a summary of the main points of anything.

recapture, rē-kap'tūr, *v. t.* to retake, esp. a prize from a captor.

recast, rē-kast', *v. t.* to cast or throw again: to cast or mold anew: to compute a second time.

recede, rē-sēd', *v. i.* to go or fall back: to retreat: to bend or tend in a backward direction: to withdraw: to give up.—*v. t.* to cede back, as to a former possessor.—*a.* **reced'ing.**

receipt, rē-sēt', *n.* act of receiving: place of receiving: power of holding: a written acknowledgment of anything received, a legal acknowledgment of money received in discharge of a debt

or demand: that which is received: a recipe in cookery.—*v. t.* to give a receipt for: to sign: to discharge.

receive, rē-sēv', *v. t.* to take when offered: to accept: to embrace with the mind: to assent to: to allow: to give acceptance to: to give admittance to: to welcome or entertain: to hold or contain: (*law*) to take (goods) knowing them to be stolen.—*v. i.* to be a recipient: to hold a reception of visitors. —*a.* **receiv'able,** that may be received: awaiting payment, as bills receivable.

recent, rē'sent, *a.* of late origin or occurrence: fresh: modern: (*geol.*) belonging to the present geological period. —*adv.* **rē'cently.**—*n.* **rē'centness.**

receptacle, rē-sep'ta-kl, *n.* that into which anything is received or in which it is contained.—*n.* **receptibil'ity,** receivability.—*a.* **recept'ible,** receivable.—*n.* **recep'tion,** the act of receiving: admission: state of being received: acceptance: a formal or hospitable receiving: welcome: treatment at first coming.—*a.* **recept'ive,** having the quality of receiving or containing.

Receptacle (*Bot.*)

recess, rē-ses', *n.* a going back or withdrawing: retirement: seclusion: a period of remission of business.

recession, rē-sesh'un, *n.* act of receding: withdrawal: the state of being set back.—*adjs.* **reces'sional, recess'ive.**

recherché, rē-sher'shā, *a.* extremely nice: peculiar and refined: rare. [Fr.]

recipe, res'i-pē, *n.* a medical prescription: any formula for the preparation of a compound: a receipt:—*pl.* **recipes** (res'i-pēz).

recipient, rē-sip'i-ent, *a.* receiving.—*n.* one who receives, that which receives.

reciprocal, rē-sip'rō-kal, *a.* acting in return: mutual: alternating: interchangeable: giving and receiving.—*n.* that which is reciprocal: (*math.*) the quotient resulting from the division of unity by any given quantity.—*n.* **recip-rocal'ity.**—*adv.* **recip'rocally,** mutually: interchangeably: inversely.—*v. t.* **recip'-rocāte,** to give and receive mutually: to requite: to interchange: to alternate.—*v. i.* to move backward and forward: (*coll.*) to make a return or response.—*n.* **reciprocā'tion,** interchange of acts: alternation.—*a.* **recip'rocātive,** acting reciprocally.—*n.* **reciproc'ity,** mutual obligation: action and reaction: equality of commercial privileges.

recite, rē-sīt', *v. t.* to read aloud from paper, or repeat from memory: to narrate: to give the particulars of.—*v. i.* to rehearse in public.—*ns.* **recī'tal,** act of reciting: rehearsal: that which is recited: a narration: a vocal or instrumental performance, as a piano recital; **recitation** (res-i-tā'shun), act of reciting: a public reading: rehearsal; **recitative** (-tēv'), (*mus.*) a style of song resembling declamation, a kind of union of song and speech.—*a.* in the style of recitative.—*adv.* **recitative'ly.**

reck, rek, *v. t.* to care for: to regard. —*v. i.* (usually with *not,* and fol. by *of*) care: heed.—*a.* **reck'less,** careless: heedless of consequences: rash.—*adv.* **reck'-lessly.**—*n.* **reck'lessness.**

reckon, rek'n, *v. t.* to count: to place in the number or rank of: to esteem: to think, believe.—*v. i.* to calculate: to charge to account: to make up accounts. —*ns.* **reck'oner; reck'oning,** an account of time: settlement of accounts, etc.

reclaim, rē-klām', *v. t.* to demand the return of: to regain: to bring back from a wild or barbarous state, or from error or vice: to bring into a state of cultivation: to bring into the desired condition: to make tame or gentle: to reform.—*a.* **reclaim'able.**—*adv.* **reclaim'-ably.**—*n.* **reclamā'tion.**

recline, rē-klīn', *v. t.* to lean or bend backwards: to lean to or on one side. —*v. i.* to lean: to rest or repose.—*a.* **reclī'ning** (*bot.*), bending away from the perpendicular: recumbent.

recluse, rē-klös', *a.* secluded: retired: solitary.—*n.* one shut up or secluded: one who lives retired from the world: a religious devotee living in a single cell, generally attached to a monastery.

recognize, rek'og-nīz, *v. t.* to know again: to recollect: to acknowledge: to see the truth of.—*a.* **rec'ognizable,** that may be recognized or acknowledged.—*adv.* **rec'ognizably.**—*ns.* **recog'nizance,** a recognition: an avowal: a profession: a legal obligation entered into before a court to do or not to do some particular act; **rec'ognizer; recogni'tion,** act of recognizing: state of being recognized.

recoil, rē-koil', *v. t.* to start back: to

rebound: to return: to shrink from.—*n.* a starting or springing back: rebound.—*a.* **recoil'ing.**—*adv.* **recoil'ingly.**

recollect, rek-ol-ekt', *v. t.* to remember: to recover composure or resolution (with reflex. pron.).—*n.* **recollec'tion,** act of recollecting or remembering: the power of recollecting: memory.

recommend, rek-o-mend', *v. t.* to commend to another: to bestow praise on: to introduce favorably: to give in charge: to commit, as in prayer: to advise.—*a.* **recommend'able.**—*n.* **recommend'ableness.**—*adv.* **recommend'ably.**—*n.* **recommendā'tion,** act of recommending: act of introducing with commendation: repute.

recompense, rek'om-pens, *v. t.* to return an equivalent for anything: to repay or requite: to reward: to compensate: to remunerate.—*n.* repayment.

reconcile, rek'on-sīl, *v. t.* to restore to friendship or union: to bring to agreement: to bring to contentment: to pacify: to make consistent: to adjust or compose.—*a.* **rec'oncilable,** that may be reconciled: consistent.—*adv.* **rec'oncilably.**—*ns.* **rec'onciler; reconciliā'tion; rec'oncilement,** act of reconciling: state of being reconciled.

recondite, rek'on-dīt, *a.* secret: abstruse: profound.—*n.* **recondite'ness.**

reconsider, rē-kon-sid'ĕr, *v. t.* to consider again, as to reconsider a motion or vote: to review.—*n.* **reconsiderā'tion.**

reconstruct, rē-kon-strukt', *v. t.* to construct again: to rebuild.

reconvey, rē-kon-vā', *v. t.* to transfer back to a former owner, as an estate.

record, rē-kord', *v. t.* to write anything formally, to preserve evidence of it: to bear witness to: to register or enroll: to celebrate.—*n.* **record'er,** one who records or registers, esp. municipal affairs: a judge of a city court: a registering apparatus in telegraphy.

record, rek'ord, *n.* a register: a formal writing of any fact or proceeding: a book of such writings: a witness, a memorial: memory, remembrance: anything entered in the register of a court, esp. the formal statements or pleadings of parties in a litigation: the best recorded performance.

recount, rē-kownt', *v. t.* to count again: to tell over again: to narrate the particulars of: to detail.

recoup, rē-köp', *v. t.* to make good: to indemnify.—*n.* **recoup'ment.**

recourse, rē-kōrs', *n.* a going to for aid or protection: access.—*v. i.* to return.

recover, rē-kuv'ĕr, *v. t.* to get possession of again: to make up for: to retrieve: to cure: to revive: to bring back to any former state: to rescue: to obtain as compensation: to obtain for injury or debt: to reconcile.—*v. i.* to regain health: to regain any former state: (*law*) to obtain a judgment.—*n.* **recoverabil'ity.**—*a.* **recov'erable,** that may be recovered or regained: capable of being brought to a former condition.—*ns.* **recov'erableness; recov'ery,** the act of recovering: the act of regaining anything lost: restoration to health

recreant, rek'rē-ant, *a.* cowardly: false: apostate: renegade.—*n.* a mean-spirited wretch: an apostate: a renegade.—*n.* **rec'rēancy,** the quality of a recreant.—*adv.* **rec'rēantly.**

recreate, rek'rē-āt, *v. t.* to revive: to reanimate: to cheer or amuse: to refresh: to delight.—*v. i.* to take recreation.—*n.* **recreā'tion,** the act of recreating or state of being recreated: refreshment after toil, sorrow, etc.: diversion.

recriminate, rē-krim'in-āt, *v. t.* to criminate or accuse in return.—*v. i.* to charge an accuser with a similar crime.—*n.* **recriminā'tion,** the act of recriminating: a countercharge or accusation.

recrudescent, rē-krö-des'ent, *a.* growing sore or painful again.—*v. i.* **recrudesce',** to become raw again: to be renewed.—*ns.* **recrudes'cence, recru'dency, recrudes'cency,** the state of becoming sore again: a state of relapse: (*med.*) increased activity after recovery.

recruit, rē-krōt', *v. i.* to obtain fresh supplies: to recover in health, etc.: to enlist new soldiers.—*v. t.* to repair: to supply: to supply with recruits.—*n.* a newly enlisted soldier.—*n.* **recruit'ing.**

rectangle, rek'tang-gl, *n.* a four-sided figure with all its angles right angles and its opposite sides equal.—*adjs.* **rec'tangled,** having right angles; **rectang'ūlar,** right-angled.—*n.* **rectangūlar'ity.**

rectify, rek'ti-fī, *v. t.* to make straight or right: to adjust: to correct or redress: to purify by repeated crystallization or sublimation, or by distillations: (*math.*) to determine the length of a curve included between two limits: to prepare a

sun-dial for an observation:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* rec'tified.—*a.* **rectifi'able,** that may be rectified or set right.—*n.* **rectificā'tion,** the act of rectifying or setting right: the process of refining any substance by repeated distillation.

rectitude, rek'ti-tūd, *n.* uprightness: correctness of principle or practice.

rector, rek'tor, *n.* (*orig.*) a ruler: a common name for all clergymen in charge of a parish in the Episcopal churches of the United States.

rectum, rek'tum, *n.* the lowest part of the large intestine:—*pl.* **rec'ta.**

recubant, rek'ū-bant, *a.* reclining, recumbent.—*n.* **recubā'tion.**

recumbent, rē-kum'bent, *a.* lying back: reclining: idle.—*ns.* **recum'bence, recum'bency.**—*adv.* **recum'bently.**

recuperative, rē-kū'pĕr-a-tiv, *a.* tending to recovery—also **recū'peratory.**—*a.* **rēcū'perable,** recoverable.—*v. t.* **recū'perāte,** to recover, to regain strength.—*ns.* **recuperā'tion,** recovery, as of something lost; **recū'perātor,**

recur, rē-kĕr', *v. i.* to return, resort: to happen at a stated interval:—*pr. p.* recur'ring; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* recurred'.—*ns.* **recur'rence, recur'rency,** return.—*a.* **recur'rent,** returning at intervals.

red, red, *a.* (*comp.* **red'der**; *superl.* **red'dest**) of a color like blood: ultra-radical, revolutionary.—*n.* one of the primary colors, of several shades, as scarlet, pink, carmine, vermilion, etc.

redeem, rē-dēm', *v. t.* to ransom: to relieve from captivity by a price: to rescue, deliver: to pay the penalty of: to atone for: to perform, as a promise: to improve, put to the best advantage: to recover, as a pledge.—*a.* **redeem'able,** that may be redeemed.—*ns.* **redeem'ableness; redeem'er,** one who redeems or ransoms, esp. (R-) Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world.—*adjs.* **redeem'ing,** saving: good, as exceptional to what is bad; **redeem'less,** incurable; **redemp'tive,** pertaining to redemption: serving or tending to redeem; **redemp'tory,** serving to redeem: paid for ransom.

redemption, rē-demp'shun, *n.* act of redeeming or buying back: ransom: release: the deliverance of mankind from sin and misery by Christ.

redivivus, red-i-vī'vus, *a.* alive again: restored.

redolent, red'ō-lent, *a.* diffusing odor or fragrance: scented.

redouble, rē-dub'l, *v. t.* to double again or repeatedly: to increase greatly.

redoubt, rē-dowt', *v. t.* (*arch.*) to fear.—*a.* **redoubt'able,** valiant.

redound, rē-downd', *v. i.* to be sent back by reaction, to rebound: to result, turn out.—*n.* **redound'ing.**

redout, redoubt, rē-dowt', *n.* (*fort.*) a fieldwork inclosed on all sides, its ditch not flanked from the parapet: a central or retired work within a fortress.

redraw, rē-draw', *v. t.* to draw again.

redress, rē-dres', *v. t.* to set right: to relieve from: to make amends to: to compensate: to dress again.—*n.* relief.

reduce, rē-dūs', *v. t.* to bring into a lower state, as to reduce the ores of silver: to lessen: to impoverish: to subdue: to arrange: (*arith.* and *alg.*) to change numbers or quantities from one denomination into another: to reduce to its proper form, as to reduce a fracture: to bring into a new form, as to reduce Latin to English: to weaken: to bring into a class: (*mil.*) to degrade to a lower rank.—*ns.* **reduc'er,** one who reduces: a joint-piece for connecting pipes of varying diameter; **reducibil'ity, reduc'ibleness.**—*a.* **reduc'ible,** that may be reduced.—*n.* **reduc'tion,** act of reducing or state of being reduced: diminution.

redundance, rē-dun'dans, *n.* quality of being superfluous: superabundance—also **redun'dancy.**—*a.* **redun'dant,** superfluous, as in words or images.

reëcho, rē-ek'ō, *v. t.* to echo back.—*v. i.* to give back echoes: to resound.

reed, rēd, *n.* the common English name of certain tall grasses, growing in moist or marshy places, and having a very hard or almost woody culm: the sounding part of several musical instruments, as the clarinet, bassoon, oboe, and bagpipe: the speaking part of the organ, though made of metal: the appliance in weaving for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web, etc.—*v. t.* to thatch.

reef, rēf, *n.* a chain of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water: a shoal or elevated bank: a lode, vein, or ledge, in Australian mining phraseology.

reef, rēf, *n.* a portion of a sail rolled or folded up.—*v. t.* to reduce the exposed

surface of, as a sail: to gather up any material in a similar way.

reek, rēk, *n.* smoke: vapor.—*v. i.* to emit smoke or vapor: to steam.—*a.* **reek'y,** full of reek: smoky: soiled with steam or smoke: foul.

reel, rēl, *n.* a rolling or turning frame for winding yarn, etc.—*v. t.* to wind on a reel.

reel, rēl, *v. i.* to stagger: to vacillate. —*n.* giddiness.

reeming, rēm'ing, *n.* the act of opening the seams between the planks of a vessel with a calking-iron, in order to admit the oakum.

re-enter, rē-en'tĕr, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to enter again or anew: in engraving, to cut deeper where the aqua fortis has not bitten sufficiently.—*p. a.* **re-en'tering.**

refection, rē-fek'shun, *n.* refreshment: a meal or repast.—*n.* **refec'tioner.**—*a.* **refec'tive,** refreshing.—*n.* **refec'tory,**

refer, rē-fĕr', *v. t.* to submit to another person or authority: to assign: to reduce: to carry back: to trace back: to hand over for consideration: to deliver over, as to refer a matter: to appeal: to direct for information.—*v. i.* to direct the attention: to give a reference: to have reference or recourse: to relate: to allude:—*pr. p.* refer'ring; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* referred'.—*adjs.* **ref'erable, refer'rible,** that may be referred or assigned to.—*ns.* **referēē',** one to whom anything is referred: an arbitrator, umpire, or judge; **ref'erence,** the act of referring: relation: allusion: one or that which is referred to: (*law*) the act of submitting a dispute for investigation or decision: a testimonial: a direction in a book, a quotation; **referen'dary,** one to whose decision a cause is referred, a referee; **referen'dum,** the right of the people to have legislative acts referred to them *en masse.*—*a.* **referen'tial,** containing a reference: pointing or referring to something else.

refine, rē-fīn', *v. t.* to separate from extraneous matter: to reduce to a fine or pure state: to purify: to clarify: to polish: to make elegant: to improve, as the manners, morals, language, etc.—*v. i.* to become fine or pure: to affect nicety: to improve in any kind of excellence.—*p. a.* **refined',** made fine: polished: highly cultivated.—*adv.* **refin'edly.**—*ns.* **refine'ment,** act of refining or state of being refined: purification: separation from what is impure, etc.: cultivation: elegance: polish: purity: an excessive nicety; **refin'er,** one who or that which refines anything; **refin'ery.**

refit, rē-fit', *v. t.* to fit or prepare again.—*v. i.* to repair damages.

reflect, rē-flekt', *v. t:* to bend back: to throw back after striking upon any surface, as light, etc.—*v. i.* to be thrown back, as light, heat, etc.: to revolve in the mind: to consider attentively or deeply: to ponder: to cast reproach or censure (with *on, upon*).—*p. a.* **reflect'ed,** cast or thrown back: turned upward: reflexed.—*a.* **reflect'ing,** throwing back light, heat, etc.: given to reflection: thoughtful.—*adv.* **reflect'ingly.**

reflection, rē-flek'shun, *n.* the act of reflecting: the change of direction when a ray of light, etc., strikes upon a surface and is thrown back: the state of being reflected: that which is reflected: the action of the mind by which it is conscious of its own operations: attentive consideration: contemplation: censure or reproach.—*a.* **reflect'ive.**

reflex, rē'fleks, *a.* bent or turned back: reflected: reciprocal: acting and reacting, as reflex influence: (*physiol.*) said of certain movements which take place independent of the will, being sent back from a nerve-center in answer to a stimulus from the surface.—*n.* reflection: light reflected from an illuminated surface: a copy.—*v. t.* **reflex',** to bend back. *a.* **reflex'ive,** turning backward: reflective: respecting the past: relating to a verb in which the action turns back upon the subject, as *I bethought myself.*

refluent, ref'lö-ent, *a.* flowing back: ebbing.—*ns.* **ref'luence, ref'luency.**—*a.* **rē'flux,** flowing or returning back: reflex.—*n.* a flowing back: ebb.

reforest, rē-for'est, *v. t.* to plant again with trees.—*n.* **reforestā'tion.**

reform, rē-form', *v. t.* to form again or anew: to transform: to make better: to remove that which is objectionable from: to repair or improve: to reclaim. —*v. i.* to become better: to abandon evil: to be corrected or improved.—*n.* a forming anew: change, amendment, improvement.—*a.* **refor'mable.**—*n.* **reformā'tion.** *a.* **reformed',** formed again or anew: changed: amended: improved.

refract, rē-frakt', *v. t.* to break back

or open: to break the natural course, or bend from a direct line, as rays of light, etc.—*a.* **rēfrac'table.**—*p. a.* **rēfrac'ted.**

refractory, rē-frak'to-ri, *a.* breaking through rules: unruly: unmanageable: obstinate: perverse: difficult of fusion, as metals, etc.: not susceptible, as to disease.

refragable, ref'ra-ga-bl, *a.* that may be resisted: capable of refutation.

refrain, rē-frān', *n.* a phrase recurring at the end of each division of a poem.

refrain, rē-frān', *v. t.* to curb: to restrain.—*v. i.* to keep from action: to forbear.—*ns.* **refrain'er, refrain'ment.**

refrangible, rē-fran'ji-bl, *a.* that may be refracted, or turned out of a direct course, as rays of light, heat, etc.

refresh, rē-fresh', *v. t.* to give new strength, spirit, etc., to: to revive after exhaustion: to enliven: to restore a fresh appearance to.—*v. i.* to become fresh again: (*coll.*) to take refreshment, as food and drink.—*n.* **rēfresh'er,** one who or that which refreshes: a fee paid to counsel for continuing his attention to a case, esp. when adjourned.—*p. a.* **rēfresh'ing,** reviving, invigorating.—*adv.* **rēfresh'ingly.**—*n.* **refresh'ment.**

refrigerant, rē-frij'ẽr-ant, *a.* making cold: cooling: refreshing.—*n.* that which cools.—*v. t.* **rēfrig'erāte,** to make cold: to cool: to refresh.—*n.* **rēfrigerā'tion.**—*adjs.* **rēfrig'erātive, rēfrig'erātory,** cooling: refreshing.—*n.* **rēfrig'erātor,** an apparatus for preserving food by keeping it at a low temperature.

refuge, ref'ūj, *n.* that which affords shelter or protection: an asylum or retreat: a resource or expedient.—*v. t.* to find shelter for.—*v. i.* to take shelter.

refulgence, rē-ful'jens, *n.* state of being refulgent: brightness: brilliance—also **rēful'gency.**—*a.* **rēful'gent,** casting a flood of light: shining: brilliant.

refund, rē-fund', *v. t.* to repay: to restore: to return what has been taken.

refuse, rē-fūz', *v. t.* to reject: to deny, as a request, etc.: to disown: to fail to receive, to repel: (*mil.*) to hold troops back from the regular alignment.—*v. i.* to decline acceptance: not to comply.—*a.* **refū'sable,** capable of being refused.—*ns.* **refū'sal,** denial of anything requested: rejection: the right of taking in preference to others; **rēfū'ser.**

refuse, ref'ūs, *a.* refused: worthless.—*n.* that which is rejected or left as worthless: dross.

refuse, rē-fūz', *v. t.* to melt again.—*n.* **rēfū'sion,** repeated fusion or melting, as of metals: restoration.

refute, rē-fūt', *v. t.* to repel: to oppose: to disprove.—*n.* **rēfutabil'ity.**—*a.* **rēfū'table,** that may be refuted or disproved.—*adv.* **rēfū'tably.**—*n.* **refutā'tion.**

regain, rē-gān', *v. t.* to gain back or again: to recover.

regal, rē'gal, *a.* belonging to a king: kingly: royal.—*adv.* **rē'gally.**

regale, rē-gāl', *v. t.* to entertain in a sumptuous manner: to refresh: to gratify.—*v. i.* to feast.

regalia, rē-gā'li-a, *n. pl.* the ensigns of royalty: the crown, scepter, etc., esp. those used at a coronation: the rights and privileges of kings: the distinctive symbols of a particular order.

regard, rē-gärd', *v. t.* to observe particularly: to hold in respect or affection: to pay attention to: to care for: to keep or observe: to esteem: to consider as important or valuable: to have respect or relation to.—*n.* (*orig.*) look, gaze: attention with interest: observation: respect: affection: repute: relation: reference: (*pl.*) good wishes.—*n.* **regar'der.**—*a.* **regard'ful,** full of regard: taking notice: heedful: attentive.—*adv.* **regard'fully.**—*n.* **regard'fulness.**—*prep.* **regar'ding,** respecting, concerning.—*a.* **regard'less,** without regard: not attending: negligent: heedless.

regatta, rē-gat'a, *n.* a race of yachts: any rowing or sailing match.

regency, rē'jen-si, *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent: a body intrusted with vicarious government.

regenerate, rē-jen'ẽr-āt, *v. t.* to produce anew: (*theol.*) to renew and turn to the love of God, as the heart.—*a.* regenerated, renewed: changed from a natural to a spiritual state.—*ns.* **regen'erācy; regen'erāteness,** state of being regenerate; **regenerā'tion,** act of regenerating: state of being regenerated.

regent, rē'jent, *a.* invested with interim or vicarious sovereign authority.—*n.* one invested with interim authority.

regicide, rej'i-sīd, *n.* the murderer of a king.—*a.* **regicī'dal.**

régime, rā-zhēm', *n.* mode of ruling one's diet: form of government.

regimen, rej'i-men, *n.* rule prescribed.

regiment, rej'i-ment, *n.* a body of soldiers constituting the largest permanent unit, commanded by a colonel.

region, rē'jun, *n.* a portion of land: country: any area or district, with respect to fauna, flora, etc.: any particular part of the body.—*a.* **rē'gional,**

register, rej'is-tĕr, *n.* a written record, regularly kept: the book containing the register: that which registers or records: one who registers: that which regulates, as the damper of a furnace or stove, or the perforated plate, etc., regulating the admission of heat or air to a room: a stop or range of pipes on the organ, etc.: the compass of a voice or of a musical instrument: (*print.*) exact adjustment of position in the presswork of matter printed on both sides of a sheet.—*v. t.* to enter in a register: to record.—*v. i.* to have one's name placed on a poll-list.

regnal, reg'nal, *a.* pertaining to the reign of a monarch.—*n.* **reg'nancy.**

regress, rē-gres', *n.* passage back: return: power of returning: re-entry.—*v. i.* to go back: to return to a former place or state: (*astron.*) to move from east to west.—*n.* **regres'sion,** act of going back or returning.—*a.* **regress'ive.**

regret, rē-gret', *v. t.* to grieve at: to remember with sorrow.—*n.* sorrow for anything: concern: remorse: a written expression of regret.—*a.* **regret'ful.**

regular, reg'ū-lar, *a.* according to rule, or to law, order, custom, established practice, or mode prescribed: in accordance with nature or art, or the ordinary form or course of things: governed by rule: uniform: periodical: unbroken: methodical, orderly, systematic: strict: pursued with steadiness: straight.—*adv.* **reg'ularly.**—*n.* **reg'ularness.**—*v. t.* **reg'ulāte,** to make regular: to adjust by rule: to subject to rules or restrictions: to put in good order.—*ns.* **regulā'tion,** act of regulating: state of being regulated: a rule or order prescribed; **reg'ulātor,** one who or that which regulates: a lever which regulates the motion of a watch, etc.: anything that regulates motion.—*a.* **reg'ulātory.**

regurgitate, rē-gĕr'ji-tāt, *v. t.* to throw or pour back from a deep place.—*v. i.* to be thrown or poured back.

rehabilitate, rē-ha-bil'i-tāt, *v. t.* to reinstate, restore to former privileges.

rehash, rē-hash', *v. t.* to hash over again.—*n.* something made up of materials formerly used.

rehear, rē-hēr', *v. t.* to hear again: to try over again, as a lawsuit.

rehearsal, rē-hĕr'sal, *n.* act of rehearsing: recital: recital and performance for practice previous to public representation.—*v. t.* **rehearse',** to repeat what has already been said: to narrate:

reign, rān, *n.* rule: dominion, as reign of terror: royal authority: supreme power: influence: time during which a sovereign rules.—*v. i.* to rule: to have sovereign power: to be predominant.

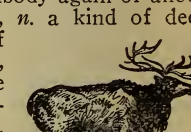
reimburse, rē-im-burs', *v. t.* to refund: to pay an equivalent to.

rein, rān, *n.* the strap of a bridle: an instrument for curbing or governing: government.—*v. t.* to govern with the rein or bridle: to restrain or control: to rein in, to curb.—*v. i.* to obey the rein.

reincarnate, rē-in-kär'nāt, *v. t.* to embody anew.—*n.* **reincarnā'tion.**

reincorporate, rē-in-kor'pō-rāt, *v. t.* to incorporate or embody again or anew.

reindeer, rān'dēr, *n.* a kind of deer in the north of Europe and Asia, valuable for the chase and for domestic uses.—*n.* **rein'deer-moss,** a lichen, the winter food of the reindeer. [Ice. *hreinn,* and Eng. *deer.*]



Reindeer.

reinforce, rē-in-fōrs', *v. t.* to enforce again: to strengthen with new force or support.—*n.* **reinforce'ment.**

reinstate, rē-in-stāt', *v. t.* to place in a former state.—*n.* **reinstāte'ment.**

reiterate, rē-it'e-rāt, *v. t.* to iterate or repeat again: to repeat again and again.—*a.* **reit'erant,** reiterating.

reject, rē-jekt', *v. t.* to throw away: to refuse: to renounce: to despise.—*adjs.* **rejec'table, rejec'tible.**—*n. pl.* **rejectamen'ta,** excrement.—*ns.* **rejec'ter, -or; rejec'tion,** act of rejecting: refusal.

rejoice, rē-jois', *v. i.* to feel and express joy again and again: to be glad: to exult or triumph.—*v. t.* to make joyful: to gladden.

rejoin, rē-join', *v. t.* to join again: to unite what is separated: to meet again.—*v. i.* to answer to a reply.—*n.* **rejoin'-**

der, an answer joined on to another, answer to a reply: (*law*) the defendant's answer to a plaintiff's *replication*.

rejuvenate, rē-jö've-nāt, *v. t.* to renew: to make young again.

relapse, rē-laps', *v. i.* to slide, sink, or fall back: to return to a former state of practice: to backslide.—*n.* a falling back into a former bad state: (*med.*) the return of a disease after convalescence.

relate, rē-lāt', *v. t.* to describe: to tell: to ally by connection or kindred.—*v. i.* to have reference: to refer.—*a.* **relā'ted**, allied or connected by kindred or blood.—*ns.* **relā'tedness**; **relā'ter**, **-or**, one who relates; **relā'tion**, act of relating or telling: recital: that which is related: mutual connection between two things, analogy: resemblance, affinity: connection by birth or marriage: a person related by blood or marriage, a relative.—*a.* **relā'tional.**—*ns.* **relā'tionship**; **relā'tor** (*law*), an informant on whose behalf certain writs are issued.

relative, rel'a-tiv, *a.* having relation: respecting: not absolute or existing by itself: considered as belonging to something else: (*gram.*) expressing relation.—*n.* that which has relation to something else: a relation: (*gram.*) a pronoun which relates to something before, called its antecedent.—*adv.* **rel'atively.**

relax, rē-laks', *v. t.* to loosen one thing away from another: to slacken: to make less close, tense, or rigid: to make less severe: to relieve from attention or effort: to divert: to open or loosen, as the bowels: to make languid.—*v. i.* to become less close: to become less severe: to attend less.—*a.* **relax'able.**—*n.* **relaxā'tion**, act of relaxing: state of being relaxed: remission of application:

relay, rē-lā', *n.* a supply of horses, etc., to relieve others on a journey or in a race: a shift of men: a supplementary store of anything.

release, rē-lēs', *v. t.* to let loose from: to set free: to discharge from: to relieve: to let go, give up a right to.—*n.* a setting free: discharge or acquittance: the giving up of a claim.

relegate, rel'e-gāt, *v. t.* to send away, to consign: to exile: to dismiss: to remit.—*n.* **relegā'tion.**

relent, rē-lent', *v. i.* to slacken, to soften or grow less severe: to grow tender: to feel compassion.—*a.* softhearted: yielding.—*adjs.* **relent'ing**, inclining to yield: too soft; **relent'less**, without relenting: merciless.

relevancy, rel'e-van-si, *n.* state of being relevant: pertinence: applicability: obvious relation—also **rel'evance.**—*a.* **rel'evant**, bearing upon, or applying to, the purpose: pertinent: related.

reliable, rē-lī'a-bl, *a.* that may be relied upon: trustworthy.—*ns.* **reliabil'ity**, **relī'ableness.**—*adv.* **relī'ably.**—*n.* **relī'ance**, trust: confidence.—*a.* **relī'ant.**

relic, rel'ik, *n.* that which is left after loss or decay of the rest: a corpse (gener. *pl.*): a memorial, a souvenir.

relict, rel'ikt, *n.* a woman surviving her husband, a widow.

relief, rē-lēf', *n.* the removal of any evil: release from a post or duty, replacement: one who replaces another: that which relieves or mitigates: aid: (*fine art*) the projection of a sculptured design from its ground.

relieve, rē-lēv', *v. t.* to remove from that which weighs down or depresses: to lessen: to ease: to help: to release: to support: to mitigate: to raise the siege of: (*art*) to set off by contrast: (*law*) to redress.—*a.* **reliev'able.**

religion, rē-lij'un, *n.* the recognition of supernatural powers and of the duty lying upon man to yield obedience to these: the performance of our duties of love and obedience towards God: piety: any system of faith and worship.

religious, rē-lij'us, *a.* pertaining to religion: concerned with or set apart to religion, as a religious society, religious books: pious: godly.

relinquish, rē-ling'kwish, *v. t.* to abandon: to give up: to renounce a claim to.—*ns.* **relin'quisher**; **relin'quishment**, act of giving up.

relish, rel'ish, *v. t.* to like the taste of: to be pleased with: to enjoy.—*v. i.* to have an agreeable taste: to give pleasure.—*n.* an agreeable peculiar taste or quality: enjoyable quality: power of pleasing: inclination or taste for: appetite: just enough to give a flavor: a sauce.

reluctant, rē-luk'tant, *a.* struggling or striving against: unwilling: disinclined.—*v. i.* **rēluct'**, to make resistance.—*ns.* **reluc'tance**, **reluc'tancy**, state of being reluctant: unwillingness.—*adv.* **reluc'tantly.**

rely, rē-lī', *v. i.* to rest or repose: to have full confidence in: to lean:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* relied'.—*n.* **relī'er.**

remain, rē-mān', *v. i.* to stay or be left behind: to continue in the same place: to be left after or out of a greater number: to continue in an unchanged form or condition: to last.—*n.* stay: abode: what is left, esp. in *pl.* **remains'.**

remand, rē-mand, *v. t.* to recommit or send back.—*n.* state or act of being remanded or recommitted, as a prisoner.

remark, rē-märk', *v. t.* to mark or take notice of: to express what one thinks or sees: to say.—*n.* words regarding anything: notice: any distinguishing mark on an engraving or etching indicating a certain state of the plate before completion, also a print or proof bearing this special remark—also **remarque'.**—*a.* **remark'able**, deserving remark or notice: distinguished: famous: that may excite admiration or wonder: strange: **remedy**, rem'e-di, *n.* any medicine, appliance, or particular treatment that cures disease: that which counteracts any evil or repairs any loss.—*v. t.* to remove, counteract, or repair:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* rem'edied.—*a.* **remē'diable**, that may be remedied: curable.—*n.* **remē'diableness.**—*adv.* **remē'diably.**—*a.* **remē'dial**, tending to remedy or remove.—*adv.* **remē'dially.**—*a.* **rem'ediless.**

remember, rē-mem'bēr, *v. t.* to keep in mind: to recall to mind: to recollect: (*B.*) to meditate on: to bear in mind with gratitude and reverence: to attend to: to give money for service done.—*a.* **remem'berable.**—*ns.* **remem'berer; remem'brance**, memory: that which serves to bring to or keep in mind: a memorial: **remind**, rē-mīnd', *v. t.* to bring to the mind of again: to bring under the notice or consideration of.—*n.* **remind'er**, one who or that which reminds.—*a.* **remind'ful**, tending to remind: calling to mind.

reminiscence, rem-i-nis'ens, *n.* recollection: an account of what is remembered: the recurrence to the mind of the past.—*n.* **reminis'cent**, one who calls past events to mind.—*a.* capable of calling to mind.—*a.* **reminiscen'tial.**

remise, rē-mīz', *v. t.* to send or give back: to release, as a claim.—*n.* (*law*) return or surrender, as of a claim.

remiss, rē-mis', *a.* remitting in attention, etc.: negligent: not punctual: slack: not vigorous.—*n.* **remissibil'ity.**—*a.* **remiss'ible**, that may be remitted or pardoned.—*n.* **remis'sion**, slackening: abatement: relinquishment of a claim: release: pardon: remission of sins, the forgiveness of sins.—*a.* **remiss'ive.**

remit, rē-mit', *v. t.* to relax: to pardon: to resign: to restore: to transmit, as money, etc.: to put again in custody: to transfer from one tribunal to another: to refer for information.—*v. i.* to abate in force or violence.—*ns.* **remit'ment**, act of remitting; **remit'tal**, a remitting: surrender; **remit'tance**, that which is remitted: the sending of money, etc., to a distance: also the sum or thing sent.—*a.* **remit'tent.**

remnant, rem'nant, *n.* that which remains behind after a part is removed, of a web of cloth, etc.: remainder.

remonstrance, rē-mon'strans, *n.* strong statement of reasons against an act: expostulation.—*a.* **remon'strant**, inclined to remonstrate.—*n.* one who remonstrates.—*adv.* **remon'strantly.**—*v. i.* **remon'strāte**, to set forth strong reasons against a measure.—*n.* **remonstrā'tion.**

remorse, rē-mors', *n.* the gnawing pain of anguish or guilt.—*n.* **remord'ency**, compunction.—*a.* **remorse'ful**, full of remorse: compassionate.—*adv.* **remorse'fully.**—*n.* **remorse'fulness**, the state of being remorseful.—*a.* **remorse'less**, without remorse: cruel.—*adv.* **remorse'lessly.**—*n.* **remorse'lessness.**

remote, rē-mōt', *a.* moved back to a distance in time or place: far: distant: primary, as a cause: not agreeing.

remove, rē-möv', *v. t.* to put from its place: to take away: to withdraw: to displace: to make away with.—*v. i.* to go from one place to another.—*n.* any indefinite distance: a step in any scale of gradation, also a class or division.—*n.* **remo'val**, the act of taking away: displacing: change of place.

remunerate, rē-mū'nē-rāt, *v. t.* to render an equivalent for any service: to recompense.—*n.* **remunerabil'ity**, capability of being rewarded.—*a.* **remū'nerable**, that may be remunerated: worthy of being rewarded.—*n.* **remunerā'tion**, reward: recompense: requital.—*a.* **remū'nerative**, fitted to remunerate: lucrative: yielding due return.

renaissance, re-nā'sans, *n.* a new birth: (R-) the period (in the 15th

century) at which the revival of arts and letters took place, marking the transition from the Middle Ages to the modern world.

renascent, rē-nas'ent, *a.* rising again into being.—*ns.* **renas'cence, renas'cency**, the same as renaissance.—*a.* **renas'cible**, capable of being reproduced.

rend, rend, *v. t.* to tear asunder with force: to split: to tear away.—*v. i.* to become torn:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* rent.

render, ren'dĕr, *v. t.* to give up: to make up: to deliver, furnish, present: to cause to become: to translate into another language: to deliver officially, as judgment: to cause to be: to reproduce, as music: to boil down in order to clarify, as lard: to plaster without the use of lath.—*a.* **ren'derable.**—*ns.* **ren'derer; ren'dering**, the act of rendering: version: translation: interpretation; **rendi'tion**, the act of surrendering, as fugitives from justice: translation.

rendezvous, ren'de-vö, or rän'-, *n.* an appointed place of meeting, esp. for troops or ships: a place for enlistment: a refuge:—*pl.* **ren'dezvous.**—*v. i.* to assemble at any appointed place.

renegade, ren'ē-gād, *n.* one faithless to principle or party: an apostate.

renew, rē-nū', *v. t.* to renovate: to transform to new life, revive: to begin again: to make again: to invigorate: to substitute: to regenerate.—*v. i.* to be made new: to begin again.

renounce, rē-nowns', *v. t.* to disclaim: to disown: to reject publicly and finally.

renovate, ren'ō-vāt, *v. t.* to renew or make new again: to restore to the original state.—*n.* **renovā'tion**, renewal.

renown, rē-nown', *n.* a great name: celebrity: éclat.—*v. t.* to make famous.—*a.* **renowned'**, celebrated: illustrious.

rent, rent, *n.* an opening made by rending: fissure: break: tear: a schism.

rent, rent, *n.* payment in return for the use of property held of another.—*v. t.* to hold or occupy by paying rent: to let or to hire for a rent.—*v. i.* to be let for rent: to endow.—*a.* **rent'able.**

rent, rent, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *rend.*

renunciation, re-nun-si-ā'shun, *n.* disowning: rejection: abandonment.

reoccupy, rē-ok'ū-pī, *v. t.* to occupy anew.—*n.* **reoccupā'tion.**

reorganize, rē-or'gan-īz, *v. t.* to organize anew: to rearrange.

rep, repp, rep, *n.* a fabric with a finely corded surface.

repaid, rē-pād', *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *repay.*

repair, rē-pār', *v. i.* to betake oneself to: to go: to resort.

repair, rē-pār', *v. t.* to restore after injury: to make amends for: to make good, as a loss: to mend.—*n.* restoration after injury or decay: supply of loss.—*ns.* **repair'er, reparabil'ity.**—*a.* **rep'arable**, that may be repaired.—*adv.* **rep'arably.**—*n.* **reparā'tion**, repair: supply of what is wasted: amends.—*a.* **repar'ative**, amending defect or injury.

repartee, rep-ār-tē', *n.* a smart, ready, and witty reply.—*v. i.* to make witty replies.

repast, rē-past', *n.* a meal: the food taken: victuals: repose.

repatriate, rē-pā'tri-āt, *v. t.* to restore to one's country.—*n.* **repatriā'tion.**

repay, rē-pā', *v. t.* to pay back: to make return for: to recompense: to pay again or a second time.—*v. i.* to requite.

repeal, rē-pēl', *v. t.* to revoke by authority, as a law: to abrogate: to recall: to dismiss.—*n.* a revoking or annulling.

repeat, rē-pēt', *v. t.* to do again: to speak again, to iterate: to quote from memory: to rehearse.—*v. i.* to strike the hours, as a watch: to recur: the act of repeating.—*n.* (*mus.*) a part performed a second time: a mark directing a part to be repeated.—*adjs.* **repeat'able; repeat'ed**, done again: frequent.—*adv.* **repeat'edly**, many times repeated: again and again: frequently.

repel, rē-pel', *v. t.* to drive back: to repulse: to check the advance of, to resist.—*v. i.* to act with opposing force: (*med.*) to check or drive inwards.—*ns.* **repel'lence, repel'lency.**—*a.* **repel'lent**, driving back: able or tending to repel.

repent, rē-pent', *v. i.* to regret or sorrow for what one has done or left undone: to change from past evil: (*theol.*) to feel such sorrow for sin as produces newness of life.—*v. t.* to remember with sorrow—often used impersonally, as 'it repenteth me'.—*a.* **repent'able.**—*n.* **repent'ance**, sorrow for what has been done or left undone: con-

trition for sin.—*a.* **repent'ant,** repenting or sorry for past conduct.

repertoire, rep'ẽr-twor, *n.* the list of musical works, etc., which a performer is ready to perform, a repertory.

repetition, rep-ē-tish'un, *n.* act of repeating: recital from memory.

repine, rē-pīn', *v. i.* to fret oneself (with *at* or *against*): to feel discontent: to murmur: to envy.—*ns.* **repī'ner; repī'ning,** the act of one who repines.

replace, rē-plās', *v. t.* to place back: to put again in a former place, condition, etc.: to repay: to provide a substitute for: to take the place of.—*a.* **replace'able.**—*n.* **replace'ment,** act of replacing.

replenish, rē-plen'ish, *v. t.* to fill again: to fill completely: to stock abundantly.—*p. a.* **replen'ished.**

replete, rē-plēt', *a.* full: completely filled, abounding.—*v. t.* to fill to repletion.—*ns.* **replete'ness; replē'tion,** superabundant fullness: surfeit: (*med.*) fullness of blood: plethora.—*a.* **replē'tive.**

replevy, rē-plev'i, *v. t.* (*law*) to recover goods distrained upon giving a pledge or security to try the right to them at law.—*n.* replevin.—*adjs.* **replev'iable, replev'isable.**—*n.* **replev'in,** an action for replevying.—*v. t.* to replevy.

replica, rep'li-ka, *n.* (*fine art*) a copy of a work done by the same hand that did the original.

replicant, rep'li-kant, *n.* one who makes a reply.

replicate, rep'li-kāt, *a.* folded.—*n.* **replicā'tion.**—*a.* **rep'licative.**

reply, rē-plī', *v. t.* to fold back: to answer.—*v. i.* to make response: to meet an attack, as to reply to the enemy's fire or (*law*) to a defendant's plea.—*n.* an answer: the power of answering: a counter-attack: (*mus.*) the answer of a fugue.—*ns.* **rep'licant; replicā'tion,** a reply: repetition: (*law*) the plaintiff's answer to a plea.—*a.* **replicā'tive.**

report, rē-pōrt', *v. t.* to bring back, as an answer or account of anything: to give an account of: to relate: to circulate publicly: to write down or take notes of, esp. for a newspaper: to lay a charge against: to echo back.—*v. i.* to make a statement: to write an account of occurrences.—*n.* a statement of facts: description: a formal or official statement, esp. of a judicial opinion or decision: rumor: sound: noise: (*B.*) repute: hearsay: reputation.

repose, rē-pōz', *v. t.* to lay at rest: to compose: to place in trust (with *on* or *in*): to deposit: to tranquillize.—*v. i.* to rest: to sleep: to rest in confidence (with *on* or *upon*): to lie.—*n.* a lying at rest: sleep: quiet: rest of mind: (*fine art*) that harmony which gives rest to the eye.—*n.* **repō'sal,** the act of reposing: that on which one reposes.—*a.* **repōsed',** calm: settled.—*adv.* **repō'sedly.**—*n.* **repō'sedness.**—*a.* **repōse'ful.**—*v. t.* **repos'it,** to lodge, as for safety—also *n.*—*ns.* **repōsi'tion,** reduction; **repos'itor,** an instrument for restoring a displaced organ; **repos'itory,** a place where anything is laid up for safe keeping: a place where things are kept for sale.

repoussé, rē-pö'sā, *a.* raised in relief by means of the hammer.

reprehend, rep-rē-hend', *v. t.* to blame: to reprove.—*n.* **reprehen'der.**—*a.* **reprehen'sible,** worthy of being reprehended or blamed.—*n.* **reprehen'sibleness.**—*adv.* **reprehen'sibly,** culpably.—*n.* **reprehen'sion,** reproof: censure.—*a.* **reprehen'sive,** containing reproof: given in reproof.—*adv.* **reprehen'sively.**

represent, rep-rē-zent', *v. t.* to exhibit the image of: to serve as a sign of: to personate or act the part of: to stand in the place of: to bring before the mind: to describe: to portray: to exemplify.—*n.* **representabil'ity.**—*adjs.* **represent'able,** that may be represented; **represent'ant,** having vicarious power.—*n.* **representā'tion,** act of representing or exhibiting: that which represents: an image: picture: dramatic performance: part performed by a representative: share, participation: statement: delegation.—*adjs.* **representā'tional; represent'ative,** representing: showing a likeness: bearing the character or power of others: replacing: presenting the full character of a class: (*logic*) mediately known.—*n.* one who stands for another, a deputy, delegate: a member of a legislative body, esp. of the lower house of Congress: (*law*) an heir.—*adv.* **represent'atively.**

repress, rē-pres', *v. t.* to restrain, quell.

reprieve, rē-prēv', *v. t.* to delay the execution of a criminal: to give a respite to.—*n.* a suspension of a criminal sentence: interval of ease or relief.

reprimand, rep'ri-mand, or -mand', *n.* a severe reproof.—*v. t.* to chide: to reprove severely: to administer reproof.

reprint, rē-print', *v. t.* to print again: to print a new impression of.—*n.* **rē'print**, another impression of a printed book or paper: printed matter from some other publication, 'copy' in printed form.

reprisal, rē-prī'zal, *n.* a seizing back or in retaliation: the retaking of goods captured by an enemy: anything seized, or inflicted, in retaliation: that which is seized for injury inflicted.

reproach, rē-prōch', *v. t.* to cast in one's teeth: to censure severely: to upbraid: to revile: to treat with contempt. —*n.* the act of reproaching: reproof: censure: blame in opprobrious language.

reprobate, rep'rō-bāt, *a.* condemned: base: given over to sin: depraved: vile. —*n.* an abandoned or profligate person: one lost to shame.—*v. t.* to disapprove: to censure: to disown.

reproduce, rē-prō-dūs', *v. t.* to produce again: to form anew: to propagate: to represent. —*ns.* **reprodū'cer**, one who or that which reproduces; **reproduc'tion**, the act of producing new organisms—the whole process whereby life is continued from generation to generation: repetition. —*a.* **reproduc'tive.**

reproof, rē-pröf', *n.* a reproving or blaming: rebuke: censure: reprehension. —*a.* **reprov'able** (-öv'-), deserving reproof, blame, or censure.—*adv.* **reprov'ably.**—*n.* **repro'val**, the act of reproving: reproof.—*v. t.* **reprove'**, to condemn: to chide: to convict: to censure.

reptile, rep'tīl, *a.* moving or crawling on the belly or with very short legs: groveling: low.—*n.* an animal that moves or crawls on its belly or with short legs.

republic, rē-pub'lik, *n.* a commonwealth: a form of government without a monarch, in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people.—*a.* **repub'lican**, belonging to a republic: agreeable to the principles of a republic.—*n.* one who advocates a republican form of government: one of a great political party in the United States.

repudiate, rē-pū'di-āt, *v. t.* to reject: to disclaim, as liability for debt: to disavow: to divorce.—*a.* **repū'diable**, that may be repudiated: fit to be rejected.—*n.* **repudiā'tion**, the act of repudiating.

repugn, rē-pūn', *v. t.* (*Shak.*) to fight against, to oppose. —*a.* **repug'nable**, capable of being resisted.—*ns.* **repug'nance**, the state of being repugnant: resistance: aversion: reluctance; **repug'nancy.**—*a.* **repug'nant**, hostile: adverse: contrary: distasteful: at variance.

repulse, rē-puls', *v. t.* to drive back: to repel: to beat off: to refuse, reject. —*n.* the state of being repulsed or driven back: the act of repelling: refusal.—*ns.* **repul'ser**; **repul'sion**, act of repulsing or driving back: state of being repelled: aversion: the action by which bodies or their particles repel each other.—*a.* **repul'sive**, that repulses or drives off: repelling: cold, reserved, forbidding: causing aversion and disgust.

reputation, rep-ū-tā'shun, *n.* state of being held in repute: estimation: character in public opinion: credit: fame.—*a.* **rep'ūtable**, in good repute: respectable: honorable: consistent with reputation.

repute, rē-pūt', *v. t.* to account or estimate: to hold.—*n.* estimate: established opinion: character.—*adv.* **repūt'edly**, in common repute or estimation.

request, rē-kwest', *v. t.* to ask for earnestly: to entreat: to desire. —*n.* petition: prayer: desire: demand: that which is requested: a want: a question.

requiem, rē'kwi-em, *n.* a hymn or mass sung for the rest of the soul of the dead: a grand musical composition in honor of the dead.

require, rē-kwīr', *v. t.* to ask: to demand: to need: to exact: to direct.—*a.* **requir'able**, that may be required: fit or proper to be required.

requisite, rek'wi-zit, *a.* required: needful: indispensable.—*n.* that which is required: anything necessary or indispensable.—*adv.* **req'uisitely.**—*ns.* **req'uisiteness**, state of being requisite; **req'uisi'tion**, the act of requiring: an application made as by right: a demand, as for necessaries for a military force.

requite, rē-kwīt', *v. t.* to repay: to retaliate.—*a.* **requī'table.**—*n.* **requī'tal**, the act of requiting: payment in return.

res, rēz, *n.* a thing, a point.—**res judicata**, a matter decided. [L.]

rescind, rē-sind', *v. t.* to cut away or off: to annul: to repeal: to reverse.

rescript, rē'skript, *n.* the official answer of a pope or an emperor to any

legal question: an edict or decree.—*n.* **rescrip'tion,** the answering of a letter.

rescue, res'kū, *v. t.* to free from danger or violence: to deliver: to liberate:—*pr. p.* res'cūing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* res'cūed.—*n.* the act of rescuing: deliverance from violence or danger.

research, rē-sĕrch', *n.* a careful search: diligent examination or investigation: scrutiny.—*v. t.* to examine anew.

resemble, rē-zem'bl, *v. t.* to be similar to: to have the likeness of: to possess similar qualities or appearance to: to compare: to make like.—*n.* **resem'blance,** the state of resembling: similitude: likeness: similarity: that which is similar.

resent, rē-zent', *v. t.* to take ill: to consider as an injury or affront: to be indignant at: to show indignation at: to have a strong perception of: to perceive by the sense of smell.—*v. i.* to be indignant.—*n.* **resent'er.**—*a.* **resent'ful,** full of or prone to resentment.

reserve, rē-zĕrv', *v. t.* to keep back: to keep for future or other use: to retain, except: to keep safe.—*n.* that which is reserved: that which is kept for future use: a part of an army or a fleet reserved to assist those engaged in action: that which is kept back in the mind: mental concealment: absence of freedom in words or action: caution: that part of capital which is retained to meet average liabilities.—*n.* **reservā'tion,** the act of reserving or keeping back: the withholding from a statement of a word or clause necessary to convey its real meaning: something withheld.

reserved, rē-zĕrvd', *a.* characterized by reserve: not free or frank in words or behavior: shy: cold.—*adv.* **reser'vedly.**—*n.* **reser'vedness.**

reservoir, rez'ĕr-vwor, *n.* a place where anything is kept in store: a place where water and other liquids are stored.

reside, rē-zīd', *v. i.* to remain sitting: to dwell permanently: to abide: to live: to inhere.—*ns.* **res'idence,** act of dwelling in a place: place where one resides, a domicile: that in which anything permanently inheres; **res'idency,** residence.

residue, rez'i-dū, *n.* that which is left behind after a part is taken away: the remainder: the residuum of an estate after payment of debts and legacies.—*a.* **resid'ual,** remaining as residue.—*n.* that which remains after a subtraction, as the difference between one of a series of observed values and the mean of the series, etc.—*a.* **resid'uary,** pertaining to the residue: receiving the remainder, as a residuary legatee.—*v. t.* **resid'uate,** to find the residual of.—*ns.* **residuā'tion,** the act of finding the residual; **resid'uent,** a by-product left after the removal of a principal product.—*a.* **resid'uous,** residual.—*n.* **resid'ŭum,** that which is left after any process of purification.

resign, rē-zīn', *v. t.* to yield up to another: to submit calmly: to relinquish: to intrust.—*v. i.* to submit oneself: to give up an office, etc.—*n.* **resignā'tion,** act of giving up: state of being resigned or quietly submissive: acquiescence: patience.—*p. a.* **resigned',** calmly submissive: uncomplaining.—*adv.* **resign-ed'ly,** with submission.

resile, rē-zīl', *v. i.* to leap back: to fly from: to recoil, to recede:—*pr. p.* resīl'ing; *pa. p.* resīled'.—*ns.* **resile'ment; resil'ience, resil'iency,** act of springing back or rebounding.—*a.* **resil'ient,** springing back or rebounding.

resin, rez'in, *n.* an amorphous substance that exudes from plants, supposed to be the product of oxidation of volatile oils secreted by the plant: the precipitate obtained from a vegetable tincture by treatment with water.

resist, rē-zist', *v. t.* to strive against: to oppose.—*v. i.* to make opposition.—*n.* a material, as a paste, applied to a fabric to prevent the action of a dye or mordant from affecting the parts not to be colored.—*ns.* **resis'tance,** act of resisting: opposition: (*mech.*) the power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse of another: (*electr.*) that property of a conductor by which the passage of a current through it is accompanied with a dissipation of energy; **resis'tant.**

resolute, rez'ō-lūt, *a.* resolved: determined: having a fixed purpose: constant in pursuing a purpose: bold.

resolution, rez-o-lū'shun, *n.* act of resolving: analysis: solution: state of being resolved: fixed determination: steadiness: that which is resolved: certainty.

resolve, rē-zolv', *v. t.* to separate into parts: to analyze: to free from doubt or difficulty: to explain: to decide: to fix by resolution or formal declaration: (*math.*) to solve: (*med.*) to disperse, as a tumor.—*v. i.* to determine.—*n.* any-

thing resolved or determined: resolution: fixed purpose.—*n.* **resolvabil'ity.**—*a.* **resol'vable,** that may be resolved or reduced to its elements.

resonance, rez'ō-nans, *n.* act of resounding: the returning of sound by reflection or by the production of vibrations in other bodies: the sound discovered by auscultation—also **res'onancy.**—*a.* **res'onant,** returning sound: vibrating.—*adv.* **res'onantly.**

resort, rē-zort', *v. i.* to go: to betake oneself: to have recourse: to apply.—*n.* act of resorting: a place much frequented: a haunt: resource: company.

resound, rē-zownd', *v. t.* to sound back: to echo: to praise or celebrate with sound: to spread the fame of.

resource, re-sōrs', *n.* a source of help: an expedient: (*pl.*) means of raising money: means of any kind: funds.

respect, rē-spekt', *v. t.* to esteem for merit: to honor: to relate to: to regard unduly: to heed.—*n.* act of esteeming highly: regard: expression of esteem: deportment arising from esteem: relation: reference: point of view, any particular: partiality: reflection: decency: reputation.—*n.* **respectabil'ity,** state or quality of being respectable.—*a.* **respec'table,** worthy of respect or regard: moderate in excellence or number: not mean or despicable: reputable: moderately well-to-do.—*n.* **respec'tableness.**—*adv.* **respec'tably,** moderately: pretty well.—*n.* **respec'ter.**—*a.* **respect'ful,** full of respect: marked by civility.—*adv.* **respect'fully.**—*n.* **respect'fulness.**—*prep.* **respec'ting,** regarding: considering.—*a.* **respec'tive,** having respect or reference to: relative: relating to a particular person or thing: particular.

respire, rē-spīr', *v. i.* to breathe again and again: to breathe: to take rest.—*v. t.* to breathe out.—*n.* **respīrabil'ity,** quality of being respirable.—*a.* **respīr'able,** that may be breathed: fit for respiration.—*ns.* **respīr'ableness; respirā'tion,** the function of breathing.

respite, res'pit, *n.* temporary cessation of anything: pause: interval of rest: (*law*) temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal.—*v. t.* to grant a respite to: to relieve by a pause.

resplendent, rē-splen'dent, *a.* very splendid, shining brilliantly: very bright.

respond, rē-spond', *v. i.* to answer or reply: to correspond to or suit: to be answerable: to make a liturgical response: to be liable for payment.—*v. t.* to satisfy.—*n.* a responsive versicle, etc.: (*archit.*) a pilaster, etc., in a wall for receiving the impost of an arch.—*ns.* **respon'dence, respon'dency,** act of responding: reply.—*a.* **respon'dent,** answering: corresponding to expectation.—*n.* one who answers, esp. in a lawsuit: one who refutes objections.—*ns.* **response',** a reply: an oracular answer: the answer made by the congregation to the officiant during divine service; **responsibil'ity, respon'sibleness,** state of being responsible: what one is responsible for: a trust.—*a.* **respon'sible,** liable to be called to account or render satisfaction: answerable: capable of discharging duty: able to pay.—*adv.* **respon'sibly.**—*a.* **respon'sive,** inclined to respond: answering: correspondent.—*adv.* **respon'sively.**—*n.* **respon'siveness.**—*adjs.* **responsō'rial,** responsive; **respon'sory,** making answer.

rest, rest, *n.* cessation from motion or disturbance: peace: quiet: sleep: the final sleep, or death: place of rest, as an inn, etc.: repose: release: security: tranquillity: stay: that on which anything rests or is supported: a pause of the voice in reading: (*mus.*) an interval between tones, also its mark.—*v. i.* to cease from action or labor: to be still: to repose: to sleep: to be dead: to be supported: to lean or trust.

rest, rest, *n.* that which remains after the separation of a part: remainder: others.—*v. i.* to remain.

restaurant, res'tō-rant, *n.* an establishment for the sale of refreshments.

restitution, res-ti-tū'shun, *n.* act of restoring what was lost or taken away: indemnification: a making good: (*law*) the restoration of what a party had gained by a judgment.—*a.* **res'titūtive.**

restive, res'tiv, *a.* unwilling to go forward: obstinate: jibbing back like a restive horse.—*adv.* **res'tively.**

restless, rest'les, *a.* in continual motion: uneasy: passed in unquietness: seeking change or action: unsettled.

restore, rē-stōr', *v. t.* to repair: to replace: to return: to bring back to its former state: to revive: to cure: to compensate: to mend.—*a.* **restōr'able,** that may be restored to a former owner or

condition.—*ns.* **restōr'ableness; restōrā'tion,** act of restoring: replacement: recovery: revival: reparation: renewal.—*a.* **restōr'ative,** able or tending to restore.

restrain, rē-strān', *v. t.* to hold back: to check: to withhold, to forbid: to hinder: to limit.—*a.* **restrain'able,** capable of being restrained.—*adv.* **restrain'edly.**—*n.* **restrain'er.**—*pa. a.* **restrain'ing.**—*ns.* **restrain'ment; restraint',** act of restraining: state of being restrained: want of liberty: limitation: hindrance: reserve.

restrict, rē-strikt', *v. t.* to limit: to confine: to repress: to attach limitations to.—*adv.* **restric'tedly.**—*n.* **restric'tion,** act of restricting: limitation: confinement.—*a.* **restric'tive,** having the power or tendency to restrict: astringent.

result, rē-zult', *v. i.* to issue (with *in*): to follow as a consequence from facts: to rebound: to be the outcome: to terminate.—*n.* consequence: conclusion: decision: resolution, as the result of a council.—*n.* **resul'tance,** act of resulting.

resume, rē-zūm', *v. t.* to take back what has been given: to take up again: to begin again after interruption.

résumé, rā-zō-mā', *n.* a summing up:

resumption, rē-zump'shun, *n.* act of resuming or taking back again, as the resumption of a grant: the return to special payments.—*a.* **resump'tive.**

resurge, rē-sĕrj', *v. i.* to rise again.—*n.* **resur'gence.**—*a.* **resur'gent,** rising again or from the dead.—*v. t.* **resurrect',** to restore to life: (*coll.*) to disinter.—*n.* **resurrec'tion,** the rising again from the dead: the life thereafter: a restoration.

resuscitate, rē-sus'i-tāt, *v. t.* to revive, to revivify.—*v. i.* to revive: to awaken and come to life again.—*adjs.* **resus'citable, resus'citant.**—*n.* one who or that which resuscitates.—*n.* **resuscitā'tion,** act of reviving from a state of apparent death: state of being revivified.—*a.* **resus'citative,** tending to resuscitate: reviving: revivifying.

retail, rē-tāl', *v. t.* to sell or deal out in small lots or quantities: to sell in broken parts, or at second hand: to hand down by report.

retain, rē-tān', *v. t.* to keep in possession: to detain: to employ by a fee paid: to restrain: to keep up, as to retain a custom: to keep in mind.—*a.* **retain'able,** that may be retained.

retake, rē-tāk', *v. t.* to take or receive again: to recapture.

retaliate, rē-tal'i-āt, *v. t.* to return like for like: to repay.—*v. i.* to return like for like.—*n.* **retaliā'tion,** act of retaliating: 'lex talionis': retribution.

retard, rē-tärd', *v. t.* to keep back: to delay: to defer.—*a.* **retar'dant.**—*n.* **retardā'tion,** delay: hindrance: obstacle: (*phys.*) a continuous decrement in velocity.

retch, rech, *v. i.* to try to vomit: to strain: to reach.

retention, rē-ten'shun, *n.* act or power of retaining: memory: restraint: custody: preservation: (*med.*) power of retaining, inability to void.—*n.* **retent',** that which is retained.—*a.* **reten'tive,** having power to retain.

reticence, ret'i-sens, *n.* concealment by silence: reserve in speech—also **ret'icency.**—*a.* **ret'icent,** concealing by silence: reserved in speech.

reticule, ret'i-kūl, *n.* a little network bag: a lady's workbag.

retina, ret'i-na, *n.* the innermost coating to the eye.

retinue, ret'i-nū, *n.* the body of retainers who follow a person of rank: a suite: a cortege. [*Retain.*]

retire, rē-tīr', *v. i.* to draw back: to retreat: to recede: to go to bed.—*v. t.* to withdraw from circulation, as to retire a bill: to cause to retire.—*n.* a call sounded on a bugle: act of retiring: retreat.—*a.* **retired',** withdrawn: secluded: private: withdrawn from business.—*ns.* **retired'ness; retire'ment,** act of retiring or withdrawing from society or from public life, or from the army or navy: state of being retired: solitude: privacy.—*p. a.* **retir'ing,** reserved: unobtrusive: retreating: modest.

retold, rē-tōld', *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *retell.*

retort, rē-tort', *v. t.* to throw back: to return: to retaliate: to separate by means of a retort.—*v. i.* to make a sharp reply.—*n.* a ready and sharp reply: a witty answer: a vessel used in distillation, properly a spiral tube.

Retort.

retouch, rē-tuch', *v. t.* to improve, as a picture, by new touches.—*n.* the reapplication of the artist's hand to a

work: (*phot.*) the act of finishing and correcting.

retrace, rē-trās', *v. t.* to trace back: to go back by the same course.

retract, rē-trakt', *v. t.* to retrace or draw back: to recall: to recant.—*v. i.* to take back what has been said or granted.—*adjs.* **retrac'table, retrac'tible.**—*n.* **retractā'tion.**—*p. a.* **retrac'ted** (*bot.*), bent back.—*a.* **retrac'tile,** that may be drawn back, as claws.—*n.* **retrac'tion,** act of retracting or drawing back: recantation.—*a.* **retrac'tive,** able or ready to retract.—*adv.* **retrac'tively.**—*n.* **retrac'tor,** one who or that which retracts or draws back.

retreat, rē-trēt', *n.* a drawing back or retracing one's steps: retirement: place of privacy: withdrawal.

retrench, rē-trensh', *v. t.* to cut off or away: to render less: to curtail.—*v. i.* to live at less expense: to economize.

retribute, rē-trib'ūt, *v. t.* (*obs.*) to give back: to make repayment of.—*ns.* **rētrib'ūter, -or; retribū'tion,** repayment: suitable return: reward or punishment: retaliation.—*a.* **rētrib'ūtive,** repaying: rewarding or punishing suitably.

retrieve, rē-trēv', *v. t.* to recover: to recall or bring back: to bring back to a former state: to repair: to search for and fetch, as a dog does game.—*a.* **retriev'able,** that may be recovered.

retroact, rē-trō-akt', *v. i.* to act backward, or in return or opposition, or on something past or preceding.

retrocede, rē-trō-sēd', *v. t.* to go back: to relapse: to retire: to give back.

retrograde, ret'rō-, or rē'trō-grād, *a.* going backward: falling from better to worse: contrary: (*biol.*) becoming less highly organized, as 'a retrograde theory': swimming backwards, as many animals.—*v. i.* to go backward.—*ns.* **retrogradā'tion,** deterioration; **rētrogres'sion,** a going backward: a decline in quality or merit.

retrospect, ret'rō-spekt, or rē'-, *n.* a looking back: a contemplation of the past: the past.—*n.* **retrospec'tion,** the act or faculty of looking back on the past.—*a.* **retrospec'tive.**

retroussé, re-trö-sā', *a.* turned up:

retrovert, rē'trō-vĕrt, *v. t.* to turn back.—*n.* one who returns to his original creed.—*n.* **retrover'sion.**

return, rē-tĕrn', *v. i.* to come back to the same place or state: to answer: to retort: to turn back: to repeat: to revert: to recur: to reappear.—*v. t.* to bring or send back: to transmit: to give back: to repay: to give back in reply: to report: to give an account: to cast back: to reflect: to re-echo: to revolve.

reunion, rē-ūn'yun, *n.* a union after separation: an assembly or social gathering.

reunite, rē-ū-nīt', *v. t.* to join after separation: to reconcile after variance.—*v. i.* to become united again.

reveal, rē-vēl', *v. t.* to unveil: to make known, as by divine agency: to disclose.

reveille, re-vāl'ye, or rev-el-ē', *n.* the sound of the drum or bugle at daybreak.

revel, rev'el, *v. i.* to feast in a riotous or noisy manner: to carouse.—*n.* a riotous feast: carousal.—*ns.* **rev'eler,** one who takes part in carousals; **rev'elry,** riotous or noisy festivity.

revelation, rev-ē-lā'shun, *n.* the act of revealing: that which is revealed.

revenge, rē-venj', *v. t.* to punish in return: to avenge.—*v. i.* to take vengeance.—*n.* the act of revenging: injury inflicted in return: the passion for retaliation.—*a.* **revenge'ful.**

revenue, rev'en-ū, *n.* the receipts or rents from any source: return: income.

reverberate, rē-vĕr'bĕr-āt, *v. t.* to send back, echo: to reflect: to drive from side to side: to fuse.—*v. i.* to echo: to resound: to bound back: to be repelled: to use heat, as in the fusion of metals.—*a.* **rever'berant,** resounding,

revere, rē-vēr', *v. t.* to regard with respectful awe: to venerate.—*n.* **rev'erence,** fear arising from high respect: respectful awe: veneration: honor: an act of revering or obeisance: a bow or courtesy: (with *your, his*) a title of the clergy.—*v. t.* to regard with reverence.

reverie, revery, rev'e-ri, *n.* an irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation: mental abstraction.

revers, re-vār' (gener. rē-vēr'), *n.* that part of a garment which is turned back, as the lapel of a coat.

reverse, rē-vĕrs', *v. t.* to place in the contrary order or position: to change wholly: to overthrow: to change by an opposite decision: to annul: to revoke, as a decree: to recall.—*n.* that which is reversed: the opposite: the back, esp. of a coin or medal: change: misfortune: a

calamity.—*a.* turned backward: having an opposite direction: upset.—*n.* **rever'sal,** act of reversing.—*a.* **reversed',** turned or changed to the contrary: inside out.—*adv.* **reverse'ly,** in a reverse order: on the other hand: on the opposite.—*n.* **reversibil'ity,** the capability of being reversed, as of heat into work and work into heat.—*a.* **rever'sible,** that may be reversed, as a fabric having both sides well finished.—*n.* **rever'sion,** the act of reverting or returning: that which reverts: the return or future possession of any property after some particular event: the right to future possession: (*biol.*) return to some type of ancestral character.—*adjs.* **rever'sionary,** relating to a reversion: to be enjoyed in succession: atavic; **rever'sive.**

revert, rē-vėrt', *v. t.* to turn or drive back: to reverse.—*v. i.* to return: to fall back: to refer back: to return to the original owner or his heirs.—*a.* **rēver'tible,** that may revert or be reverted.

review, rē-vū', *v. t.* to re-examine: to revise: to examine critically: to retrace: to inspect, as a body of troops.—*n.* a viewing again: a reconsideration: a revision: a careful or critical examination: a critical article or notice: a written discussion: a periodical with critical articles, commentaries upon events, etc.: the inspection of a body of troops or a number of ships: (*law*) the judicial revision of a higher court.—*a.* **review'able,** capable of being reviewed.—*n.* **review'er.**

revigorate, rē-vig'or-āt, *v. t.* to give new vigor to.

revile, rē-vīl', *v. t.* to reproach: to calumniate.—*v. i.* to speak contemptuously.—*ns.* **revile'ment,** the act of reviling, reproach; **revil'er.**—*adv.* **revil'ingly.**

revise, rē-vīz', *v. t.* to review and amend: to examine with a view to correction.—*n.* review: a second proof-sheet.

revive, re-vīv', *v. i.* to return to life, vigor, or fame: to recover from neglect, oblivion, or depression: to regain use or currency: to have the memory refreshed.—*v. t.* to restore to life again: to reawaken in the mind: to recover from neglect or depression: to bring again into public notice, as a play: to recall, to restore to use: to reproduce.—*n.* **revī'val,** recovery from languor, neglect, depression, etc.: renewed performance.

revoke, rē-vōk', *v. t.* to annul by recalling: to repeal: to reverse: to neglect to follow suit (at cards).—*n.* revocation, recall: act of revoking at cards.—*a.* **rev'ocable,** that may be revoked.—*n.* **revocabil'ity.**—*adv.* **rev'ocably.**—*n.* **revocā'tion,** a recalling: repeal: reversal.

revolt, rē-vōlt', or -volt', *v. i.* to renounce allegiance: to be grossly offended: to mutiny: to be shocked.—*v. t.* to cause to rise in revolt: to shock.—*n.* a rebellion: insurrection, desertion: a change of sides: fickleness.—*n.* **revol'ter.**—*a.* **revol'ting,** causing a turning away from: shocking: repulsive.

revolution, rev-ō-lū'shun, *n.* act of revolving: motion round a center: space measured by a revolving body: a radical change, as of one's way of living: fundamental change in the government of a country: a revolt: a complete rotation through 360 degrees: a round of periodic changes: the winding of a spiral about its axis.—*a.* **revolū'tionary,** pertaining to or tending to a revolution.—*v. t.* **revolū'tionize,** to cause a revolution or entire change of anything.—*n.* **revolū'tionist.**

revolve, rē-volv', *v. i.* to roll round on an axis: to move round a center: to rotate, as the planets: to meditate.—*v. t.* to cause to turn: to consider.—*v. i.* **rev'olute,** to revolve.—*a.* rolled backward.—*a.* **revol'ving,** turning, moving round.

revolver, rē-volv'ėr, *n.* that which revolves: a firearm.

revulsion, rē-vul'shun, *n.* disgust: the diverting of a disease from one part to another: forced separation: a sudden change, esp. of feeling.—*a.* **revul'sive.**

reward, rē-wawrd', *n.* that which is given in return for good or evil: recompense: retribution: regard: requital: remuneration: guerdon: consideration.—*v. t.* to give in return: to requite, whether good or evil: to punish: (*B.*) to recompense: to compensate.

rhapsodic, -al, rap-sod'ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling rhapsody: gushing.—*adv.* **rhapsod'ically.**—*v. t.* and *v. i.* **rhap'sodize,** to write or utter rhapsodies: to express with poetic feeling.—*n.* **rhap'sodist,** one who speaks or writes disjointedly: one who composes verses extempore.—*a.* **rhapsodis'tic.**—*n.* **rhap'sody,** any wild unconnected composition: a part of an epic poem for recitation at one time: a jumble: (*mus.*) a composition irregular in form.

rheostat, rē′o-stat, *n.* an instrument for varying an electric resistance between given limits.—*a.* **rheostat′ic.**

rhetoric, ret′or-ik, *n.* the theory and practice of eloquence: the whole art of using language so as to persuade others: the art of speaking with propriety, elegance and force: artificial oratory: declamation.—*a.* **rhetor′ical,** pertaining to rhetoric: oratorical.—*adv.* **rhetor′ically.**—*n.* **rhetori′cian,** one who teaches the art of rhetoric: an orator.

rheum, röm, *n.* the mucous discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by cold.—*n.* **rheumat′ic,** one who suffers from rheumatism: (*pl.*) rheumatic pains (*coll.*).—*adjs.* **rheumat′ic, -al,** pertaining to or affected with rheumatism: choleric.—*n.* **rheum′atism,** a name used somewhat loosely, but applying specially to an acute febrile disease, with swelling and pain in and around the larger joints.

rhinestone, rīn′stōn, *n.* an imitation gem-stone made of paste or strass.

rhinoceros, rī-nos′ĕr-os, *n.* one of a genus forming a family of ungulate mammals, found in Africa and India.

rhodium, rō′di-um, *n.* a white, very hard metal, resembling aluminium, extracted from the ore of platinum.

rhubarb, rö′bärb, *n.* a plant the tender acidulous leaf-stalks of which are much used in cooking, and the root in medicine: the root of any medicinal rhubarb.

rhyme, rime, rīm, *n.* the recurrence of similar sounds at certain intervals: poetry: meter: a short poem.—*v. i.* to correspond in sound: to harmonize: to chime: to make rhymes or verses.—*v. t.* to put into rhyme.—*ns.* **rhy′mer, rhy′mist, rī′mist,** an inferior poet: a minstrel; **rhyme′ster,** a maker of rhymes.

rhythm, rithm, or ri*th*m, *n.* flowing motion: meter: regular recurrence of accents: harmony of proportion: a measure, or foot: (*mus.*) the regular succession of heavy and light accents.—*adjs.* **rhyth′mic, -al,** having or pertaining to rhythm or meter.—*adv.* **rhyth′mically.**

Rialto, ri-al′tō, *n.* a famous bridge over the Grand Canal, Venice: (*U. S.*) the district affected by actors in New York.

rib, rib, *n.* one of the bones from the backbone which encircle the chest: anything like a rib in form or use.

ribald, rib′ald, *n.* a loose, low character.—*a.* low, base, mean: licentious: foul-mouthed.—*n.* **rib′aldry,** obscenity: filthiness: low and vulgar scurrility.

ribbon, rib′on, *n.* a fillet or strip of silk: a narrow strip: a narrow silk web for holding ink, as in a typewriter: (*pl.*) reins for driving: a shred: a watch-spring: an endless saw.—*a.* made of ribbon: having bands of different colors.—*v. t.* to adorn with ribbons: to stripe.

rice, rīs, *n.* one of the most useful and extensively cultivated of grains, like oats when ripe.—*n.* **rice′-pā′per,** a white smooth paper, made by the Chinese.

rich, rich, (*comp.* **rich′er,** *superl.* **rich′est**), *a.* abounding in possessions: wealthy: valuable: sumptuous: fertile: full of agreeable or nutritive qualities: affluent: productive, as a rich mine.—*adv.* **rich′ly.**—*n.* **rich′ness,** wealth: abundance: fruitfulness: value: costliness: abundance of imagery.

riches, rich′ez, *n. sing.* and *pl.,* wealth: richness: abundance.

rickets, rik′ets, *n. sing.* a disease of children, characterized by softness and curvature of the bones.—*n.* **rick′etiness,** unsteadiness.—*a.* **rick′ety.**

ricochet, rik-ō-shā′, or -shet′, *n.* a rebound along the ground, as of a ball fired at a low elevation.—*v. i.* to skip along the ground.

rid, rid, *v. t.* to free: to deliver: to remove by violence: to clear: to disencumber: to expel: to separate: to despatch:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* rid.—*n.* **rid′dance,** act of ridding or freeing.

riddle, rid′l, *n.* an obscure description of something which the hearer is asked to name: a puzzling question: an enigma: anything puzzling.—*v. i.* to make riddles: to speak obscurely.

riddle, rid′l, *n.* a large sieve for separating coarser materials from finer.—*v. t.* to separate with a riddle, as grain from chaff: to make full of holes.

ride, rīd, *v. i.* to be borne, as on horseback or in a carriage: to practise riding: to manage a horse: to float, as a ship at anchor: to move easily: to domineer.—*v. t.* to do or perform by riding, as a race: to be carried through: to gallop through: to rest on so as to be carried: to control, esp. harshly:—*pa. t.* rōde; *pa. p.* rid′den.—*n.* act of riding: an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle: a place for riding.—*n.* **rī′der,**

one who rides: one who manages a horse: an addition to a document after its completion, on a separate piece of paper: an additional clause.

ridge, rij, *n.* the back, or top of the back: anything like a back, as a long range of hills: an extended protuberance.

ridicule, rid'i-kūl, *n.* wit exposing one to laughter: derision: mockery.—*v. t.* to laugh at: to expose to merriment: to deride: to mock.—*a.* **ridic'ūlous,** deserving or exciting ridicule: absurd.

rife, rīf, *a.* prevailing: abundant: plentiful: well supplied: current.

riffle, rif'l, *n.* in mining, the lining of the bottom of a sluice.

riff-raff, rif'-raf, *n.* sweepings: refuse: the rabble, the mob.

rifle, rī'fl, *v. t.* to carry off by force: to strip, to rob.

rifle, rī'fl, *v. t.* to groove spirally, as a gun-barrel.—*n.* a gun with a barrel spirally grooved, as the Winchester rifle, the Mauser rifle, etc.

rift, rift, *n.* an opening split in anything: a fissure: a veil: a fording-place.—*v. t.* to rive: to cleave.—*v. i.* to split: to burst open. [*Rive.*]

rig, rig, *v. t.* to clothe, to dress: to put on: to equip: (*naut.*) to fit with sails and tackling.—*n.* sails and tackling: an equipage, or turn-out, for driving, etc.: fishing-tackle: (*coll.*) costume, dress.—*ns.* **rig'ger; rig'ging,** tackle: the system of cordage which supports a ship's masts and extends the sails.

rig, rig, *n.* a frolic, trick.—*v. t.* to poke fun at.

right, rīt, *a.* straight: most direct: upright: erect: according to truth and justice: according to law: true: correct: just: fit: proper: exact: most convenient: well performed: most dexterous, as the hand: on the right-hand: on the right-hand of one looking towards the mouth of a river: righteous: opposed to left, as the right hand.

right, rīt, *adv.* in a straight or direct line: in a right manner: according to truth and justice: correctly: very: in a great degree.

right, rīt, *n.* that which is right or correct: truth: justice: virtue: freedom from error: what one has a just claim to: privilege: property: the right side.—*a.* **right'ful,** having a just claim: according to justice: belonging by right.—*adv.* **right'fully.**—*n.* **right'fulness,** righteousness: justice.—*adjs.* **right'-hand,** chiefly relied on; **right'-hand'ed,** using the right hand more easily than the left: dextral: clockwise.

righteous, rī'chus, *a.* living and acting according to right and justice: free from guilt or sin: equitable: merited.—*adv.* **right'eously,** in a righteous manner.—*n.* **right'eousness,** purity of life.

rigid, rij'id, *a.* not easily bent: stiff: severe: strict: unyielding: harsh: without delicacy: wanting in ease.—*n.* **rigid'ity,** the quality of resisting change of form: stiffness of manner.

rigmarole, rig'ma-rōl, *n.* a repetition of foolish words: a long story.

rigor, rigour, rig'ẽr, *n.* the quality of being rigid or severe: stiffness of opinion or temper: strictness: exactness: violence: relentlessness: severity of climate: (*med.*) a sense of chilliness with contraction of the skin.—*a.* **rig'orous,** exercising rigor: allowing no abatement: marked by severity: harsh.

rile, rīl, *v. t.* to make angry, to vex.

rill, ril, *n.* a small murmuring brook.

rim, rim, *n.* a raised margin, border, brim: in a wheel, the circular part farthest from the hub.

rind, rīnd, *n.* an external covering, as the skin of fruit, the bark of trees,

ring, ring, *n.* a circle: a small hoop, usually of metal, worn on the finger or in the ear as an ornament: a circular area for races, etc.: a circular course, a revolution: a clique organized to control the market: an arena or prize-ring: (*archit.*) a cincture round a column: (*anat.*) an annulus: a group or combination of persons.—*v. t.* to encircle.

ring, ring, *v. i.* to sound as a bell when struck: to tinkle: to practise the art of ringing bells: to continue to sound: to be filled with report: to resound: to echo.—*v. t.* to cause to sound, as a metal: to produce by ringing:—*pa. t.* rang, rung; *pa. p.* rung.—*n.* a sound, esp. of metals: the sound of many voices: a chime of many bells.—*ns.* **ring'er; ring'ing,** the act of causing to sound, as music-bells: resounding.

rink, ringk, *n.* a place artificially prepared for skating.

rinse, rins, *v. t.* to cleanse by introducing water: to cleanse.

riot, rī'ot, *n.* uproar: tumult: a dis-

turbance of the peace: excessive feasting: luxury.—*v. i.* to brawl: to raise an uproar: to run to excess in feasting, behavior, etc.—*ns.* **rī'oter, rī'oting.**—*a.* **rī'otous,** engaging in riot: seditious: tumultuous: luxurious: wanton.

rip, rip, *v. t.* to divide by cutting or tearing: to cut open: to take out by cutting or tearing: to tear up for search or alteration: to explode, give vent to.—*v. i.* to break out violently.—*v. t.* to utter violently (with *out*).—*n.* a tear: a rent: a place torn.

riparian, rī-pā'ri-an, *a.* belonging to a river-bank: of animals, shore-loving.

ripe, rīp, *a.* ready for harvest: arrived at perfection: fit for use: developed to the utmost: finished: ready: resembling ripe fruit: mature, as ripe judgment.—*adv.* **ripe'ly.**—*v. i.* **rī'pen,** to grow ripe: to approach or reach perfection.—*v. t.* to make ripe: to bring to perfection.

ripper, rip'ẽr, *n.* a ripping-tool: (*slang*) one who does his work well.

ripple, rip'l, *n.* the light fretting of the surface of water: a little curling wave: a sound as of water running over a rough surface, as a ripple of laughter.—*v. t.* to cause a ripple in.—*v. i.* to curl on the surface, as running water.

rise, rīz, *v. i.* to move from a lower to a higher position: to stand up: to ascend: to grow upward: to swell in quantity or extent: to take an upright position: to leave the place of rest: to tower up: to appear above the horizon: to break forth: to appear: to have its source: to increase in size, value, etc.: to become excited or hostile: to break forth into commotion or insurrection: to increase in rank, fortune, or fame: to be promoted: to be perceptible to other senses: to excavate upward: to come to mind: to close a session: (*B.*) to ascend from the grave:—*pa. t.* rōse; *pa. p.* risen (riz'n).—*n.* act of rising: ascent: degree of elevation: a steep: origin: increase.

risible, riz'i-bl, *a.* capable of exciting laughter: laughable: amusing.—*n.* **risibil'ity,** quality of being risible.

rising, rī'zing, *n.* act of standing up, etc.: a revolt: resurrection: the quantity of dough set to rise at one time.—*a.* increasing in importance: advancing.

risk, risk, *n.* hazard: chance of loss or injury.—*v. t.* to expose to hazard: to venture, to take the chance of.—*n.* **risk'er,** one who risks.—*a.* **risk'y,** dangerous: venturesome.

rite, rīt, *n.* a religious usage or ceremony.—*adv.* **rite'ly,** with due rites.

ritual, rit'ū-al, *a.* consisting of or prescribing rites.—*n.* manner of performing divine service, or a book containing it: the body of rites employed in the church: the code of ceremonies observed by an organization, as the ritual of the Freemasons.—*ns.* **rit'ūalism,** systems of rituals or prescribed forms of religion: the observance of them: the name popularly given to the great increase of ceremonial and symbolism in the Anglican church since about 1860-65; **rit'ūalist,** one skilled in or devoted to a ritual or to ritualism.—*a.* **ritūalist'ic.**

rival, rī'val, *n.* one pursuing the same object as another: one who strives to equal or excel another: a competitor.—*a.* having the same claims: standing in competition.—*v. t.* to stand in competition with: to try to gain the same object as another: to try to equal or excel.—*n.* **rī'valry,** act of rivaling: competition: emulation.

rive, rīv, *v. t.* to tear asunder: to split: to pierce: to explode.—*v. i.* to be split asunder:—*pa. t.* rīved; *pa. p.* rīved, riv'en.

river, riv'ẽr, *n.* a large running stream of water.

rivet, riv'et, *n.* a bolt of metal fastened by being hammered at both ends.—*v. t.* to fasten with a rivet: to make firm or immovable.—*ns.* **riv'eter; riv'eting.**

rivulet, riv'ū-let, *n.* a small stream.

road, rōd, *n.* a highway for traffic: a means or way of approach: a railroad.—*ns.* **road, road'stead, roads,** a place where ships ride at anchor; **road'-āg'ent,** a highwayman; **road'bed,** the bed or foundation of a road: the whole superstructure thereon; **road'-met'al,** broken stone for roads; **road'side,** a footpath.

roam, rōm, *v. i.* to rove about: to ramble.—*v. t.* to wander over: to range.—*n.* **roam'er,** a wanderer.

roan, rōn, *a.* having a bay or dark color, with spots of gray and white: of a mixed color, with a decided shade of red.—*n.* a roan color: a roan horse.

roar, rōr, *v. i.* to utter a full, loud sound: to bellow, as a beast: to cry aloud: to bawl: to guffaw.—*n.* a full,

loud sound: the cry of a beast: an outcry of mirth, esp. of laughter.

roast, rōst, *v. t.* to cook before a fire, or in an oven: to expose a person to ridicule: to parch by exposure to heat: to heat to excess: to dissipate the volatile parts of by heat.—*n.* that which is roasted.—*ns.* **roas'ter,** anything suitable for roasting: a furnace for roasting certain ores: a utensil or apparatus for roasting; **roas'ting.**

rob, rob, *v. t.* to take away from by force or theft: to plunder: to deprive.—*v. i.* to commit robbery:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* robbed.—*ns.* **rob'ber,** one who robs; **rob'bery,** theft from the person, aggravated by violence or intimidation: plundering.

robe, rōb, *n.* a gown or outer garment: a dress of dignity or state: a rich dress: a dressed skin: a wrap.—*v. t.* to dress, clothe.—*v. i.* to assume official vestments.

robust, rō-bust', *a.* of great strength or vigor: requiring strength: rude, rough.

rock, rok, *n.* a large mass of stone: (*geol.*) a natural deposit of sand, earth, or clay: that which has the firmness of a rock, foundation, support, defense.

rock, rok, *v. t.* to move backward and forward: to lull or quiet.—*v. i.* to be moved backward and forward, to reel.—*ns.* **rock'er,** the curved support on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks: a rocking-horse or chair: a mining cradle; **rock'ing,** a swaying backward and forward.

rocket, rok'et, *n.* a firework which is projected through the air.

rococo, rō-kō'kō, *n.* a debased style of architecture and decoration in the 18th century, marked by endless multiplication of ornamental details.

rod, rod, *n.* a long twig: a slender stick: anything long and slender, as a lightning-rod, a fishing-rod, etc.: an instrument of correction: an emblem of power or authority: a pole or perch (5½ yards): (*fig.*) punishment: authority: oppression: any bar connecting parts of a machine.

rode, rōd, *pa. t.* of *ride.*

rodent, rō'dent, *a.* gnawing: belonging to the *Rodentia.*—*n.* a rodent mammal.—*n. pl.* **Roden'tia,** an order of mammals including squirrels, beavers, rats, rabbits, etc.

roe, rō, *n.* the eggs or spawn of fishes. [Ice. *hrogn;* Ger. *rogen.*]

roe, rō, *n.* a species of deer, smaller than the fallow-deer: also the female of the hart.

Roentgen rays. See under **ray.**

rogue, rōg, *n.* a dishonest person: a knave: a mischievous or frolicsome person: a tramp, a sturdy beggar.

roil, roil, *v. t.* to render turbid: to vex: to rile.—*a.* **roil'y,** muddy.

roist, roister, rois'tĕr, *v. i.* to bluster, swagger, bully.—*n.* **rois'terer.**

rôle, rōl, *n.* the part performed by an actor in a play: any important part played in public life. [Fr.]

roll, rōl, *v. i.* to turn like a wheel: to turn on an axis: to be formed into a roll or cylinder: to move, as waves: to be tossed about: to move tumultuously: to be hurled: to rock, or move from side to side: to wallow: to spread under a roller: to sound as a drum beaten rapidly: to move onward.—*v. t.* to cause to roll: to turn on an axis: to wrap round on itself: to enwrap: to drive forward: to move upon wheels: to press or smooth with rollers: to beat rapidly, as a drum.—*n.* act of rolling: that which rolls: a revolving cylinder for making sheets, plates, etc.: a roller: that which is rolled up—hence paper, bills, etc., wound into a circular form: a document: a register: a kind of small loaf: the continued sound of a drum, of thunder, etc.: a swagger or rolling gait.

rollick, rol'lik, *v. i.* to move or act with a careless, swaggering, frolicsome air.—*a.* **rol'licking,** careless, swaggering.

Romance, rō-mans', *n.* a general name for those modern languages in southern Europe which sprang from a corruption of the Roman or Latin language—Italian, Spanish, French, etc.: (r-) any fictitious and wonderful tale: a fictitious narrative in prose or verse which passes beyond the limits of real life.—*a.* belonging to the dialects called Romance.—*v. i.* to write or tell romances: to talk extravagantly: to build castles in the air.—*ns.* **roman'cer, roman'cist.**

romantic, rō-man'tik, *a.* pertaining to or resembling romance: fictitious: extravagant, wild: fantastic: sentimental: imaginative.—*adv.* **roman'tically.**—*ns.* **roman'ticism,** the picturesque, original,

free and imaginative style in literature and art: romantic feeling; **roman'ticist.**

Romany, rom'a-ni, *n.* a gipsy: the language of the gipsies.—*a.* belonging to the gipsies. [Gipsy *rom,* man.]

romp, romp, *v. i.* to play noisily: to skip about in play.—*n.* a girl who romps: rude frolic.—*adv.* **romp'ingly,** in a romping manner: boisterously: rudely.

rondeau, ron'dō, *n.* a form of poem characterized by closely-knit rhymes and a refrain: (*mus.*) a rondo.

rood, röd, *n.* the fourth part of an acre: a cross or crucifix.

roof, röf, *n.* the top covering of a house or building: a vault or arch, or the inner side of it: the upper part of the palate: the loftiest part, the roof and crown of things: the top of a subterraneous excavation: (*geol.*) the overlying stratum.—*v. t.* to cover with a roof: to shelter.—*ns.* **roof'er,** one who roofs; **roof'ing,** covering with a roof: materials for a roof: the roof itself.—*a.* **roof'less.**

rook, rook, *n.* a species of crow: a cheat: a simpleton.—*v. i.* to cheat.—*n.* **rook'ery,** a group of trees on which rooks build: a cluster of mean tenements: a resort of thieves.

rook, rook, *n.* a castle or piece used in playing chess.

room, röm, *n.* space: a chamber: extent of place: space unoccupied: freedom to act: fit occasion: place of another: stead: a particular place.—*v. i.* to occupy a room, to lodge.—*n.* **room'age,** capacity.—*a.* **roomed,** containing rooms.—*ns.* **room'er,** a lodger; **room'ful,** as much or as many as a room will hold.—*adv.* **room'ily.**—*n.* **room'iness.**—*adv.* **room'y,** having ample room: wide: spacious.

roost, röst, *n.* a pole or support on which a bird rests at night: a number of fowls resting together.—*v. i.* to sit or sleep on a roost.—*n.* **roost'er,** the male of the domestic hen, cock.

root, röt, *n.* the part of a plant which is fixed in the earth, and which draws up sap from the soil: a plant whose root is the esculent or most useful part: anything like a root: the bottom: a word from which others are derived: the cause, occasion, or basis of anything: the source: the lowest place: the first ancestor, or progenitor: (*math.*) the factor of a quantity which multiplied by itself produces that quantity.—*v. i.* to fix the root: to be firmly established: to tear up: to eradicate: to exterminate.—*v. t.* to plant in the earth: to implant deeply.—*a.* **root'ed,** firmly planted: fixed by the roots: deep-seated, as a rooted dislike.—*adv.* **root'edly.**—*ns.* **root'edness,** **root'er.**—*a.* **root'y,** abounding in roots: rank.

Root.
a, a, crown or head of a root; *b, b,* rootlets; *c, c,* fibers.

root, röt, *v. t.* to turn up with the snout.—*v. i.* to turn up the earth with the snout.—*n.* **root'er.**

root, röt, *v. i.* (*slang*) to aid or encourage, as by applause—with *for.*—*n.* **root'er.**

rope, rōp, *n.* a thick twisted cord: a string consisting of a number of things united, as a rope of pearls: anything glutinous and stringy.—*v. i.* to fasten with a rope, to restrain: to catch with a noosed rope: to tether: to inclose: to extend into a thread, as by a glutinous quality.

Rope, showing method of construction.

rosary, rō'za-ri, *n.* in the R. C. Church, a series of prayers, also the string of beads by which they are counted: a rose-garden: a chaplet: an anthology.

rose, *pa. t.* of *rise.*

rose, rōz, *n.* any shrub of the genus *Rosa,* having stems generally prickly, flowers white, yellow, pink, or red: a flower of one of these shrubs: any one of various plants resembling the true rose: a rosette: a perforated nozle of a pipe, etc.: light crimson, the color of the rose.—*v. t.* to flush.—*adjs.* **rō'seal,** like a rose in smell or color; **rō'seāte,** rosy: full of roses: blooming: red.—*adv.* **rō'sily.**—*n.* **rō'siness.**—*a.* **rō'sy,** like a rose: red: blooming: blushing.

rosette, rō-zet', *n.* an imitation of a rose by means of a ribbon: a form of knot: (*archit.*) a rose-shaped ornament.

rosin, roz'in, *n.* the solid left after distilling off the oil from crude turpen-

tine.—*v. t.* to rub or cover with rosin.

roster, ros'tēr, *n.* the list of individuals, or corps, kept by the staff officers of the army to insure the allotment of duties in proper rotation: any roll of names.

rostrum, ros'trum, *n.* in ancient Rome, a stand for public speakers in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or heads of ships taken in war: the platform from which a speaker addresses his audience:—*pl.* **ros'trums, ros'tra.**

rot, rot, *v. i.* to putrefy: to become decomposed: to become morally corrupt. —*v. t.* to cause to rot: to bring to corruption.—*n.* decay: putrefaction: a special disease of the sheep, as of the potato: a decay (called *dry-rot*) which attacks timber: (*slang*) rant, bosh.

rota, rō'ta, *n.* a wheel: a course: a school or military roll.—*a.* **rō'tary,** turning round like a wheel: rotatory: held in rotation.—*v. t.* **rō'tāte,** to turn round like a wheel: to cause to turn or to pass in rotation.—*v. i.* to turn round like a wheel: to go round in succession.—*n.* **rotā'tion,** a turning round like a wheel: series or appropriate succession, as of crops: recurrent order.

rote, rōt, *n.* the mechanical repetition of words with little or no regard to the meaning.

rotten, rot'n, *a.* putrefied: corrupt: decomposed: unsound: treacherous: fetid: friable, as rottenstone.

rotund, rō-tund', *a.* round: spherical: convexly protuberant.—*n.* **rotun'da,** a round building, esp. with a dome.

roué, rō-ā', *n.* a fashionable profligate: a rake, debauchee.

rouge, rözh, *n.* cosmetic used to give artificial color to the cheeks or lips.—*v. t.* to color with rouge.—*v. i.* to use rouge: to blush.

rough, ruf, *a.* not smooth: uneven: uncut: unpolished: unfinished: boisterous: tempestuous: violent: harsh: severe: rude: coarse: disordered in appearance: hasty, as a rough guess: stale: astringent: in Greek grammar, marking the stronger aspiration, equivalent to Eng. *h.*—*n.* rough condition, crudeness: a bully, a ruffian, a rowdy.—*v. t.* to make rough: to shape roughly: to roughen.—*v. i.* to break the rules in boxing by too great violence.—*v. t.* **rough'en,** to make rough.—*v. i.* to become rough.—*n.* **rough'er.**—*adv.* **rough'ly,** coarsely: harshly: rudely.—*n.* **rough'ness,** crudeness: rawness: harshness: asperity: physical or mental rudeness.

roulette, röl-et', *n.* a little ball or roller: a game of chance played by means of a rotating disk on which a ball is rolled. [Fr.,—*rouler,* to roll.]

round, rownd, *a.* circular: globular: cylindrical: whole: complete: plump: large: not inconsiderable, as a sum: whole, unbroken: smooth-flowing, continuous, as a sound: full, expressive: open: plain: positive: bold, brisk, without hesitation or delicacy, plain-spoken: candid, as a 'round unvarnished tale': severe: well turned, in a literary sense: periodic.—*adv.* on all sides: every way: circularly: in a revolution: from one side or party to another: not in a direct line, circuitously: in a round manner: from beginning to end.—*prep.* around: on every side of: all over.—*n.* that which is round: a circle or globe: a series of actions: the time of such a series: a turn: routine: revolution: cycle: an accustomed walk: a step of a ladder: a song or dance having a frequent return to the same point: a volley or general discharge of firearms, a single charge of ammunition for a rifle or field-piece: that in which a whole company takes part, as a treat of liquor, etc.: prescribed circuit, as a watchman's round: the whole scope, as the round of science: one of a series, as rounds of applause: a bout in a boxing match.—*v. t.* to make round: to go round: to complete: to make full and flowing: to encircle: to make a course round.—*v. i.* to grow or become round or full: to go round.

roundel, rown'del, *n.* anything of a round form or figure: a circle: a ring-dance.—*n.* **roun'delay,** a round: a song in which parts are repeated.

round-robin, rownd-rob'in, *n.* a name given to a protest signed by a number of persons in a circular form, so that no one shall be obliged to head the list.

rouse, rowz, *v. t.* to raise up: to stir up: to awaken: to excite to anything: to put into action: to startle or start, as an animal.—*v. i.* to awake: to be excited to action.—*a.* **rous'ing,** having power to awaken: great, violent.

rout, rowt, *n.* a tumultuous crowd, a

rabble: a large party: a fashionable evening assembly.

rout, rowt, *n.* the defeat of an army or body of troops: the disorder of troops defeated.—*v. t.* to put to disorderly flight: to defeat and throw into confusion: to conquer: to drag out, or into the light.

rout, rowt, *v. t.* to root up, as a pig: to scoop out.—*v. i.* to poke about.

route, röt, or rowt, *n.* a course to be traversed: a line of march: road: track.—*v. t.* to send by a particular route: to arrange the route of.—*n.* **rout'ing.**

routine, rö-tēn', *n.* course of duties: regular course of action: an unvarying round.—*a.* keeping an unvarying round.

rove, rōv, *v. t.* to wander over.—*v. i.* to wander about: to ramble: to range: to aim, as in archery, at some casual mark.—*ns.* **rō'ver; rō'ving,** the act of wandering.—*adv.* **rō'vingly.**

rove, rōv, *v. t.* to draw through an eye: to bring wool into the form it receives before being spun into thread.

row, rō, *n.* a line: a rank: persons or things in a line.

row, rō, *v. t.* to impel with an oar: to transport by rowing.—*v. i.* to work with the oar: to be moved by oars.

row, row, *n.* a noisy squabble: uproar: an outbreak: a brawl.—*v. t.* to abuse, scold.—*v. i.* to behave in a riotous way.—*a.* **row'dy,** noisy and turbulent, given to quarreling.—*n.* a rough, disreputable fellow.—*a.* **row'dyish.**—*n.* **row'dyism,** the conduct of a rowdy or rough, turbulence.

rowlock, rō'lok, or rul'uk, *n.* a contrivance on the gunwale of a boat.

royal, roi'al, *a.* regal, kingly: magnificent: magnanimous: enjoying the favor or patronage of the sovereign: of more than common size or excellence.—*n.* a large size of paper: a sail immediately above the topgallant sail.—*ns.* **roy'alism,** attachment to kings or to kingly government; **roy'alist; roy'alty,** kingship: the character, state, or office of a king: majesty: the person of the king or sovereign: fixed sum paid to the owner of a patent, a copyright, etc.: royal authority.

rub, rub, *v. t.* to move something over the surface of with pressure or friction: to clean, polish, or smooth, by passing something over: to wipe: to scour: to remove by friction (with *off, out*): to erase or obliterate (with *out*): to touch hard, fret.—*v. i.* to move along with pressure, friction, or difficulty: to get through difficulties: to grate, to fret.—*n.* the act of rubbing: that which rubs.

rubber, rub'ẽr, *n.* one who rubs down horses: one who practises massage: a piece of caoutchouc for erasing pencil-marks, india-rubber: an overshoe of india-rubber: a contest of three games, as at whist—also the deciding game in such a series.—*a.* made of caoutchouc or india-rubber.

rubbish, rub'ish, *n.* waste matter: the fragments of ruinous buildings: any mingled mass: nonsense: trash.

rubicund, rö'bi-kund, *a.* inclining to redness: ruddy.—*n.* **rubicun'dity.**

rubify, rö'bi-fī, *v. t.* to make red.

ruble, rouble, rö'bl, *n.* the unit of the Russian money system, divided into 100 copecks—the silver ruble is equivalent to about 51 cents.

rubric, rö'brik, *n.* the directions for the service, in liturgies, formerly in red letters: any heading, rule, etc., printed conspicuously in red: a flourish after a signature.—*adjs.* **ru'bric, -al,** agreeing with a rubric.—*v. t.* **ru'bricate,** to illuminate with red letters: to formulate as a rubric.

ruby, rö'bi, *n.* a pure transparent red-colored corundum, inferior in hardness to the diamond only among gems: redness, anything red: (*print.*) a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl—same as *agate* or 5½-point.

ruche, rösh, *n.* a plaited frilling.

ruck, ruk, *n.* a crowd: a press: the common run: trash, nonsense.

ructation, ruk-tā'shun, *n.* the act of belching: eructation.

ruction, ruk'shun, *n.* (*slang*) a vexation: a disturbance: a rumpus.

rudder, rud'ẽr, *n.* the instrument by which a ship is guided or steered.

ruddy, rud'i (*comp.* **rudd'ier,** *superl.* **rudd'iest**), *a.* red: of the color of the skin in high health: rosy, glowing.

rude, röd (*comp.* **ru'der,** *superl.* **ru'dest**), *a.* crude: uncultivated: barbarous: rough: harsh: ignorant: uncivil: not smoothed: of low rank: mean: savage: brutal: ferocious: ill-bred.

rudiment, röd'i-ment, *n.* anything in its rude or first state: a first principle or element: (*pl.*) the introduction to

any science: (*biol.*) that which is in its first stage of development: the beginning of any part or organ.—*adjs.* **rudimen'tal, rudimen'tary,** elementary.

rue, rö, *v. t.* to be sorry for: to lament: to repent of: to compassionate: to try to withdraw from, as a bargain. —*v. i.* to be sorrowful: to suffer: to have pity upon.—*n.* sorrow.

ruff, ruf, *n.* an ornament of frills formerly worn round the neck: anything plaited: a bird of the snipe family.

ruffian, ruf'i-an, *n.* a brutal, boisterous fellow: a robber: a murderer. —*a.* brutal: boisterous: licentious: stormy.—*v. i.* to play the ruffian, to rage.—*n.* **ruff'ianism,** conduct of a ruffian.—*a.* **ruff'ianly,** like a ruffian: violent.

ruffle, ruf'l, *v. t.* to make like a ruff, to wrinkle: to form into plaits: to form with ruffles: to disorder: to agitate.—*v. i.* to grow rough: to flutter.—*n.* annoyance: a quarrel: a plaited article of dress: a tumult: agitation.—*a.* **ruff'led.**

ruffle, ruf'l, *v. i.* to act turbulently: to swagger.—*v. t.* to bully.—*n.* **ruff'ler.**

rug, rug, *n.* a coarse, rough woolen cloth or coverlet: a soft, woolly mat: a cover for a bed: a blanket or coverlet: a covering for the floor.

rugged, rug'ed, *a.* rough: uneven: shaggy: sour: stormy: wrinkled: ruffled: homely: unpolished: rough.

ruin, rö'in, *n.* destruction: overthrow: that which destroys: the remains of a building demolished or decayed (usually in *pl.*): the state of being ruined: wreck, material or moral.—*v. t.* to demolish: to destroy: to defeat: to impoverish: to bring to ruin: to undo: to spoil: to seduce, debauch.—*v. i.* to run to ruin: to fall into decay: to do irreparable harm.—*v. t.* **ru'ināte** (*Shak.*), to ruin, to destroy: to demolish: to reduce to poverty. —*ns.* **ruinā'tion,** overthrow: subversion; **ru'iner.**—*a.* **ru'inous,** fallen to ruins: decayed: pernicious.—*adv.* **ru'inously.**

rule, röl, *n.* government: a principle: a standard: a statute, maxim, formula, or order: an instrument used in drawing lines or making calculations mechanically: a minor law or regulation: conformity to rule, uniformity: (*pl.*) the regulations adopted by a deliberative body for the regulation of its proceedings: (*gram.*) the expression of some established form of construction: the description of a process for solving a problem: a general proposition: (*law*) an order regulating the court: (*print.*) a thin strip of rolled brass, cut type high, used for printing a straight line. —*v. t.* to dispose: to regulate: to dominate: to govern: to manage: to prevail upon: to settle as by a rule: to establish by decision: to determine, as a court: to mark with lines.—*v. i.* to exercise power (with *over*): to decide: to lay down and settle: to stand or range, as prices.—*ns.* **ru'ler,** a sovereign: a governor: an instrument used in drawing lines; **ru'lership.**—*a.* **ru'ling,** predominant: prevailing: reigning.—*n.* the determination by a judge, esp. an oral decision: the act of making ruled lines.

rum, rum, *n.* a spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane, or from molasses: (*coll.*) a generic name for alcoholic liquors.

rum, rum, *a.* good: queer, droll, odd.

rumble, rum'bl, *v. i.* to make a confused noise from rolling heavily: to roll about.—*v. t.* to rattle.—*n.* a low, heavy, continued sound: a jarring roar.

rumen, rö'men, *n.* the paunch and first stomach of a ruminant:—*pl.* **ru'mina.** [L.]

ruminant, rö'mi-nant, *a.* having the power of ruminating or chewing the cud —also **ru'minal.**—*n.* an animal that chews the cud, as the ox, etc.—*adv.* **ru'minantly.**—*v. i.* **ru'mināte,** to chew the cud: to meditate.—*v. t.* to chew over again: to muse on.—*a.* (*bot.*) appearing as if chewed, as the nutmeg, etc.—*adv.* **ru'minātingly.** —*n.* **ruminā'tion,** act of chewing the cud: calm reflection.

rummage, rum'āj, *v. t.* to turn over in search: to clear (a ship's hold) of goods: to ransack: to explore: to bring to light: to stir.—*v. i.* to make a search. —*n.* a careful search: an upheaval.

rummy, rum'i, *a.* rum: queer.

rumor, rumour, rö'mĕr, *n.* flying report: a current story.

rump, rump, *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal with the parts adjacent.—*n.* **rump'-steak.**

rumple, rum'pl, *v. t.* to crush out of shape: to make uneven.

rumpus, rum'pus, *n.* an uproar: a disturbance.

run, run, *v. i.* to move swiftly on the

legs, to hasten, rush on: to move, travel, ply regularly to: to pass by: to have a certain form: (*law*) to have legal authority: to average: to reach, have course in any direction: to make a fault, to slip, as thread in knitting: to stand as a candidate: to pass from one state to another: to pass quickly in thought, to dwell upon in thought: to continue in operation, be in constant motion, to be carried, to extend: to move swiftly: to pass quickly on the ground: to flee: to go, as ships, etc.: to extend, spread: to flow: to dart: to turn: to extend through a period: to pierce: to fuse or melt: to turn or rotate: to be busied: to become: to be in force: to discharge matter, as a sore: to have a general tendency: to pass, fall: to creep: to make insistent demands for payment, as on a bank.—*v. t.* to cause to move swiftly, to keep running: to force forward: to push: to cause to pass: to fuse: to discharge, as a sore: to pursue in thought: to incur: to pour forth: to execute: to chase: to break through, as to run the blockade: to pierce: to sew: to evade: to manage, carry on, conduct: to tease:—*pr. p.* run'ning; *pa. t.* ran; *pa. p.* run.—*n.* act of running: course: flow: discharge from a sore: distance sailed: voyage: continued series: general reception: prevalence: popular clamor: an unusual pressure, as on a bank, for payment: a trip: the trend of events: the quantity run: the act of migrating: in baseball, the complete circuit made by the player which enables him to score one: a range of pasturage: a pair of millstones: the aftermost part of a ship's bottom: (*mus.*) a succession of consecutive notes: a roulade.—*ns.* **run'about,** a gadabout: a light vehicle; **run'away,** a fugitive.—*a.* fleeing from danger or restraint: done by or in flight.—*n.* **run'ner,** one who or that which runs: a racer: a messenger, agent, one employed to solicit patronage: a rooting stem that runs along the ground: that on which anything slides.—*a.* **run'ning,** kept for the race: successive: continuous: flowing: easy: cursive: discharging matter.—*n.* act of moving swiftly: that which runs or flows, the quantity run: a discharge from a wound: the act of one who risks dangers, as the running of a blockade: strength to run: the ranging of any animal.—*adv.* **run'ningly.**

rung, rung, *n.* one of the rounds of a ladder: one of the radial handles of a steering-wheel.

rung, rung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *ring.*

runt, runt, *n.* an undersized animal: a dwarf.—*a.* **runt'y.**

rupee, rö-pē', *n.* an East Indian silver coin, nominally worth about 48 cents.

rupture, rup'tūr, *n.* the act of breaking or bursting: the state of being broken: a breach of the peace: hernia, esp. abdominal.—*v. t.* to break or burst.

rural, rö'ral, *a.* of or belonging to the country: suiting the country: rustic.

ruse, röz, *n.* a turning or doubling, as of animals to get out of the way of dogs: a trick, fraud, or the use of such.

rush, rush, *v. i.* to move with a shaking, rustling noise, as the wind: to move forward violently: to enter rashly and hastily.—*v. t.* to drive: to push, to secure by rushing.—*n.* a rushing or driving forward: an eager demand: urgent pressure, as of business: a stampede of cattle.

rush, rush, *n.* any species of a genus (*Juncus*) of marshy plants.

russet, rus'et, *a.* rusty or reddish-brown: coarse: rustic: of russet leather.

rust, rust, *n.* the reddish-brown coating on iron exposed to moisture: anything resembling rust: a disease of cereals and grasses: a corrosive.—*v. i.* to become rusty: to become dull by inaction.—*v. t.* to make rusty: to impair by time and inactivity.—*adv.* **rust'ily.**—*n.* **rust'iness.**—*a.* **rust'y,** covered with rust: impaired by inactivity, out of practice: dull: time-worn: of a rusty black.

rustic, rus'tik, *a.* pertaining to the country: rural: rude: awkward: simple: coarse: artless: unadorned: made of roughened stones or rough limbs of trees, etc.—*n.* a peasant: a clown.—*adv.* **rus'tically.**—*v. t.* **rus'ticate,** to send into the country: to banish for a time from town or college.—*v. i.* to live in the country.—*ns.* **rusticā'tion; rustic'ity,** rustic manner: simplicity: rudeness.

rustle, rus'l, *v. i.* to make a soft, whispering sound, as silk, straw, etc.: to stir about, hustle.—*n.* a quick succession of small sounds, as that of dry leaves: a movement with rustling sound.—*ns.* **rus'tler,** one who or that which rustles: an active fellow; **rus'tling.**

rut, rut, *n.* a track left by a wheel: an established course.—*v. t.* to form ruts in.—*a.* **rut'ty,** full of ruts.

ruth, röth, *n.* pity, tenderness, sorrow.—*a.* **ruth'ful,** pitiful, sorrowful: piteous, causing pity.—*adv.* **ruth'fully,** in a sorrowful manner.—*a.* **ruth'less,** without pity: insensible to misery.

rye, rī, *n.* the popular name of a genus of grasses allied to wheat.

S

s, es, the nineteenth letter in our alphabet, its sound that of the hard open sibilant.

Sabbath, sab'ath, *n.* among the Jews, the seventh day of the week, set apart for rest from work: among Christians, the first day of the week, in memory of the resurrection of Christ, called also *Sunday* and the *Lord's Day.*—*a.* pertaining to the Sabbath.—*n.* **Sabbatā'rian,** a strict observer of the Sabbath.

saber, sabre, sā'bĕr, *n.* a heavy one-edged sword, slightly curved toward the point, used by cavalry.

sable, sā'bl, *n.* a Siberian species of marten, with lustrous dark-brown or blackish fur: its fur: a fine paint-brush made of sable: the color black: (*pl.*) black clothes, mourning clothes.—*a.* of the color of the sable's fur: blackish.

sabot, sä-bō', *n.* a wooden shoe, worn by the French peasantry.

sac, sak, *n.* (*bot., zool.*) a pouch or bag for a liquid.—*adjs.* **sac'cāte, -d.**

saccharine, sak'a-rin, *a.* pertaining to or having the qualities of sugar.—*a.* **saccharif'erous,** producing sugar.

sacerdotal, sas-ĕr-dō'tal, *a.* priestly.—*n.* **sacerdō'talism,** the spirit of the priesthood: devotion to priestly interests.

sachem, sā'chem, *n.* a chief of a North American Indian tribe, a sagamore: one of the Tammany leaders.

sachet, sa-shā', *n.* a bag of perfume.

sack, sak, *n.* a large bag of coarse cloth for holding grain, flour, etc.: the contents of a sack: (also **sacque**) a woman's loose gown or jacket, a short coat rounded at the bottom: a measure of varying capacity.—*v. t.* to put into a sack: (*slang*) to dismiss.—*ns.* **sack'cloth,** cloth for sacks: coarse cloth; **sack'ful,** as much as a sack will hold; **sack'ing,** coarse cloth or canvas.

sack, sak, *v. t.* to plunder: to ravage.—*n.* the plunder or devastation of a town: pillage.—*ns.* **sack'age, sack'ing,** the storming and pillaging of a town.

sacque, sak. See **sack** (1).

sacrament, sak'ra-ment, *n.* a holy ordinance instituted by Christ as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, esp. the Lord's Supper: any solemn obligation: materials used in a sacrament.—*v. t.* to bind by an oath.—*a.* **sacramen'tal,** belonging to or constituting a sacrament.—*adv.* **sacramen'tally.**—*a.* **sacramen'tary,** pertaining to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

sacred, sā'kred, *a.* set apart or dedicated, esp. to God: made holy: proceeding from God: religious: entitled to respect or veneration: inviolable.

sacrifice, sak'ri-fīs, *v. t.* to offer up, esp. on the altar of a divinity: to destroy or give up for something else: to devote or destroy with loss or suffering: to kill.—*v. i.* to make offerings to God.—*n.* the act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, esp. a victim on an altar: that which is sacrificed or offered.

sacrilege, sak'ri-lej, *n.* profanation of a sacred place or thing.—*a.* **sacrilē'gious,** polluted with sacrilege: profane: violating sacred things.—*adv.* **sacrilē'giously.**

sacrist, sā'krist, *n.* a sacristan.—*ns.* **sac'ristan,** an officer in a church who has charge of the sacred vessels and other movables: a sexton; **sac'risty,** an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept.

sad, sad (*comp.* **sad'der,** *superl.* **sad'dest**), *a.* sorrowful: serious: cast down: calamitous: weary: somber: dejected: troublesome: sober, dark-colored.—*v. t.* to grieve.—*v. t.* **sad'den,** to make sad: to render heavy: to grow hard.—*v. i.* to grow sad.—*adv.* **sad'ly.**—*n.* **sad'ness.**

saddle, sad'l, *n.* a seat or pad, generally of leather, for a horse's back: anything like a saddle, as a saddle of mutton, veal, or venison—a butcher's cut, including a part of the backbone with the ribs on one side: a part of the harness used for drawing a vehicle: the

seat on a bicycle.—*v. t.* to put a saddle on, to load: to encumber.

safe, sāf, *a.* unharmed: free from danger or injury: secure: securing from danger or injury: no longer dangerous: clear: trusty: sound: certain.—*n.* a steel or iron chest or closet for money, etc., protecting the contents against fire, thieves, etc.—*ns.* **safe'-con'duct,** a writing or passport granted to a person to enable him to travel with safety; **safe'-depos'it,** a safe storage for valuables; **safe'guard,** he who or that which guards or renders safe: protection.—*v. t.* to protect.—*adv.* **safe'ly,** in a safe manner.—*ns.* **safe'ness, safe'ty,** freedom from danger or loss: close custody: a safeguard.

saffron, saf'run, *n.* a bulbous plant of the crocus kind, with deep-yellow flowers: a coloring substance prepared from its flowers.—*a.* deep yellow.

sag, sag, *v. i.* to bend, sink, or hang down: to yield or give way, as from weight or pressure: to hang heavy.

sagacious, sa-gā'shus, *a.* keen or quick in perception or thought: acute: discerning and judicious: wise.—*adv.* **sagā'ciously.**—*ns.* **sagā'ciousness; sagac'ity.**

sage, sāj, *n.* any plant of genus *Salvia,* of the mint family, esp. common or garden sage, used for flavoring meats.

sage, sāj, *a.* discriminating, discerning, wise: well judged.—*n.* a wise man: a man of gravity and wisdom.

sago, sā'go, *n.* a nutritive farinaceous substance produced from the pith of several East Indian palms.—*n.* **sā'go-palm.**

said, sed, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *say:* before-mentioned, as the said witness.

sail, sāl, *n.* a sheet of canvas, etc., spread to catch the wind, by which a ship is driven forward: a ship or ships: a trip in a vessel: arm of a wind-mill.—*v. i.* to be moved by sails: to go by water: to begin a voyage: to glide or float smoothly along.—*v. t.* to navigate: to pass in a ship: to fly through.—*a.* **sailed,** having sails set.—*ns.* **sail'er,** a boat or ship with respect to its mode of sailing, or its speed; **sail'ing,** act of sailing: motion of a vessel on water: act of directing a ship's course: seamanship; **sail'or,** one who sails in or navigates a ship: a seaman.

saint, sānt, *n.* a sanctified or holy person: one eminent for piety: one of the blessed in heaven: one canonized by the R. C. Church: an image of a saint: an angel: (*pl.*) Christians generally.—*a.* **saint'ed,** made a saint: holy: sacred: gone to heaven: canonized.—*n.* **saint'hood.**—*a.* **saint'ly,** like or becoming a saint.—*ns.* **saint'liness; saint'ship.**

saith, seth, *v. t.* and *v. i.* 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of *say.*

sake, sāk, *n.* cause: account: regard, as 'for my sake': purpose.

sal, sal, *n.* salt, used in chemistry and pharmacy with various adjectives, as **sal'-ammō'niac,** chlorid of ammonium.

salaam, salam, sa-läm', *n.* a form of salutation in the East, chiefly among Mohammedans: homage.—*v. i.* to perform the salaam.

salable, salableness, salably. See **sale.**

salacious, sal-ā'shi-us, *a.* lustful.

salad, sal'ad, *n.* a preparation of raw herbs (lettuce, endive, chicory, celery, mustard and cress, water-cress, onions, radishes, tomatoes, chervil, etc.) cut up and seasoned with salt, vinegar, etc.: a dish of some kind of meat, chopped, seasoned, and mixed with a salad.

salary, sal'a-ri, *n.* a recompense for services: wages.—*a.* **sal'aried.**

sale, sāl, *n.* act of selling: the exchange of anything for money: power or opportunity of selling: demand: public showing of goods to sell: auction.—*a.* **sāl'able, sāle'able,** that may be sold: in good demand.—*n.* **sāl'ableness.**—*adv.* **sāl'ably.**—*ns.* **sales'man,** a man who sells goods:—*fem.* **sales'woman; sales'manship,** the art of selling, or the ability to sell, goods. [Scand., Ice. *sala.*]

saleratus, sal-e-rā'tus, *n.* sodium bicarbonate, used in baking-powders.

salient, sā'li-ent, *a.* leaping or springing: (*fort.*) projecting outwards, as an angle: prominent: striking.—*n.* **sā'lience,** the quality or condition of being salient: projection.—*adv.* **sā'liently.**

saliferous, sā-lif'ĕr-us, *a.* bearing salt.

salify, sal'i-fī, *v. t.* to combine with an acid in order to make a salt:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* sal'ified.—*n.* **salificā'tion.**

saline, sā'līn, *a.* consisting of or containing salt: partaking of the qualities of salt.

saliva, sa-lī'va, *n.* the spittle, one of the digestive fluids, mainly the product of the salivary glands.—*adjs.* **salī'val, sal'ivary,** pertaining to, secreting, or

containing saliva.—*v. t.* **sal'ivāte,** to produce an unusual amount of saliva.—*n.* **saliva'tion,** an unusual flow of saliva.

sallow, sal'ō, *a.* of a pale, yellowish color.—*n.* **sall'owness.**

sally, sal'i, *n.* a leaping or bursting out: a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers: an outburst of fancy, wit, etc.—*v. i.* to rush out suddenly: to mount:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* sall'ied.

salmon, sam'un, *n.* a large fish, brownish above, with silvery sides, with flesh reddish-orange in color—ascending rivers to spawn: the color of salmon flesh, an orange-pink.—*a.* **salm'onoid.**

salon, sa-lon', *n.* a drawing-room: a fashionable reception, esp. a periodic gathering of notable persons in the house of some social queen. [Fr.]

saloon, sa-lön', *n.* a spacious and elegant apartment: a main cabin: a drawing-room car: a liquor-shop.

salt, sawlt, *n.* chlorid of sodium, a well-known substance used for seasoning, found in the earth or obtained by evaporation from sea-water: anything like salt: seasoning: abatement, modification, allowance: an experienced sailor: that which preserves from corruption: an antiseptic: (*chem.*) a body composed of an acid and a base united in definite proportions, or of bromine, chlorin, fluorin, or iodine, with a metal or metalloid.—*v. t.* to sprinkle or season with salt.—*a.* containing salt: tasting of salt.

saltant, sal'tant, *a.* leaping: dancing.—*v. i.* **sal'tāte,** to dance.—*n.* **saltā'tion,** a leaping or jumping: beating or palpitation: (*biol.*) an abrupt variation.—*a.* **sal'tatory,** leaping: dancing: having the power of or used in leaping or dancing.

saltcellar, sawlt'sel-ar, *n.* a small table vessel for holding salt.

saltpeter, saltpetre, sawlt-pē'tĕr, *n.* the commercial name for niter.

saltus, sal'tus, *n.* a break of continuity in time: a leap from premises to conclusion. [L., a leap.]

salubrious, sa-lū'bri-us, *a.* healthful: wholesome.—*adv.* **salū'briously.**

salutary, sal'ū-tar-i, *a.* belonging to health: promoting health or safety: wholesome: beneficial.—*adv.* **sal'ūtarily.**

salute, sal-ūt', *v. t.* to address with kind wishes: to greet with a kiss, a bow, etc.: to honor formally by a discharge of cannon, striking colors, etc.—*n.* act of saluting: the position of the hand, sword, etc., in saluting: greeting: a kiss.—*n.* **salūtā'tion,** act of saluting: that which is said in saluting.

salvage, sal'vāj, *n.* compensation made by the owner of a ship or cargo for services rendered by persons other than the ship's company in preserving the ship or cargo from shipwreck, fire, or capture: the goods and materials so saved.—*n.* **salvabil'ity,** the possibility or condition of being saved.—*a.* **sal'vable.**

salvarsan, sal-vär-san', *n.* a blood specific, widely known as "606" discovered by Prof. Ehrlich (Ger.).

salvation, sal-vā'shun, *n.* act of saving: means of preservation from any serious evil: (*theol.*) the saving of man from the power and penalty of sin, and the conferring of eternal happiness.

salve, säv, *n.* (*B.*) an ointment: anything to cure sores.—*v. t.* to heal, help.

salver, sal'vĕr, *n.* a plate on which anything is presented.

salvo, sal'vō, *n.* a military or naval salute with guns: a simultaneous discharge of artillery: the combined cheers of a multitude:—*pl.* **salvos** (sal'vōz).

sal-volatile, sal'-vo-lat'i-le. See **sal.**

same, sām, *a.* identical: of the like kind or degree: similar: mentioned before.—*n.* **same'ness,** the being the same.

samp, samp, *n.* a kind of hominy, also porridge made from it.

sample, sam'pl, *n.* a specimen: a part to show the quality of the whole: an example.—*v. t.* to make up samples of: to place side by side with: to match.

sanable, san'a-bl, *a.* able to be made sane or sound: curable.—*ns.* **sanabil'ity, san'ableness.**—*a.* **san'ative,** tending or able to heal: healing.—*ns.* **san'ativeness, sanatō'rium** (see **sanitary**).—*a.* **san'atory,** healing: conducive to health.

sanctify, sangk'ti-fī, *v. t.* to make sacred or holy: to set apart to sacred use: to free from sin or evil: to consecrate: to invest with a sacred character: to make efficient as the means of holiness: to secure from violation.—*n.* **sanctificā'tion,** act of sanctifying: state of being sanctified: consecration.—*a.* **sanc'tified,** made holy: sanctimonious.—*adv.* **sanctifī'edly,** sanctimoniously.—*n.* **sanc'tifier,** one who sanctifies: the Holy Spirit.—*adv.* **sanc'tifyingly.**—*a.* **sanctimō'nious,** affecting holiness.—*adv.* **sanc-**

timō'niously.—*ns.* **sanctimō'niousness, sanc'timony,** affected devoutness, show of sanctity; **sanc'titude,** holiness, goodness, saintliness; **sanc'tity,** quality of being sacred or holy: purity: godliness: inviolability; **sanc'tūary,** a sacred place.

sanction, sangk'shun, *n.* act of ratifying or giving authority to: confirmation: support.—*v. t.* to give validity to: to authorize: to countenance.

sand, sand, *n.* fine particles of crushed or worn rocks, used in founding, etc.: force of character: (*pl.*) lands covered with sand: a sandy beach: moments of time, from the use of sand in the hour-glass.—*v. t.* to sprinkle with sand.—*a.* **sand'y,** consisting of or covered with sand: loose: of the color of sand.

sandal, san'dal, *n.* a kind of shoe consisting of a sole bound to the foot by straps: a loose slipper.

sandalwood, san'dal-wood, *n.* a compact and fine-grained tropical wood, remarkable for its fragrance.

sandwich, sand'wich, *n.* two slices of bread with meat, etc., between: anything resembling this.—*v. t.* to lay or place between two layers, to fit tight between two objects.

sane, sān, *a.* sound in mind or body: healthy: not disordered in intellect.—*adv.* **sane'ly.**—*n.* **sane'ness.**

sang, sang, *pa. t.* of *sing*.

sang-froid, sang-frwo', *n.* coolness, indifference, calmness.

sanguine, sang'gwin, *a.* abounding with blood, bloody: bloodthirsty: ruddy, red: ardent, hopeful, confident: characterized by a fullness of habit.—*n.* the color of red.—*adv.* **san'guinarily.**—*n.* **san'guinariness.**—*a.* **san'guinary,** bloody: attended with much bloodshed: bloodthirsty.—*adv.* **san'guinely,** hopefully, confidently.—*n.* **san'guineness,** sanguine character, ardor: ruddiness: plethora.—*a.* **sanguin'eous,** sanguine: resembling or constituting blood.—*n.* **sanguin'ity,** sanguineness.—*a.* **sanguiv'orous,** feeding on blood, as a vampire.

Sanhedrim, Sanhedrin, san'hē-drim, -drin, *n.* a supreme tribunal of the Jews down to 425 A. D.: any similar assembly.

sanify, san'i-fī, *v. t.* to make healthy.

sanitary, san'i-tar-i, *a.* pertaining to, tending, or designed to promote health.—*n.* **sanitā'rian,** a promoter of sanitary reforms.—*adv.* **san'itarily.**—*ns.* **sanitā'tion,** the science of sanitary conditions; **sanitō'rium, sanitā'rium,** more correctly **sanatō'rium,** a station, institution, or resort for the care and treatment of invalids, esp. one having natural advantages for the purpose.

sanity, san'i-ti, *n.* state of being sane: soundness of mind or body.

sank, sangk, *pa. t.* of *sink*.

sans, sanz, *prep.* (*Shak.*) without, wanting. [O. Fr. *sans,* without—L. *sine.*]

sap, sap, *n.* the vital juice of plants: (*bot.*) the part of the wood next to the bark: the blood: a simpleton.—*ns.* **sap'head,** a silly fellow; **sap'ling,** a young tree, so called from being full of sap; **sap'piness.**—*a.* **sap'py,** abounding with sap: juicy: silly.

sap, sap, *v. t.* to destroy by digging underneath: to undermine: to impair.

sapience, sā'pi-ens, *n.* discernment: wisdom: knowledge: reason.—*a.* **sā'pient,** wise: discerning: sagacious, sometimes used ironically.—*adv.* **sā'piently.**

sapling. See under **sap.**

saponaceous, sap-o-nā'shus, *a.* soapy: soap-like.—*v. t.* **sapon'ify,** to convert into soap. [L. *sapo, saponis,* soap.]

saporific, sap-o-rif'ik, *a.* giving a taste.—*ns.* **sā'por, saporos'ity.**

sapphire, saf'īr, or saf'ēr, *n.* a highly transparent and brilliant precious stone, a variety of corundum, generally of a beautiful blue color.—*a.* deep pure blue.

sarcasm, sär'kazm, *n.* a bitter sneer: a satirical remark in scorn or contempt: irony: a gibe.—*adjs.* **sarcas'tic, -al,** containing sarcasm: bitterly satirical.

sarcology, sär-kol'o-ji, *n.* the division of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.—*adjs.* **sarcolog'ic, -al.**

sarcoma, sär-kō'ma, *n.* a tumor or group of tumors, often malignant: any fleshy excrescence: (*bot.*) a fleshy disk: —*pl.* **sarcō'mata.**—*a.* **sarcom'atous.**

Sarcophaga, sär-kof'a-ga, *n.* a genus of dipterous insects, the flesh-flies.—*adjs.* **sarcoph'agal,** flesh-devouring; **sarcoph'agous,** feeding on flesh.

sarcophagus, sär-kof'a-gus, *n.* a kind of limestone used by the Greeks for coffins, and so called because it was thought to consume the flesh of corpses: any stone receptacle for a corpse:—*pl.* **sarcoph'agī, sarcoph'aguses.**

sardine, sär-dēn', *n.* a small fish of

the herring family, packed with olive-oil, etc.: the European pilchard.

sardonic, sär-don'ik, *a.* forced, heartless, or bitter, said of a forced unmirthful laugh.—*adv.* **sardon'ically.**

sardonyx, sär'dō-niks, *n.* a variety of onyx consisting of layers of light-colored chalcedony alternating with reddish layers of cornelian or sard.

sarsaparilla, sär-sa-pa-ril'a, *n.* the dried root of several tropical species of *Smilax,* yielding a medicinal decoction.

sash, sash, *n.* a band, ribbon, or scarf, worn round the waist or over the shoulder as a badge, ornament, or mark of distinction.

sash, sash, *n.* a case or frame for panes of glass.

sass, sas, *n.* (*coll.*) impudence: vegetables for domestic use.

sassafras, sas'a-fras, *n.* a North American tree of the laurel family: also the bark of its root.

sat, sat, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *sit.*

Satan, sā'tan, *n.* the enemy of man: the devil: the chief of the fallen angels. —*adjs.* **sātan'ic, -al,** pertaining to or like Satan: devilish.—*adv.* **sātan'ically.**

satchel, sach'el, *n.* a small sack or bag, a hand-bag.

sate, sāt, *v. t.* to satisfy or give enough: to glut.—*a.* **sate'less,** insatiable.

sate, sat. Same as **sat,** *pa. t.* of *sit.*

sateen, sa-tēn', *n.* a glossy worsted or cotton fabric.

satellite, sat'el-līt, *n.* an obsequious follower: one of the small members of the solar system, attendant on the larger planets.

satiate, sā'shi-āt, *v. t.* to satisfy or give enough: to gratify fully: to glut. —*a.* glutted.—*n.* **sātiabil'ity.**—*a.* **sā'tiable,** that may be satiated.—*ns.* **sātiā'tion; sāti'ety,** state of being satiated.

satin, sat'in, *n.* a closely woven silk fabric with a lustrous and unbroken surface, sometimes figured.—*a.* made of satin: resembling satin.

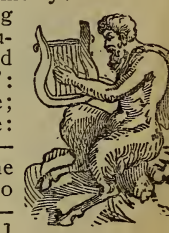
satire, sat'īr, or sat'ĕr, *n.* a literary composition, holding up a man or his works to ridicule or scorn: caustic criticism: an invective poem: severity of remark, denunciation: ridicule.—*adjs.* **satir'ic, -al,** pertaining to or conveying satire: sarcastic: abusive.—*adv.* **satir'ically.**—*v. t.* **sat'irīze,** to make the object of satire: to censure severely.—*n.* **sat'irist,** a writer of satire.

satisfy, sat'is-fī, *v. t.* to give enough to: to supply fully: to please fully: to discharge: to free from doubt: to convince.—*v. i.* to give content: to supply fully: to make payment:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* sat'isfied.—*n.* **satisfac'tion,** state of being satisfied: gratification: comfort: that which satisfies: amends: atonement: payment: conviction.—*adv.* **satisfac'torily.**—*n.* **satisfac'toriness.**—*adjs.* **satisfac'tory,** satisfying: giving contentment: making amends or payment: atoning: convincing; **sat'isfying,** satisfactory.—*adv.* **sat'isfyingly.**

saturate, sat'ū-rāt, *v. t.* to fill: to unite with till no more can be received: to fill to excess: to soak.—*adjs.* **sat'ūrable,** that may be saturated; **sat'ūrate,** saturated.—*ns.* **sat'ūrāter; satūrā'tion,** act of saturating: state of being saturated.

Saturday, sat'ĕr-dā, *n.* the seventh or last day of the week, dedicated by the Romans to Saturn: the Jewish Sabbath.

Saturn, sat'ĕrn, or sā'-, *n.* the ancient Roman god of agriculture: one of the planets.—*n. pl.* **Saturnā'lia,** the annual festival in honor of Saturn, a time of unrestrained license and enjoyment.—*adjs.* **saturnā'lian,** pertaining to the Saturnalia: riotously merry: dissolute; **Satur'nian,** pertaining to Saturn, whose fabulous reign was called 'the golden age': happy: pure: simple; **saturnine,** grave: gloomy: phlegmatic—those born under the planet Saturn being so disposed. [*Saturnus—serere, satum,* to sow.]



Satyr

satyr, sat'ĕr, or sā'tĕr, *n.* a sylvan deity, represented as part man and part goat, and extremely wanton: a very lecherous person.—*adjs.* **satyr'ic, -al,** pertaining to satyrs.

sauce, saws, *n.* a liquid seasoning for food: fruit stewed with sugar: a relish: impudence.—*v. t.* to put sauce in, to flavor: to make poignant: to treat with bitter or pert language: to make suffer.

saucer, saw'sĕr, *n.* the shallow platter for a drinking cup, or anything resem-

bling it: (*orig.*) a small vessel to hold sauce.

saucy, saw'si, *a.* (*comp.* **sau'cier**, *superl.* **sau'ciest**) sharp: pungent: insolent: overbearing: wanton: impudent, pert.—*adv.* **sau'cily.**—*n.* **sau'ciness.**

sault, sō, *n.* a rapid in a river.

saunter, sawn'tēr, *v. i.* to wander about idly: to loiter: to lounge: to stroll: to dawdle.—*n.* a leisurely ramble.—*ns.* **saun'terer, saun'tering.**—*adv.* **saun'teringly.**

saurian, saw'ri-an, *n.* a reptile or animal covered with scales, as the lizard.—*a.* pertaining to or of the nature of a saurian.—*a.* **saur'oid**, resembling the lizard: reptilian.

sausage, saw'sāj, *n.* a prepared gut or entrail stuffed with chopped and seasoned meat.

savage, sav'āj, *a.* wild: uncivilized: fierce: cruel: brutal.—*n.* a human being in a wild state: a brutal, fierce, or cruel person: a barbarian.—*n.* **sav'agedom**, a savage state: savages collectively.—*adv.* **sav'agely.**—*ns.* **sav'ageness; sav'agery.**

savanna, savannah, sa-van'a, *n.* a tract of level land, covered with low vegetation: a treeless plain.

savant, sav-on', *n.* a learned man.

save, sāv, *v. t.* to bring safe out of evil: to rescue: to reserve: to spare: to deliver from the power of sin and from its consequences: to husband: to hoard: to be in time for: to obviate, to prevent something worse.—*v. i.* to be economical.—*prep.* except.—*adjs.* **sav'able, save'able.**—*ns.* **sav'ableness; sā'ver**, one who saves.—*a.* **sā'ving**, disposed to save or be economical: incurring no loss: preserving from wrong: frugal: implying a condition, as a saving clause: exceptional.—*prep.* excepting.—*n.* that which is saved: (*pl.*) earnings.

saviour, sā'vyēr, *n.* one who saves from evil: a deliverer, a title (**S-**) applied to Jesus Christ.

savoir-faire, sav-wor-fār', *n.* the faculty of knowing just what to do and how to do it: tact. [Fr.]

savor, savour, sā'vēr, *n.* taste: odor: scent: (*B.*) reputation: characteristic property: pleasure.—*v. i.* to have a particular taste or smell: to be like: to smack.—*v. t.* to smell: to relish: to season.—*adv.* **sā'vorily.**—*n.* **sā'voriness.**—*adjs.* **sā'vorless**, wanting savor; **sā'vory**, having savor or relish: pleasant: with gusto: morally pleasant.

savory, sā'vor-i, *n.* an aromatic plant nearly allied to thyme. [*Savor.*]

savvy, savvey, sav'i, *v. t.* to know: to understand.—*v. i.* to possess knowledge.—*n.* general ability.

saw, saw, *pa. t.* of *see*.

saw, saw, *n.* an instrument for cutting, formed of a blade, band, or disk of thin steel, with a toothed edge.—*v. t.* to cut with a saw.—*v. i.* to use a saw: to be cut with a saw:—*pa. p.* sawed or sawn.

saw, saw, *n.* a saying: a proverb: a decree: a joke.

Saxon, saks'un, *n.* one of the people of North Germany who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries: the language of the Saxons: one of the English race: an Anglo-Saxon.

say, sā, *v. t.* to utter in words: to speak: to declare: to state: to answer: to rehearse: to recite: to take for granted.—*v. i.* to speak: to relate: to state:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* said (sed).—*n.* something said: a remark: a speech.—*ns.* **say'er; say'ing**, something said: an expression: a maxim; **say'-so**, an authoritative declaration: a rumor.

scab, skab, *n.* a crust formed over a sore: a disease of sheep: a disease of potatoes, etc.: a mean fellow: a workman who refuses to join a trades-union or to take part in a strike, or who takes the place of a man out on strike.

scabbard, skab'ard, *n.* the case in which the blade of a sword is kept: a sheath.—*v. t.* to provide with a sheath.

scabious, skā'bi-us, *a.* scabby: scurfy: itchy.—*a.* **scā'brous**, rough to the touch.

scads, skadz, *n. pl.* (*slang*) money.

scaffold, skaf'old, *n.* a temporary platform for exhibiting or for supporting something, esp. for the execution of a criminal: a framework.—*n.* **scaff'olding**, a scaffold of wood for supporting workmen: materials for scaffolds.

scala, skā'la, *n.* (*surg.*) an instrument for reducing dislocation.—*a.* **scā'lable**, that may be scaled or climbed.

scalawag, scallawag, skal'a-wag, *n.* an undersized animal of little value: a scamp.

scald, skawld, *v. t.* to burn with hot liquid: to cook slightly, as fruit, in hot water or steam: to cleanse thoroughly

by rinsing with very hot water.—*n.* a burn caused by hot liquid.—*n.* **scald'er.**

scale, skāl, *n.* a ladder: series of steps: a graduated measure: (*mus.*) a series of all the tones ascending or descending from the keynote to its octave, called the gamut: the order of a numeral system: gradation: proportion: series.—*v. t.* to mount, as by a ladder: to ascend: to draw in true proportion: to measure, as logs or lumber: to decrease proportionally, as every part.—*v. i.* to lead up by steps.

scale, skāl, *n.* one of the small, thin plates on a fish or reptile: a thin layer: a husk: a piece of cuticle that is squamous or horny: a flake: an incrustation on the side of a vessel in which water is heated.—*v. t.* to clear of scales: to peel off in thin layers.—*v. i.* to come off in thin layers.—*a.* **scal'y,** covered with scales: like scales: mean, shabby: (*bot.*) formed of scales

scale, skāl, *n.* the dish of a balance: a balance, as to turn the scale—chiefly in *pl.*: (*pl.*) Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac.—*v. t.* to weigh, as in scales.

scallop, skol'up, *n.* a bivalve having a sub-circular shell with sinuous radiating ridges: one of a series of curves in the edge of anything.—*v. t.* to cut the edge or border into scallops or curves: to cook with crumbs of bread, etc.—*p. a.* **scall'oped,** having the edge or border cut into scallops or curves.

scalp, skalp, *n.* the outer covering of the skull or brain-case: the skin on which the hair grows: the skin of the top of the head, together with the hair: the skin of the head of a noxious wild animal.—*v. t.* to cut the scalp from: to flay: to lay bare: to sell at less than recognized rates: to destroy the political influence of.

scalpel, skalp'el, *n.* a small surgical knife for dissecting and operating.

scammony, skam'o-ni, *n.* a cathartic gum-resin obtained from a species of convolvulus.

scamp, skamp, *n.* a vagabond: a mean fellow.—*v. i.* **scam'per,** to run with speed and trepidation.—*n.* a rapid run.—

scamp, skamp, *v. t.* to do work in a dishonest manner without thoroughness —also **skimp.**

scan, skan, *v. t.* to count the feet in a verse: to examine carefully: to scrutinize.—*v. i.* to agree with the rules of meter.—*ns.* **scan'ning; scan'sion,** act of counting the measures in a verse.

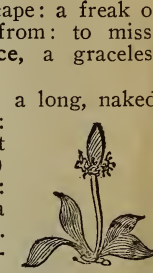
scandal, skan'dal, *n.* something said which is false and injurious to reputation: disgrace: opprobrious censure.—*v. t.* to defame, to asperse.—*n.* **scandaliza'tion,** defamation.—*v. t.* **scan'dalize,** to give scandal or offense to: to shock: to reproach: to disgrace: to libel.—*a.* **scan'dalous,** giving scandal or offense: calling forth condemnation: openly vile: defamatory.—*adv.* **scan'dalously.**

scant, skant, *a.* not full or plentiful: scarcely sufficient: deficient.—*adv.* scarcely: scantily.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to limit: to stint: to begrudge.—*adv.* **scan'tily.**—*n.* **scan'tiness.**—*adv.* **scant'ly,** not fully or sufficiently, scarcely: narrowly: penuriously: scantily.—*n.* **scant'ness,** the condition or quality of being scant: smallness: insufficiency.—*a.* **scant'y,** scant, not copious or full.

scantle, skan'tl, *v. t.* to divide into pieces: to partition.—*n.* **scant'ling,** a little piece: timber cut small: dimensions of a piece of timber as to breadth and thickness.

scape, skāp, *n.* an escape: a freak or fault.—*v. t.* to escape from: to miss: to shun.—*n.* **scape'grace,** a graceless hare-brained fellow.

scape, skāp, *n.* (*bot.*) a long, naked, radical peduncle: (*entom.*) the basal joint of antennæ: (*ornith.*) the stem of a feather: (*archit.*) the shaft of a column. [L. *scapus,* Gr. *skapos,* a shaft; cf. *skeptron,* a staff.]



Scape.

scapegoat, skāp'gōt, *n.* a goat on which, once a year, the Jewish high-priest laid symbolically the sins of the people, and which was then allowed to escape into the wilderness (Levit. xvi.): one who is made to bear the misdeeds of another.

scapement, skāp'ment, *n.* the same as **escapement.**—*n.* **scape'-wheel,** the wheel which drives the pendulum of a clock.

scaphoid, skaf'oid, *a.* boat-like in form, noting two bones, one in the wrist and the other in the foot.

scapula, skap'ū-la, *n.* the shoulder-blade.—*a.* **scap'ūlar,** pertaining to the

shoulder.—*n.* a bandage for the shoulder-blade: (*ornith.*) the shoulder feathers: two little pieces of cloth tied together by strings passing over the shoulders, worn by R. C. lay persons in token of devotion.—*a.* **scap'ūlary,** in form like a scapular.—*n.* a scapular.

scar, skär, *n.* the mark left by a wound or sore: any mark or blemish: a cicatrice: a disfigurement.—*v. t.* to mark with a scar.—*v. i.* to become scarred.—*a.* **scarred.**

scar, skär, *n.* a precipitous bank or rock. [Scand., Ice. *sker—skera,* to cut.]

scarab, skar'ab, *n.* an insect with wing-sheaths, a beetle: a gem, usually emerald, cut like a beetle. [L. *scarabæus;* Gr. *karabos.*]

Scarab.

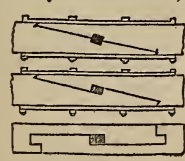
scaramouch, skar'a-mowch, *n.* a buffoon: a bragging, cowardly fellow.

scarce, skārs, *a.* not plentiful: not equal to the demand: rare: not common: parsimonious: deficient: short: scanty.—*adv.* **scarce'ly, scarce** (*B.*), hardly, barely.—*ns.* **scarce'ness, scarc'ity,** state of being scarce: deficiency: rareness: niggardliness: want: famine.

scare, skār, *v. t.* to drive away by frightening: to strike with sudden terror: to startle, to affright.—*n.* an imaginary alarm: a sudden panic.—*n.* **scare'crow,** anything set up to scare away crows or other birds: a vain cause of terror: a person meanly clad.

scarf, skärf, *n.* a light article of dress worn loosely on the shoulders or as a band about the neck: a light handkerchief for the neck: a cravat:—*pl.* **scarfs.**

scarf, skärf, *v. t.* to join endwise, as two pieces of timber, so that they appear to be one.—*n.* in carpentry, a joint whose ends are united so as to form a continuous piece.



Modes of Scarfing.

scarify, skar'i-fī, *v. t.* to scratch or slightly cut (the skin) so as to draw blood: to loosen and stir together, as soil: to harrow the feelings of:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* scar'ified.—*ns.* **scarificā'tion; scarificā'tor,** an instrument with several lancets for scarifying; **scar'ifier.**

scarlatina, skär-la-tē'na, *n.* a contagious fever accompanied by a scarlet rash or eruption—also **scar'let-fē'ver.**

scarlet, skär'let, *n.* a bright-red color: scarlet cloth.—*a.* of the color called scarlet: dressed in scarlet.—*n.* **scar'let-fē'ver,** a contagious febrile disease (see **scarlatina**).

scarred, skärd, *a.* marked by scars.

scary, skār'i, *a.* causing fright: timid: fluttered.

scat, skat, *interj.* be off!—*v. t.* to scare away.

scathe, skā*th, n.* damage, injury: waste.—*v. t.* to injure.—*a.* **scā'thing,** damaging: blasting: scorching.

scatter, skat'ėr, *v. t.* to disperse in all directions: to throw loosely about: to strew: to sprinkle: to dispel: to put to flight: to drop.—*v. i.* to be dispersed or dissipated.—*n.* **scatt'ering,** something scattered: dispersion.—*a.* dispersing: rare, sporadic: diversified.—*adv.* **scatt'eringly,** in a dispersed manner: here and there. [A. S. *scateran, scaterian;* cf. *shatter.*]

Scattered Leaves.

scavenger, skav'en-jėr, *n.* one who cleans the streets or removes garbage: an animal which feeds on carrion.

scena, sē'na, *n.* the stage of an ancient theater: an elaborate dramatic solo.—*n.* **scenario** (she-nä'ri-ō), a skeleton libretto of a dramatic work. [L.]

scene, sēn, *n.* a picture of the place of an action: a large painted view: place of action, occurrence, or exhibition: the part of a play acted without change of place: a number of objects presented to the view at once: spectacle: view: any unseemly or ill-timed display of strong feeling between persons.—*n.* **scē'nery,** the painted representation on a stage: the appearance of anything presented to the eye: general aspect of a landscape.—*adjs.* **scē'nic, -al,** pertaining to scenery: dramatic: theatrical.—*adv.* **scē'nically.**

scent, sent, *v. t.* to discern by the sense of smell: to perfume: to have some suspicion of.—*v. i.* to become odoriferous: to smell.—*n.* a perfume:

odor: sense of smell: chase followed by the scent: course of pursuit.—*a.* **scent'ed.**

sceptic, -al. See **skeptic, -al.**

scepter, sceptre, sep'tĕr, *n.* the staff or baton borne by kings as an emblem of authority: royal power.—*a.* **scep'tral.**

schatchen, shät'shen, *n.* one whose occupation it is to arrange marriages.

schedule, sked'ūl, *n.* a list, inventory, or table: a classification, as of articles to be taxed.—*v. t.* to place in a schedule.

scheme, skēm, *n.* plan: something contrived to be done: purpose: plot: a specific organization for some end: an illustrative diagram: a system.—*v. t.* to plan: to contrive.—*v. i.* to form a plan.—*n.* **schē'mer.**—*a.* **schē'ming**

schism, sizm, *n.* a separation in a church, from diversity of opinion or discipline: breach of unity, also the tendency towards such.—*n.* **schismat'ic.**

scholar, skol'ar, *n.* a pupil: a disciple: a student: one who has received a learned education: a man of learning: a savant.—*a.* **schol'arly,** like or becoming a scholar.—*n.* **schol'arship,** the character of a scholar: learning: maintenance for a scholar, a benefaction, the annual proceeds of a fund permanently invested for this purpose.—*a.* **scholas'tic,** pertaining to a scholar or to schools: scholar-like.—*adv.* **scholas'tically.**

school, sköl, *n.* a place for instruction: an institution of learning, esp. for children: the pupils of a school: the disciples of a particular teacher, or those who hold a common doctrine: a shoal of fish: a system of training: any means of knowledge: a single department of a university.—*v. t.* to educate in a school: to instruct: to admonish, to discipline.

schooner, skön'ĕr, *n.* a sharp-built, swift-sailing vessel, generally two-masted, rigged either with fore-and-aft sails on both masts, or with square top and top-gallant sails on the foremast: an old form of covered emigrant-wagon—'prairie-schooner'.

Topsail Schooner.

schottische, sho-tēsh', *n.* a dance resembling a polka, danced by a couple.

sciagraph, *v. t.* and *n.* See **skiagraph.**

sciatica, sī-at'i-ka, *n.* a neuralgic affection of the great sciatic nerve.

science, sī'ens, *n.* knowledge systematized: truth ascertained: pursuit of knowledge or truth for its own sake: knowledge arranged under general truths and principles: that which refers to abstract principles, as distinguished from 'art': preeminent skill: trade: a department of knowledge.—*adjs.* **sci'enced,** versed, learned; **scientif'ic,** producing or containing science: according to or versed in science: used in science: systematic: accurate.—*adv.* **scientif'ically.**—*n.* **sci'entist,** one who studies science, esp. natural science.

scimitar, sim'i-tar, *n.* a short, single-edged curved sword.

scintilla, sin-til'a, *n.* a spark: a glimmer: the least particle: a trace.—*a.* **scin'tillant.**—*v. i.* **scin'tillate,** to throw out sparks: to sparkle.—*n.* **scintillā'tion,** act of throwing out sparks: shining with a twinkling light. [L., a spark.]

scion, sī'on, *n.* a cutting or twig for grafting: a young member of a family.

scioptic, sī-op'tik, *a.* noting a certain optical arrangement—**sciop'ticon**—for forming images in a darkened room, consisting of a globe with a lens fitted to a camera, and made to turn like the eye.—*n.* **sciop'tics.**

scire facias, sī're fā'shi-as, *n.* (*law*) a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, or to quash them.

scissors, siz'ĕrz, *n. pl.* a cutting instrument consisting of two blades fastened on a pivot: shears.—*n.* **scis'sion,** the act of cutting: division: splitting.—*v. t.* **sciss'or,** to cut with scissors.

scoff, skof, *v. t.* to mock: to treat with scorn.—*v. i.* to show contempt or scorn: to deride, taunt, gibe.—*n.* an expression of scorn or contempt: an object of scoffing.—*n.* **scoff'er.**

scold, skōld, *v. i.* to rail in a loud and violent manner: to find fault.—*v. t.* to chide rudely: to rebuke in words.—*n.* a rude, clamorous woman: a termagant.—*ns.* **scold'er; scold'ing,** railing.

sconce, skons, *n.* a bulwark: a small fort: a protective headpiece, hence the head, the skull, brains, wits: a covered stall: a chimney-seat.—*v. t.* to fortify.

sconce, skons, *n.* the socket of a candlestick: a hanging candlestick: a lantern.

Sconce.

scone, skōn, *n.* (*Scot.*) a soft cake cooked on a griddle.

scoon, skön, *v. i.* to skim along like a vessel.

scoop, skōp, *v. t.* to lift up, as water, with something hollow: to empty with a ladle: to make hollow: to dig out: to dredge for: to get ahead of (a rival newspaper) in publishing some important piece of news.—*n.* anything hollow for scooping: a large hollow shovel or ladle: a banker's shovel: a coal-scuttle: a haul of money made in speculation: a place hollowed out.

scoot, sköt, *v. i.* to make off with celerity. [A variant of *shoot.*]

scope, skōp, *n.* that which one sees, space as far as one can see: room or opportunity for free outlook: space for action: the end before the mind.

scorch, skorch, *v. t.* to burn slightly: to roast highly: to affect painfully with heat: to singe: to attack with virulence. —*v. i.* to be burned on the surface: to be dried up: (*slang*) to ride a bicycle furiously on a public highway.—*ns.* **scorch'er; scorch'ing.**—*p. a.* burning superficially: bitterly sarcastic, scathing.

score, skōr, *n.* a mark or notch for keeping count: a line drawn: the number twenty, once represented by a larger notch: a reckoning: a debt: the register of the various points of play in a game: account: reason: the original draft of a musical composition with all the parts, or its transcript.—*v. t.* to mark with notches or lines: to furrow: to set down: to charge: to engrave: to note: to enter: to make a score of, to register: to win: to criticize harshly.—*v. i.* to keep, or to run up, a score: to succeed in making points, etc., in a game. —*ns.* **scōr'er,** one who keeps the record of a game; **scōr'ing,** the act of one who or that which scores.

scorn, skorn, *n.* disdain caused by a mean opinion of anything: extreme contempt: object of contempt.—*v. t.* to hold in extreme contempt: to disdain: to make a mock of.—*v. i.* to scoff: to jeer. —*n.* **scor'ner,** one who scorns: a scoffer. —*a.* **scorn'ful,** full of scorn: contemptuous: disdainful.

scorpion, skor'pi-un, *n.* a name applicable to any arachnidan of genus *Scorpio,* having an elongated body, claws like the lobster, and a poisonous sting in the tail: (**S-**) one of the signs of the zodiac.—*n.* **Scor'pio,** the Scorpion, a constellation and the eighth sign of the zodiac.

Scorpion.

scot, skot, *n.* a payment, esp. a customary tax—also **shot.**—*a.* **scot'-free,** free from scot or payment: untaxed: unhurt, safe.

Scot, skot, *n.* a native of *Scotland.*

Scotch, skoch, *a.* pertaining to *Scotland,* its people, language, customs, products, etc.—also **Scot'tish, Scots.**—*n.* the dialect of English spoken in Lowland Scotland: (*coll.*) Scotch whisky.

scotch, skoch, *v. t.* to cut or wound slightly: to notch.—*n.* a notch, scratch.

scotch, skoch, *n.* a brace or drag for a wheel or log.—*v. t.* to prop or block with such.

scotograph, skot'ō-graf, *n.* an instrument for writing in the dark, or for the use of the blind.—*n.* **scot'oscope.**

Scots, skots, *n.* the Scottish dialect. —*a.* pertaining to the Scotch, Scottish.

scoundrel, skown'drel, *n.* a low worthless fellow: a rascal: a man without principle.—*n.* **scoun'drelism,** baseness, rascality.—*adv.* **scoun'drelly.**

scour, skowr, *v. t.* to clean by rubbing with something rough: to cleanse from grease or dirt.

scour, skowr, *v. i.* to run with swiftness: to scurry along.—*v. t.* to run quickly over: to range.

scourge, skĕrj, *n.* a whip made of leather thongs: an instrument of punishment: a punishment: means of punishment.—*v. t.* to whip severely: to punish.

scout, skowt, *n.* one sent out to bring in tidings, observe the enemy, etc.: a spy: the act of watching.—*v.t.* to watch closely.

scout, skowt, *v. t.* to sneer at: to reject with disdain.—*adv.* **scout'ingly.**

scow, skow, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat.

scowl, skowl, *v. i.* to wrinkle the brows in displeasure: to look sour or angry: to look gloomy.—*n.* the wrinkling

of the brows when displeased.—*p. a.* **scow'ling.**—*adv.* **scow'lingly.**

scrabble, skrab'l, *v. i.* to scrape or make unmeaning marks, to scrawl: to scramble or crawl along with difficulty.

scrag, skrag, *n.* anything thin or lean and rough: the bony part of the neck.—*adjs.* **scrag'ged, scrag'gy,** lean and rough: uneven, ragged.—*ns.* **scrag'gedness, scrag'giness.**—*adv.* **scrag'gily.**

scramble, skram'bl, *v. i.* to struggle to seize something before others: to wriggle along on all-fours.—*v. t.* to throw down to be scrambled for: to advance or push: to beat (eggs) together while frying.—*n.* act of scrambling: a struggle for office.—*n.* **scram'bler.**—*a.* **scram'bling,** confused and irregular.

scrap, skrap, *n.* a small piece: a remnant: a picture, etc., suited for preservation in a scrap-book: broken iron, cast or wrought: an unconnected extract.

scrap, skrap, *n.* (*slang*) a fight, scrimmage.

scrape, skrāp, *v. t.* to make a harsh or grating noise on: to rub with something sharp: to remove by drawing a sharp edge over: to collect by laborious effort: to save penuriously: to erase.—*v. i.* to grub in the ground: to rub lightly: to draw back the foot in making obeisance.—*n.* a perplexing situation: difficulty: a shave.—*n.* **scrap'er,** an instrument used for scraping: a hoe.

scratch, skrach, *v. t.* to mark the surface of with something pointed, as the nails: to tear off or to dig at with the claws: to write hurriedly: to erase.—*v. i.* to use the claws in tearing or digging: to delete a name on a voting paper.

scrawl, skrawl, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to scrape, mark, or write irregularly or hastily.—*n.* irregular or hasty writing.

scrawny, skraw'ni, *a.* wasted: raw-boned.—*n.* **scraw'niness.**

scream, skrēm, *v. i.* to cry out shrilly, as in fear or pain: to shriek.—*n.* a shrill, sudden cry, as in fear or pain: a shriek.—*n.* **scream'er,** one who screams.

screech, skrēch, *v. i.* to utter a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry.—*n.* a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry.

screed, skrēd, *n.* a long tirade: a strip of mortar serving as a gauge in plastering.—*v. t.* to repeat glibly.

screen, skrēn, *n.* that which shelters from danger or observation, or protects from heat, cold, or the sun: an inclosure or partition common in churches: a coarse riddle for sifting coal, etc.—*v. t.* to shelter or conceal: to pass through a coarse riddle.—*n. pl.* **screen'ings,** the refuse matter after sifting.

screw, skrö, *n.* a cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge on either its outer or inner surface, used as a fastening and as a mechanical power: a screw-propeller: a turn or twist to one side: a stingy fellow, an extortioner, a skin-flint: a broken-winded horse: pressure: (*slang*) salary, wages.—*v. t.* to apply a screw to: to press with a screw: to twist: to oppress by extortion: to force.

scribble, skrib'l, *v. t.* to scratch or write carelessly: to fill with worthless writing.—*v. i.* to write carelessly: to scrawl.—*n.* careless writing: a scrawl.—*ns.* **scribb'ler; scribb'ling,** the act of writing hastily or carelessly.

scribe, skrīb, *n.* a writer: a public or official writer: a clerk, amanuensis.

scrimmage, skrim'āj, *n.* a skirmish: a general fight: a tussle.

scrimp, skrimp, *v. t.* to make too small or short: to limit or shorten: to straiten.—*a.* short, scanty.—*a.* **scrimp'ed.**

scrip, skrip, *n.* that which is written: a piece of paper containing writing: a certificate of stock or shares in any company subscribed or allotted: a certificate of indebtedness.

script, skript, *n.* (*print.*) type like written letters: a writing.

Scripture, skrip'tūr, *n.* sacred writing: the Bible: a writing: a deed: any sacred writing.—*a.* **scrip'tural.**

scrivener, skriv'en-ēr, *n.* a scribe: a copyist: one who draws up contracts.

scrofula, skrof'ū-la, *n.* a disease with chronic swellings of the glands in various parts of the body, esp. the neck, tending to suppurate: the king's evil.—*adjs.* **scrofulit'ic, scrof'ulous,** pertaining to, resembling, or affected with scrofula.

scroll, skrōl, *n.* a roll of paper or parchment: a writing in the form of a roll: a schedule: a flourish added to a person's signature as a substitute for a seal: (*archit.*) a spiral ornament, the volute of the Ionic

Scroll.

and Corinthian capitals.—*a.* **scrolled,** formed into a scroll: ornamented with scrolls.

scrouge, skrowj, *v. t.* to squeeze: to crowd.—*n.* **scrou'ger,** a whopper: something large. [Variant form of *shrug.*]

scrub, skrub, *v. t.* to rub hard, esp. with something rough.—*v. i.* to be laborious and penurious.—*n.* one who works hard and lives meanly: anything small or mean: low underwood: a bush: a stunted shrub: a worthless horse.

scruff, skruf, *n.* the nape of the neck.

scrunch, skrunsh, *v. t.* to crunch: to crush. [A variant of *crunch.*]

scruple, skrö'pl, *n.* a small weight—in apothecaries' weight, 20 troy grains: the third part of a dram: a very small quantity: reluctance to decide or act, as from motives of conscience: difficulty.—*v. i.* to hesitate in deciding or acting.—*n.* **scru'pler.**—*a.* **scru'pulous,** having scruples, doubts, or objections: conscientious: cautious: exact: captious.—*adv.* **scru'pulously.**—*ns.* **scru'pulousness, scrupulos'ity,** state of being scrupulous.

scrutiny, skrö'ti-ni, *n.* careful or minute inquiry: critical examination: an examination of the votes given at an election for the purpose of correcting the poll: (*R. C.*) one of the methods of electing a pope, the others being *acclamation* and *accession.*—*a.* **scru'table.**—*ns.* **scrutā'tion,** scrutiny; **scrutā'tor,** a close examiner.—*v. t.* **scru'tinate,** to examine: to investigate.—*n.* **scrutineer',** one who makes a scrutiny, or minute search or inquiry.—*v. t.* **scru'tinize,** to search minutely or closely: to examine carefully or critically: to investigate.

scud, skud, *v. i.* to run quickly: (*naut.*) to run before the wind in a gale.—*n.* act of moving quickly: loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly along.

scuff, skuf, *v. i.* to shuffle along the ground. [Sw. *skuffa,* to shove.]

scuffle, skuf'l, *v. i.* to struggle closely: to fight confusedly.—*n.* a struggle in which the combatants grapple closely.

sculduggery, skul-dug'gẽr-i, *n.* conspiracy: mean contemptible actions: plotting: underhanded methods.

scull, skul, *n.* a short, light, spoon-bladed oar: a small boat.—*v. t.* to propel a boat with a pair of sculls or light oars by one man—in fresh water: to drive a boat onward with one oar, worked like a screw over the stern.—*ns.* **scull'er, scull'ing.** [Scand.; Ice. *scal,* a hollow, Sw. *skalig,* concave.]

sculpture, skulp'tūr, *n.* the act of carving figures in wood, stone, etc.: carved-work: an engraving.—*v. t.* to carve: to form, as a piece of sculpture.—*n.* **sculp'tor,** one who carves figures: —*fem.* **sculp'tress.**—*a.* **sculp'tūral,** belonging to sculpture.—*adv.* **sculp'tūrally.**

scum, skum, *n.* foam or froth: the extraneous matter rising to the surface of liquids, esp. when boiled or fermented: refuse: offscourings, dregs.

scupper, skup'ẽr, *n.* a hole in the side of a ship to carry off water from the deck (often *pl.*).

scurf, skẽrf, *n.* the crust or flaky matter formed on the skin: anything adhering to the surface: scum.

scurrilous, skur'ril-us, *a.* using scurrility or language befitting a vulgar buffoon: indecent: vile: vulgar: opprobrious: grossly abusive.

scurry, skur'i, *v. i.* to hurry along: to scamper.—*n.* a flurry—also **skurr'y.**

scurvy, skẽr'vi, *a.* scurfy: affected with scurvy: scorbutic: shabby: vile, vulgar, contemptible.—*n.* a disease marked by livid spots on the skin, due to an improper dietary, and esp. lack of fresh vegetable food.—*adv.* **scur'vily,** in a scurvy manner: meanly, basely.

scuttle, skut'l, *n.* a shallow basket: a vessel for holding coal.

scuttle, skut'l, *n.* one of the openings or hatchways of a ship: a small opening in the side or bottom of a ship: a square hole in the roof of a house, with a lid.—*v. t.* to cut holes through any part of (a ship): to sink (a ship) by cutting holes in it.

scuttle, skut'l, *v. i.* to scud or run with haste: to hurry.—*n.* a quick run.

scythe, sīth, *n.* a kind of sickle: an instrument with a large curved blade for mowing grass, etc.—*v. t.* to cut with a scythe, to mow.

sea, sē, *n.* the great mass of salt water covering the greater part of the earth's surface: any great expanse of water less than an ocean: the ocean: the swell of the sea in a storm: a wave:

seal, sēl, *n.* an engraved stamp for impressing wax closing a letter, etc.: the wax or other substance so impressed: that which makes fast or secure: that

which authenticates or ratifies: assurance: the water left standing in the trap of a drain or sewer, preventing the upward flow of gas.—*v. t.* to fasten with a seal: to set a seal to: to mark with a stamp: to make fast: to confirm: to keep secure: to close the chinks of: to secure against an escape of air or gas: to accept.—*a.* **sealed,** certified by a seal: inaccessible.

seal, sēl, *n.* the name commonly applied to all the fin-footed animals except the walrus—carnivorous mammals adapted to a marine existence.—*v. t.* to hunt seals.—*ns.* **seal'er,** a man or a ship engaged in the seal-fishery; **seal'ery.**

seam, sēm, *n.* that which is sewed: a piece of plain sewing: the line formed by the sewing together of two pieces: a line of union: a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, etc.: a suture.—*v. t.* to unite by a seam: to sew: to make a seam in.—*n.* **seam'er,** one who seams.—*a.* **seam'less,** without a seam: woven throughout.—*ns.* **seam'ster,** one who sews:—*fem.* **seam'stress.**—*a.* **seam'y,** having a seam or seams.—*n.* **seam'y-side,** the worst side or view of anything.

séance, sā'äns, *n.* a sitting, as of some public body: a sitting for consideration or inquiry, esp. a meeting of spiritualists.

sear, sēr, *v. t.* to dry up: to burn to dryness on the surface: to scorch: to cauterize: to render callous or insensible—also **sere.**—*a.* dry, withered.—*a.* **seared,** dried up: burned: hardened.

search, sērch, *v. t.* to look round to find: to seek: to examine: to inspect: to explore: to put to the test: to probe.—*v. i.* to seek for: to make inquiry.—*n.* the act of seeking or looking for: examination: inquiry: investigation: pursuit.—*n.* **search'er,** a seeker: an inquirer or examiner.—*a.* **search'ing,** looking over closely: penetrating: trying: severe.—*adv.* **search'ingly.**

season, sē'zn, *n.* one of the four periods of the year: the usual or proper time for anything: any particular time: seasoning, relish.—*v. t.* to mature: to prepare for use: to accustom or fit for use by any process: to fit for the taste: to give relish to: to mingle: to inure, imbue, tinge, or taint: to preserve from decay.—*v. i.* to become seasoned or matured: to grow fit for use: to become inured.—*a.* **sea'sonable,** happening in due season: occurring in good, suitable, or proper time: timely, opportune.

seasoning, sē'zn-ing, *n.* that which is added to food to give it greater relish: anything added to increase enjoyment.

seat, sēt, *n.* that on which one sits: a chair, bench, etc.: the place or room where one sits, as in a theater, etc.: site: a place where anything is settled or established: station: abode: a mansion: that part of the body or of a garment on which one sits: posture or situation on horseback: a right to sit: membership: sitting room: a sitting.—*v. t.* to place on a seat: to cause to sit down: to place in any situation, site.

secede, sē-sēd', *v. i.* to go away: to separate oneself: to withdraw from fellowship or association.—*ns.* **secē'der; seces'sion,** the act of seceding: withdrawal: departure; **seces'sionism.**

seclude, sē-klöd', *v. i.* to shut apart: to keep apart.—*a.* **sēclud'ed,** retired: withdrawn from observation.—*adv.* **sēclud'edly.**—*n.* **sēclu'sion,** the act of secluding: retirement: privacy: solitude.

second, sek'und, *a.* immediately following the first: the ordinal of two: next in position: inferior: other: another.—*n.* one who or that which follows or is second: one who attends another in a duel or a prize-fight: a supporter: the 60th part of a minute of time, or of a degree.—*v. t.* to follow: to act as second: to assist: to encourage: to support the mover of a question or resolution: (*mus.*) to sing second to.—*adv.* **sec'ondarily,** in a secondary manner or degree.—*a.* **sec'ondary,** following or coming after the first: second in position: inferior: subordinate: deputed.—*n.* **sec'onder,** one who seconds or supports.

secret, sē'kret, *a.* concealed from notice: removed from sight: unrevealed: hidden: secluded: retired: private: keeping secrets: reserved.—*n.* that which is concealed: anything unrevealed or unknown: privacy: the key or principle by which something is made clear.—*n.* **sē'crecy,** the state of being secret: separation: concealment: retirement: privacy: fidelity to a secret: the keeping of secrets.—*adv.* **sē'cretly,** in a secret manner: privately: unknown to others.

secretary, sek'rē-tā-ri, *n.* one employed to write for another: a public

officer intrusted with the affairs of a department of government, etc.: an officer of a corporation, society, etc.

secrete, sē-krēt', *v. t.* to make secret: to hide: to conceal: to produce from the circulating fluids, as the blood in animals, the sap in vegetables.—*n.* **sēcrē'tion,** the act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid: that which is so secreted.—*adjs.* **sēcrē'tional; sēcrē'tive,** tending to or causing secretion: given to secrecy or to keeping secrets.

sect, sekt, *n.* a body of men who unite in holding some particular views, esp. in religion and philosophy: a denomination: a school of philosophy: a party: faction.—*a.* **sectā'rian,** pertaining to or peculiar to a sect: narrow, exclusive.

section, sek'shun, *n.* act of cutting: a division: a portion: a distinct part of a book: the plan of any object cut through, as it were, to show its interior: the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces: the surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane: one of the squares, each containing 640 acres, into which the public lands of the United States are divided: (*zool.*) a group.—*adjs.* **sec'tile,** capable of being cut; **sec'tional,** pertaining to a section or distinct part: local.—*n.* **sec'tionalism,** the spirit of a class, commercial or political.

secular, sek'ū-lar, *a.* pertaining to an age or generation: coming or observed only once in a century: lay or civil, as opposed to clerical: pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual: not bound by monastic rules.—*n.* a layman: an ecclesiastic, as a parish priest, not bound by monastic rules.—*ns.* **sec'ularism; sec'ularist,** one who holds that religion should be excluded from civil affairs, esp. education.—*adv.* **sec'ularly.**

secure, sē-kūr', *a.* free from fear or danger: safe: confident: in safe keeping: of such strength as to insure safety.—*v. t.* to make safe: to guard from danger: to seize and confine: to get hold of: to make oneself master of: to render certain: to guarantee: to fasten.—*a.* **secūr'able,** that may be secured.—*adv.* **secūre'ly.**—*ns.* **secūre'ness; secūr'er,** one who or that which secures or protects; **secūr'ity,** state of being secure: freedom from fear: carelessness: protection: certainty: a pledge: (*pl.*) bonds or certificates in evidence of debt or property.

sedate, sē-dāt', *a.* quiet: serene: serious.—*adv.* **sedāte'ly.**—*n.* **sedāte'ness,** composure: tranquillity.—*a.* **sed'ative,** tending to make sedate: moderating.

sedentary, sed'en-tā-ri, *a.* sitting much: passed chiefly in sitting: requiring much sitting: inactive.

sedge, sej, *n.* a kind of flag or coarse grass growing in swamps and rivers.

sediment, sed'i-ment, *n.* what settles at the bottom of a liquid: dregs.—*a.* **sedimen'tary,** pertaining to, consisting of, or formed by sediment.

sedition, sē-dish'un, *n.* insurrection: factious commotion in a state: breach of the public peace.—*a.* **sēdi'tious,** pertaining to or exciting sedition: turbulent.

seduce, sē-dūs', *v. t.* to draw aside from rectitude: to entice: to corrupt: to deprive of chastity, esp. by fraud.—*ns.* **sēdūce'ment,** act of seducing or drawing aside: allurement; **sēdū'cer.**—*a.* **sēdū'cible.**—*adv.* **sēdū'cingly.**—*n.* **sēduc'tion.**—*a.* **sēduc'tive,** tending to seduce or draw aside.—*adv.* **sēduc'tively.**—*n.* **sēduc'tiveness.**

sedulous, sed'ū-lus, *a.* diligent: constant.—*ns.* **sēdū'lity, sed'ulousness.**

see, sē, *n.* the seat or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop: a throne.—**holy see,** the papal court.

see, sē, *v. t.* to perceive by the eye: to observe: to discover: to remark: to bring about as a result: to wait upon, escort: to receive: to consult for any particular purpose: to suffer, experience: to meet and accept by staking a similar sum: to visit: to discern: to understand.—*v. i.* to look or inquire: to be attentive: to apprehend: to consider:—*pa. t.* saw; *pa. p.* seen.—*interj.* look! behold!

seed, sēd, *n.* the thing sown: the male fecundating fluid: the substance produced by plants and animals from which new plants and animals are generated: the impregnated and matured ovule of a plant: first principle: original: descendants: children: race.—*v. i.* to produce seed: to grow to maturity.—*v. t.* to sow: to plant: to graft.—*a.* **seed'ed,** bearing seed, full-grown: sown.—*n.* **seed'er,** a seed-drill: an apparatus for removing seeds from fruit—*adv.* **seed'ily.**—*ns.* **seed'iness,** the state of being seedy: shabbiness: exhaustion; **seed'ing.**—*a.*

seed'less, having no seeds.—*n.* **seed'ling,** a plant reared from the seed.—*a.* **seed'y,** abounding with seed: run to seed: worn out: out of sorts, looking or feeling unwell: shabby.

seeing, sē'ing, *n.* sight: vision.—*conj.* since: because: taking into account.

seek, sēk, *v. t.* to go in search of: to look for: to try to find or gain: to ask for: to solicit: to pursue: to consult.—*v. i.* to make search or inquiry: to try: to use solicitation: (*B.*) to resort to:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* sought.

seem, sēm, *v. i.* to appear: to have a show: to look: to pretend, to assume an air: to appear to oneself.—*v. t.* (*B.*) to befit: to become.—*n.* **seem'er.**—*a.* **seem'ing,** apparent: specious: ostensible.—*a.* **seem'ly** (*comp.* **seem'lier,** *superl.* **seem'liest**), becoming: suitable: decent: handsome.—*adv.* in a decent or suitable manner.

seen, sēn, *pa. p.* of *see.*

seep, sēp, *v. i.* to ooze gently: to trickle: to drain off or through pores.

seer, sēr, *n.* one who foresees events.

seesaw, sē'saw, *n.* motion to and fro, as in the act of sawing: a play among children, in which two seated at opposite ends of a board supported in the center move alternately up and down.—*a.* moving up and down, or to and fro: reciprocal.—*v. i.* to move backward and forward.

seethe, sēth, *v. t.* to boil: to cook in hot liquid: to soak.—*v. i.* to be boiling: to be hot:—*pa. t.* seethed; *pa. p.* seethed,

segment, seg'ment, *n.* a part cut off: a portion: (*geom.*) the part of a circle cut off by a straight line: the part of a sphere cut off by a plane: a section: one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to divide or become divided.

segregate, seg'rē-gāt, *v. t.* to separate from others.—*a.* separate from others of the same kind.—*n.* **segrega'tion.**

Seidlitz, sed'litz, *n.* saline water of or from *Seidlitz* in northern Bohemia, also a saline aperient powder.

seignior, seigneur, sē'nyĕr, *n.* a title of honor and address in southern Europe to elders or superiors: the lord of a manor.—*ns.* **seign'iorage, seign'orage,** a royalty: a share of profit: a percentage on minted bullion.

seine, sān, or sēn, *n.* a large net for catching fish.—*v. t.* to catch with such.

seismal, seismic. See next paragraph.

seismograph, sīs'mō-graf, *n.* an instrument for registering the shocks and concussions of earthquakes: a seismometer.—*adjs.* **seis'mal; seis'mic,** belonging to an earthquake; **seismolog'ic, -al.**—*ns.* **seismol'ogy,** the science of earthquakes and volcanoes; **seismom'eter,** an instrument for measuring shakings, tremors, and tiltings of the earth.

seize, sēz, *v. t.* to take possession of forcibly: to take hold of: to grasp: to apprehend by legal authority: to come upon suddenly: to lash or make fast.—*v. i.* to lay hold of with the claws.—*a.* **seiz'able.**—*ns.* **seiz'er; seiz'ing,** the act of taking hold: (*naut.*) the operation of lashing with several turns of a cord.

seizin, seisin, sē'zin, *n.* the taking possession of an estate as of freehold: the thing possessed.—*n.* **seiz'or,** one who takes legal possession.

seizure, sē'zhūr, *n.* act of seizing: capture: grasp: the thing seized.

seldom, sel'dum, *adv.* rarely: not often.—*n.* **sel'domness.**

select, sē-lekt', *v. t.* to pick out from a number by preference: to choose: to cull.—*a.* picked out: nicely chosen: choice: exclusive.—*a.* **selec'ted.**—*adv.* **selec'tedly.**—*ns.* **selec'tedness; selec'tion,** act of selecting: (*pl.*) things selected: a book containing select pieces.—*a.* **selec'tive.**—*adv.* **selec'tively.**

self, self, *n.* one's own person: one's personal interest: selfishness:—*pl.* **selves** (selvz).—*a.* very: particular: one's own: simple, plain, unmixed with any other.—*a.* **self'-absorbed',** absorbed in one's own thoughts.—*a.* **self'ish,** chiefly or wholly regarding one's own self: void of regard to others.—*adv.* **self'ishly.**—*n.* **self'ishness.**—*adjs.* **self-made',** made by oneself: denoting a man who has risen to a high position from poverty or obscurity by his own exertions; **self'-possessed',** calm or collected in mind or manner: undisturbed.—*adjs.* **self'-right'eous,** righteous in one's own estimation: pharisaical; **self'-right'ing,** that rights itself when capsized; **self'-same,** the very same; **self'-sat'isfied,** satisfied with the abilities, performances, etc., of oneself; **self'-seek'ing,** seeking unduly one's own

interest or happiness.—*n.* the act of doing so.—*adjs.* **self'-suffi'cient,** confident in one's own sufficiency: haughty: overbearing; **self-willed',** governed by one's own will.

sell, sel, *v. t.* to deliver in exchange for something paid as equivalent: to betray for money: to impose upon, cheat. —*v. i.* to have commerce: to be sold, to be in demand for sale:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* sōld.—*n.* a deception.—*n.* **sell'er.**

selvage, sel'vāj, *n.* that part of cloth which forms an edge of itself without hemming: a border—also **sel'vedge.**

selves, selvz, *pl.* of *self.*

semaphore, sem'a-fōr, *n.* a contrivance for conveying signals, consisting of a mast with arms turned on pivots by means of cords or levers.

semblable, sem'bla-bl, *a.* (*Shak.*) resembling, similar, like.—*n.* **sem'blance,** likeness: appearance: figure.—*a.* **sem'blant,** resembling.

semen, sē'men, *n.* the impregnating fluid of male animals. [L.]

semester, sē-mes'tēr, *n.* a half-year course, as in a university.—*a.* **semes'tral.** [L. *semestris—sex,* six, *mensis,* a month.]

semi-, sem'i, a prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'half', and also less accurately 'partly', 'incompletely'.

seminal, sem'in-al, *a.* pertaining to seed: radical: rudimentary.—*v. t.* **sem'ināte,** to sow: to propagate: to disseminate.—*n.* **seminā'tion.**

seminary, sem'in-ar-i, *n.* the original place whence anything is derived, a nursery: a place of education.

Semitic, sem-it'ik, *a.* pertaining to the *Semites,* or supposed descendants of Shem, or their language, customs, etc.—*ns.* **Sem'ite; Sem'itism,** a Semitic idiom.

senary, sen'ar-i, *a.* containing six.

senate, sen'āt, *n.* a legislative or deliberative body, esp. the upper house of a national legislature, as of the United States, France, Canada, etc., or the upper house of a state or provincial legislature: a governing or advisory body in certain universities.—*n.* **sen'ator,** a member of a senate.—*a.* **senatō'rial,** pertaining to or becoming a senate or a senator.—*adv.* **senatō'rially,** with senatorial dignity.

send, send, *v. t.* to cause to go: to cause to be conveyed: to despatch: to forward: to compel: to throw: to hurl: to authorize: to grant: to drive: to dismiss: to commission: to diffuse: to bestow.—*v. i.* to despatch a message or messenger:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* sent.

senile, sē'nil, *a.* pertaining to old age or attendant on it: aged.—*n.* **senil'ity,** old age: the imbecility of old age.

senior, sēn'yēr, *a.* elder: older in office.—*n.* one older than another, the elder of two persons in one family bearing the same name: one older in office.

señor, se-nyōr', *n.* a gentleman: in address, sir: as a title, Mr.:—*fem.* **señora** (se-nyō'ra), a lady: in address, madam: as a title, Mrs.—*n.* **señorita** (sen-yō-rē'ta), a young lady: in address, miss: as a title, Miss. [Sp.]

sensation, sen-sā'shun, *n.* perception by the senses: the change in consciousness which results from the transmission of nervous impulses to the brain: a state of excited feeling.—*adjs.* **sen'sāte, -d,** perceived by the senses; **sensā'tional,** pertaining to sensation: having sensation: producing excited interest: intended to excite violent emotions.—*ns.* **sensā'tionalism,** sensational writing, preaching, etc.: sensualism; **sensā'tionalist.**—*adv.* **sensā'tionally.**

sense, sens, *n.* a faculty by which objects are perceived: perception: discernment: understanding: power or soundness of judgment: reason: opinion: conviction: import: immediate consciousness.—*v. t.* **sense,** to perceive by the senses: to comprehend.—*a.* **sense'less,** without sense: incapable of feeling: wanting sympathy: foolish: unreasonable.—*adv.* **sense'lessly.**—*ns.* **sense'lessness; sensibil'ity,** state or quality of being sensible: actual feeling: capacity of feeling: susceptibility: acuteness of feeling: delicacy.—*a.* **sen'sible,** capable of being perceived by the senses or by the mind: capable of being affected: easily affected: delicate: intelligent, marked by sense, judicious: cognizant: aware: appreciable: sensitive: amenable to.—*n.* **sen'sibleness.**—*adv.* **sen'sibly.**—*n.* **sensitizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **sen'sitize,** to render sensitive, to render capable of being acted on by actinic rays of light.—*n.* **sen'sitizer.**—*a.* **sen'sitive,** having sense or feeling: susceptible to sensations: easily affected.—*adv.* **sen'sitively.**—*ns.* **sen'sitiveness; sen'sitivity,** the state of being sensitive: keen sensibility.—*a.* **sen-**

sō'rial, pertaining to the sensorium, sensory.—*ns.* **sensō'rium, sen'sory,** the sense-organ which receives impressions, and its corresponding nerve center: the nervous system, etc.—*a.* **sen'sual,** pertaining to, affecting, or derived from the senses, as distinct from the mind: not intellectual or spiritual: given to the pleasures of sense: voluptuous: lewd: carnal: worldly.—*ns.* **sen'sualism,** sensual indulgence: the regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest end; **sen'sualist.**—*a.* **sensualist'ic,** sensual: teaching the doctrines of sensualism.—*n.* **sensual'ity,** indulgence in sensual pleasures: lewdness.—*adv.* **sen'sually,** in a sensual manner.—*a.* **sen'suous,** pertaining to sense: connected with sensible objects: easily affected by the medium of the senses.

sent, sent, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *send.*

sentence, sen'tens, *n.* opinion: a judgment pronounced on a criminal: a maxim: (*gram.*) a number of words containing a complete thought.—*v. t.* to pronounce judgment on: to condemn.—*a.* **senten'tial,** pertaining to a sentence: comprising sentences.—*adv.* **senten'tially.**—*a.* **senten'tious,** abounding with sentences or maxims: short and pithy in expression: bombastic, or affected in speech.

sentient, sen'shi-ent, *a.* discerning by the senses: having the faculty of perception and sensation.

sentiment, sen'ti-ment, *n.* a thought occasioned by feeling: opinion: judgment: sensibility: feeling: a thought expressed in words: a maxim: a toast: emotion: an exhibition of feeling, as in literature or art.—*a.* **sentimen'tal,** having or abounding in sentiments or reflections: having an excess of sentiment or feeling: affectedly tender.

sentinel, sen'ti-nel, *n.* a soldier or marine stationed to guard a certain point: a sentry.—*v. t.* to watch over.

sentry, sen'tri, *n.* a sentinel: a soldier on guard to observe the approach of danger. [Corr. of *sentinel.*]

separate, sep'a-rāt, *v. t.* to divide: to part: to withdraw: to set apart for a certain purpose: to sever.—*v. i.* to part: to withdraw from each other: to become disunited.—*a.* divided: apart from another: distinct.—*n.* **separabil'ity.**—*a.* **sep'arable,** that may be separated or disjointed.—*n.* **sep'arableness.**—*advs.* **sep'arably, sep'arately.**—*ns.* **sep'arateness; separā'tion,** act of separating or disjoining: state of being separate: disunion: chemical analysis: divorce without a formal dissolution of the marriage-tie; **separā'tionist; sep'aratism, sep'arātor,** one who or that which separates.

Sephardim, se-fär'dēm, *n. pl.* the Spanish-Portuguese Jews, descended from those expelled from Spain in 1492—as distinguished from *Ashkenazim,* or German-Polish Jews.—*a.* **Sephar'dic.**

sepia, sē'pi-a, *n.* a fine, brown pigment used as a water-color.

sepsis, sep'sis, *n.* putridity: rot. [Gr.]

septan, sep'tan, *a.* recurring every seventh day.

September, sep-tem'bĕr, *n.* the ninth month of the year.—*a.* **septem'bral.**

septenary, sep'te-nā-ri, *a.* consisting of seven: lasting seven years: occurring once in seven years.

septenate, sep'te-nāt, *a.* (*bot.*) having seven parts.

septennial, sep-ten'i-al, *a.* lasting seven years: happening every seven years.

septicemia, sep-ti-sē'mi-a, *n.* sepsis, blood-poisoning.—*n.* **sep'tic,** a substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies.—*adjs.* **sep'tic, -al,** promoting putrefaction.—*adv.* **sep'tically.**—*n.* **septic'ity,** tendency to promote putrefaction.

septuagenarian, sep-tū-aj-e-nā'ri-an, *n.* a person seventy years old.

septum, sep'tum, *n.* (*bot., anat.*) a partition separating two cavities: one of the radial plates of a coral:—*pl.* **sep'ta.**

sepulcher, sepulchre, sep'ul-kĕr, *n.* a place of burial: tomb: a burial vault.—*a.* **sepul'chral,** pertaining to a sepulcher or to monuments erected for the dead: (*fig.*) deep, hollow in tone.—*n.* **sep'ulture,** act of burying the dead: interment.

sequel, sē'kwel, *n.* that which follows, the succeeding part: result, consequence.

sequence, sē'kwens, *n.* state of being sequent or following: order of succession: a series of things following in a certain order, as a set of three or more cards in order of value: that which follows: consequence.—*adjs.* **sē'quent,** following, succeeding; **sēquen'tial.**

sequester, sē-kwes'tĕr, *v. t.* to separate from the owner for a time: to withdraw from society: to seclude: to set apart: (*law*) to place (anything con-

tested) into the hands of a third person till the dispute is settled: to confiscate.—*a.* **sēques'tered,** retired, secluded.

seraph, ser'af, *n.* an angel of the highest rank:—*pl.* **seraphs** (ser'afs), **seraphim** (ser'af-im).—*adjs.* **seraph'ic, -al,** pertaining to or becoming a seraph: angelic: pure: sublime: refined.

sere. Same as **sear.**

serenade, ser-e-nād', *n.* evening music in the open air, esp. that made by a lover under a lady's window at night.

serene, sē-rēn', *a.* calm: unclouded: unruffled.—*adv.* **serēne'ly,** calmly, coolly.—*ns.* **serēne'ness, seren'itude, seren'ity,** state or quality of being serene, calmness, peace.

serf, sērf, *n.* a slave attached to the soil and sold with it: a laborer rendering forced service: a menial.

serge, sērj, *n.* a strong twilled fabric.

sergeant, sär'jent, *n.* a non-commissioned officer of the army and marines next above a corporal: a police-officer of superior rank.

serial, sē'ri-al, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of a series: appearing periodically.—*n.* a tale, etc., appearing in successive parts, as in a periodical: a periodical.—*n.* **sērial'ity.**—*advs.* **sē'rially, sē'riately,** in a series or regular order.

series, sē'rēz, *n. sing.* and *pl.* a succession of things connected by some likeness: sequence: order: (*math.*) a progression of numbers or quantities according to a certain law.

serious, sē'ri-us, *a.* solemn: in earnest: important: attended with danger: weighty: professedly religious.—*adjs.* **sē'rio-com'ic, -al,** partly serious and partly comical.—*adv.* **sē'riously,** gravely, deeply: without levity.—*n.* **sē'riousness.**

sermon, sēr'mon, *n.* a discourse on a text of Scripture delivered during divine service: any serious address, counsel, admonition, or reproof.

serpent, sēr'pent, *n.* any member of the genus *Ophidia,* more popularly known as snakes—any reptile without feet which moves by means of its ribs and scales: a snake: a person treacherous or malicious: (**S-**) one of the constellations in the northern hemisphere.—*a.* **ser'pentine,** resembling a serpent: winding, tortuous.

serrate, -d, ser'rāt, -ed, *a.* notched or cut like a saw.

serried, ser'rid, *a.* crowded: pressed together.—*v. t.* **ser'ry** (*obs.*), to crowd.

serum, sē'rum, *n.* the watery part of curdled milk, whey: the thin fluid which separates from the blood when it coagulates. [L.]

servant, sēr'vant, *n.* one who is in the service of another: a laborer: a domestic: (*B.*) a slave: a professed lover: a word of civility, as in 'your humble' or 'obedient servant' in letters.

serve, sērv, *v. t.* to be a servant to: to attend or wait upon: to work for: to obey: to be subservient or subordinate to: to do duty for: to treat, behave towards: to render worship to: to aid by good offices: to minister to a priest at mass: to comply with: to requite: to handle, manipulate: to furnish: (*naut.*) to bind with small cord: (*law*) to deliver or present formally: to furnish: to cover, of stallions, etc.: to deliver the ball to, in tennis.—*v. i.* to be employed as a servant, to discharge any regular duty: to be in subjection: to suffice, to avail, to be suitable or favorable.—*n.* **ser'ver,**

service, sēr'vis, *n.* condition or occupation of a servant: a working for another: duty required in any office or station: public religious worship, a religious ceremonial: a musical composition for devotional purposes: labor, assistance, or kindness to another: benefit: profession of respect: order of dishes at table, or a set of them: official function, use, employment: that which is furnished.—*ns.* **serviceabil'ity, ser'viceableness.**—*a.* **ser'viceable,** able or willing to serve: advantageous: useful.

servient, sēr'vi-ent, *a.* subordinate.

serviette, ser-vi-et', *n.* a table-napkin.

servile, sēr'vīl, *a.* pertaining to a slave or servant: slavish: meanly submissive: cringing: obedient.—*adv.* **ser'vilely.**—*ns.* **servil'ity,** state or quality of being servile: slavery: obsequiousness; **ser'vitor,** one who serves: a servant: a menial; **ser'vitorship; ser'vitūde,** state of being a slave: slavery: state of slavish dependence: menial service.

sesame, ses'a-mē, *n.* an annual plant of Southern Asia, whose seed yields a valuable oil.—*adjs.* **ses'amoid, -al,** denoting certain small bones found in the articulations of the great toes, etc.

session, sesh'un, *n.* the sitting of a court or public body: the time it sits.

set, set, *v. t.* to make to sit: to place: to fix: to put in a condition for use, to make ready, to arrange, prepare, furnish, draw up: to render motionless: to determine beforehand: to obstruct: to plant, place so as to promote growth: to place (a brooding fowl) on a nest containing eggs: to fix in metal: to put and fix in its proper place, as a broken limb, etc.: to assign, as a price: to sharpen: to spread, as sails: to pitch, as a tune: to adapt music to: to frame, mount, or adorn with something fixed: to stud: to point, as a dog: to compose, put into type.—*v. i.* to sink below the horizon: to decline: to become fixed: to congeal.

set, set, *a.* fixed: firm: determined: regular: established: having reached the full growth: (*B.*) seated.—*n.* a number of things similar or suited to each other, set or used together: a group of games: a number of persons associated: direction, drift, tendency: act of setting: any permanent change of shape or bias of mind: fit, way in which a dress hangs: bearing, carriage, build.

setter, set'ĕr, *n.* one who sets, as a typesetter: a dog which crouches when it scents the game.

setting, set'ing, *n.* act of one who or that which sets: the hardening of plaster: that which holds, as the mounting of a jewel: the mounting of a play, etc.,

settle, set'l, *v. t.* to set or place in a fixed state: to fix: to establish in a situation or business: to render quiet, clear, etc.: to decide: to free from uncertainty: to quiet: to compose: to fix by gift or legal act: to adjust: to people, to colonize.—*v. i.* to become fixed or stationary: to fix one's residence or habits of life (often with *down*): to grow calm or clear: to sink by its own weight: to sink to the bottom.—*a.* **sett'led,** fixed, firmly seated or decided: quiet, sober.—*ns.* **sett'lement,** act of settling: state of being settled: payment: arrangement: a district newly settled: a subsidence or sinking of a well, etc.: a sum settled on a woman at her marriage; **sett'ler,** one who settles: a colonist.

settle, set'l, *v. t.* to decide, conclude: to fix, appoint: to regulate: to pay, balance: to restore to good order.—*v. i.* to adjust differences or accounts.

seven, sev'n, *a.* and *n.* six and one.—*adjs.* **sev'enfold,** folded seven times: multiplied seven times; **sev'enth,** last of seven, next after the sixth.—*n.* one of seven equal parts.—*adv.* **sev'enthly.**

seventeen, sev'n-tēn, *a.* and *n.* seven and ten.—*a.* and *n.* **sev'enteenth.**

seventy, sev'n-ti, *a.* and *n.* seven times ten.—*a.* **sev'entieth,** last of seventy: the ordinal of 70.—*n.* a seventieth.

sever, sev'ĕr, *v. t.* to separate with violence: to cut apart: to divide: (*B.*) to keep distinct.—*v. i.* to make a separation, to act independently: to be rent asunder.—*n.* **sev'erance.**

several, sev'ĕr-al, *a.* distinct: particular: different: various: consisting of a number: sundry.—*adv.* **sev'erally.**—*n.* **sev'eralty,** sole tenancy of property.

severe, sē-vēr', *a.* serious: grave: austere: strict: not mild: strictly adhering to rule: free from florid ornamentation, simple: sharp: distressing: inclement: searching: difficult to be endured.—*adv.* **sēvēre'ly.**—*ns.* **sēvēre'ness, sēver'ity,** quality of being severe.

sew, sō, *v. t.* to join or fasten together with a needle and thread.—*v. i.* to practise sewing.—*ns.* **sew'er; sew'ing; sew'ing-machine'.**

sewer, sū'ĕr, *n.* an underground passage for draining off water and filth.—*ns.* **sew'age,** refuse carried off by sewers; **sew'erage,** the system of sewers of a city: drainage by sewers.

sex, seks, *n.* the distinction between male and female: the characteristics by which an animal or plant is male or female, gender: the female sex, women generally, usually with the definite article.—*a.* **sex'less,** having no sex.—*n.* **sex'lessness.**—*a.* **sex'ūal,** pertaining to sex: distinguished or founded on the sex: relating to the distinct organs of the sexes.—*n.* **sexūal'ity,** state or quality of being sexual.—*adv.* **sex'ūally.**

sexagenarian, sek-sa-je-nā'ri-an, *n.* a person sixty years old.—*a.* **sexag'enary,** designating the number sixty.

sextant, seks'tant, *n.* (*math.*) the sixth part of a circle: an optical instrument having an arc = the sixth part of a circle, and used for measuring angular distances.

Sextant.

sextet, sextette, seks-

tet', *n.* (*mus.*) a work for six voices or instruments: a musical company of six.

sextile, seks'til, *n.* the position of two planets when at the distance of the sixth part of a circle (60 degrees).

sexton, seks'tun, *n.* an officer who has charge of a church and attends the clergyman: a grave-digger.

sextuple, seks'tū-pl, *a.* sixfold.

shabby, shab'i, *a.* threadbare or worn, as clothes: having a look of poverty: mean in look or conduct: low: paltry.—*adv.* **shabb'ily.**—*n.* **shabb'iness.**

shack, shak, *n.* a hastily-built cabin, a rickety house. [Variant of *shake*.]

shackle, shak'l, *n.* a curved bar, as of iron: a link or staple: a link securing two ankle-rings or two wrist-rings together, and so (*pl.*) fetters, manacles: a hindrance.—*v. t.* to fetter: to tie the limbs of: to confine.

Shad.

shad, shad, *n.* a fish of the herring kind, but having the upper jaw deeply notched, and ascending rivers to spawn.

shaddock, shad'ok, *n.* a tree of the same genus as the orange, having larger leaves, flowers, and fruit.

shade, shād, *n.* partial darkness: interception of light: obscurity: a shady place: protection: shelter: a screen: degree of color: a very minute change: (*paint.*) the dark part of a picture: the soul separated from the body: a ghost: (*pl.*) the departed spirits.—*v. t.* to screen from light or heat: to shelter: to mark with gradations of color: to darken.—*a.* **shā'ded**, marked with gradations of color: sheltered.—*adv.* **shā'dily.**—*ns.* **shā'diness; shā'ding**, the act of making a shade: the effect of light and shade, as in a picture.—*a.* **shā'dy**, having or being in shade: sheltered from light or heat: (*coll.*) not fit to bear the light, of dubious honesty or morality.

shadow, shad'ō, *n.* shade caused by an object: darkness: shelter: security: favor: the dark part of a picture: an inseparable companion: a mystical representation: faint appearance: a ghost, spirit.—*v. t.* to shade: to cloud or darken: to represent faintly: to hide, conceal: (*coll.*) to attend like a shadow, watch continuously and carefully.—*ns.* **shad'owiness; shad'owing**, shading: gradation of light and color: act of watching continuously.—*adjs.* **shad'owless; shad'owy**, full of shadow: dark, obscure: typical: unsubstantial.

shaft, shaft, *n.* anything long and straight, as the stem of an arrow, etc.: a long arrow, anything like an arrow in form or effect: the part of a column between the base and capital: the stem of a feather: one of the thills of a vehicle: the handle of a tool of any kind.—*n.* **shaft'ing** (*mach.*), the system of shafts connecting machinery with the prime mover.

shaft, shaft, *n.* a well-like excavation.

shag, shag, *n.* woolly hair: cloth with a rough nap: a kind of tobacco cut into shreds.—*n.* **shag'giness.**—*a.* **shag'gy**, covered with rough hair or wool: rough: rugged.

shah, shä, *n.* the monarch of Persia.

shake, shāk, *v. t.* to move with quick, short motions: to agitate: to make to tremble: to threaten to overthrow: to cause to waver: to give a tremulous note to.—*v. i.* to be agitated: to tremble: to shiver: to lose firmness:—*pa. t.* shook; *pa. p.* shāk'en.—*n.* a rapid tremulous motion: a trembling or shivering: a concussion: a rent in timber, rock, etc.: (*mus.*) a rapid repetition of two notes: (*slang*) a brief instant.—*n.* **shake'down**, a temporary bed, from the primitive shaking down of straw for this purpose.—*a.* **shāk'en**, weakened.—*adv.* **shāk'ily.**—*n.* **shāk'iness.**—*a.* **shāk'y**, in a shaky condition: feeble: (*coll.*) wavering, undecided: of questionable ability, solvency, or integrity: unsteady.

Shaksperian, shāk-spē'ri-an, *a.* pertaining to or in the style of *Shakspere*.

shale, shāl, *n.* clay or argillaceous material, splitting readily into thin laminæ.—*a.* **shā'ly.**

shall, shal, *v. t.* (*orig.*) to be under obligation, to owe: now only auxiliary, used in the future tense of the verb.

shallow, shal'ō, *n.* a place over which the water is not deep: a shoal.—*a.* not deep: not profound: not wise: trifling.

shalt, shalt, 2d pers. sing. of *shall*.

sham, sham, *n.* a pretense: that which

deceives expectation: imposture.—*a.* pretended: false.—*v. t.* to pretend: to feign: to impose upon.—*v. i.* to make false pretenses.—*ns.* **sham'mer**, one who shams; **sham'ming.** [*Shame.*]

shamble, sham'bl, *v. i.* to walk with an awkward, unsteady gait.—*n.* a shambling gait.—*a.* **sham'bling.**

shambles, sham'blz, *n. pl.* a slaughter-house.

shame, shām, *n.* the feeling caused by the exposure of that which ought to be concealed, or by a consciousness of guilt: the cause of shame, a person or thing to be ashamed of: disgrace, dishonor.—*v. t.* to make ashamed: to cause to blush: to cover with reproach: to drive or compel by shame.—*a.* **shame'faced** (properly **shame'fast**), very modest or bashful.—*adv.* **shame'facedly.**—*n.* **shame'facedness.**—*a.* **shame'ful,** disgraceful.—*adv.* **shame'fully.**—*n.* **shame'fulness.**—*a.* **shame'less,** immodest: done without shame: audacious.

shampoo, sham-pö', *v. t.* to squeeze and rub (the body) in connection with the hot bath: to massage: to wash thoroughly with soap and water.

shamrock, sham'rok, *n.* the national emblem of Ireland, a leaf with three leaflets, or plant having such leaves.

shanghai, shang-hī', *n.* a long-legged fowl with feathered shanks, said to have been introduced from *Shanghai* in China: (*coll.*) a tall person.—*v. t.* (*naut.*) to hocus (a sailor) and ship him while insensible.

shank, shangk, *n.* the leg below the knee to the foot: the long part of any instrument, as of an anchor between the arms and rings: the part of a tool connecting the handle with the acting part.

sha'n't, shant (*coll.*), a contraction of *shall not.*

shanty, shant'i, *n.* a mean dwelling.

shape, shāp, *v. t.* to form: to fashion: to adapt to a purpose: to regulate: to direct: to conceive:—*pa. p.* shāped, (*B.*) shāp'en.—*n.* form or figure: external appearance: that which has form or figure: an appearance: particular nature: expression, as in words: a pattern.—*a.* **shape'less,** having no shape or regular form.—*ns.* **shape'lessness, shape'liness.**—*a.* **shape'ly,** having shape or regular form: symmetrical.

share, shār, *n.* a part cut off: a portion: dividend: one of a number of equal portions of anything: a fixed and indivisible section of the capital of a company.—*v. t.* to divide into parts: to partake with others.—*v. i.* to have a part: to receive a dividend.

share, shār, *n.* the iron blade of a plow which cuts the ground.

shark, shärk, *n.* a common name for a group of voracious fishes.

shark, shärk, *n.* a sharper or swindler.

sharp, shärp, *a.* having a thin cutting edge or a fine point: peaked or ridged: affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting: severe: keen, keenly contested: alive to one's interests, barely honest: of keen or quick perception: vigilant, attentive: pungent, biting, sarcastic: eager: fierce: impetuous: shrill.—*n.* an acute or shrill sound: (*mus.*) a note raised a semitone in the scale, also the character directing this: a sharper, cheat.—*v. t.* **sharp'en,** to make sharp or keen, pungent or painful, active or acute.—*v. i.* to grow sharp.—*ns.* **shar'pener; sharp'er,** a trickster: a swindler: a cheat.—*adv.* **sharp'ly,** quickly: to the moment: (*mus.*) above the true pitch.—*n.* **sharp'ness.**

shatter, shat'ēr, *v. t.* to break or dash to pieces: to crack: to disorder: to render unsound.—*v. i.* to break into fragments. [*Scatter.*]

shave, shāv, *v. t.* to cut off hair from with a razor: to pare closely: to make smooth by paring: to cut in thin slices: to skim along the surface: to strip, fleece.—*v. i.* to remove hair by a razor:—*pa. p.* shāved or shā'ven.—*n.* the act of shaving: a paring: a narrow miss or escape: a piece of financial knavery.—*n.* **shave'ling,** a monk or friar, from his shaven crown; **shā'ver,** one who shaves: a barber: a sharp or extortionate dealer: (*coll.*) a chap, youngster.

shawl, shawl, *n.* a wrap made of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used particularly by women as a loose covering.

shay, shā, *n.* a chaise.

she, shē, *pron.* the female understood or previously mentioned: sometimes used as a noun for a woman or other female.

sheaf, shēf, *n.* a quantity of things, esp. the stalks of grain, put together and bound: a bundle of arrows: any bundle or collection:—*pl.* **sheaves.**

shear, shēr, *v. t.* to cut or clip: to

clip with shears or any other instrument.—*v. i.* to separate, cut, penetrate: in mining, to make a vertical cut in the coal:—*pa. p.* sheared or shorn.—*n.* a shearing or clipping: curve, deviation.—*ns.* **shear'er; shear'ing,** the act or operation of cutting with shears: what is cut off with shears; **shears** (*pl.* and *sing.*), an instrument for shearing or cutting, consisting of two blades that meet each other: scissors.

sheath, shēth, *n.* a case for a sword or other long instrument: a scabbard: any thin defensive covering: the wing-case of an insect.—*v. t.* **sheathe** (*th*), to put into a sheath: to cover with a sheath or case: to inclose in a lining.—*n.* **sheath'ing** (*th*), that which sheathes.

shed, shed, *v. t.* to part, separate: to scatter, cast off: to throw out: to pour: to spill.—*v. i.* to let fall, cast:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* shed.—*n.* a division, parting, as of the hair, and in water*shed*.—*n.* **shed'der.**

shed, shed, *n.* a slight erection, usually of wood, for shade or shelter: an outhouse: a large temporary open structure.

sheen, shēn, *n.* brightness or splendor. —*a.* **sheen'y,** shining, beautiful.

sheeny, shēn'i, *n.* (*slang*) a sharp fellow, a Jew.

sheep, shēp, *n. sing.* and *pl.* the well-known ruminant mammal covered with wool: leather made from sheepskin: a silly and timid fellow.—*ns.* **sheep'cote,** an inclosure for sheep; **sheep'dog,** a dog trained to watch sheep.—*a.* **sheep'ish,** like a sheep: bashful: foolishly diffident.—*adv.* **sheep'ishly.**

sheer, shēr, *a.* pure: unmingled: simple: without a break, perpendicular. —*adv.* clear: quiet: at once.

sheer, shēr, *v. i.* to deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship: to turn aside.—*n.* the longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides.

sheet, shēt, *n.* a large, thin piece of anything: a large, broad piece of cloth in a bed: a large, broad piece of paper: a sail: the rope fastened to the leeward corner of a sail to extend it to the wind. —*v. t.* to cover with, or as with, a sheet: to furnish with sheets: to form into sheets.—*n.* **sheet'ing,** cloth used for bed-sheets: the process of forming into sheets.

sheet-anchor, shēt'-angk'ĕr, *n.* the largest anchor of a ship, shot or thrown out in extreme danger: chief support: last refuge.

sheik, sheikh, shēk, *n.* an Arab of eminence, a lord, a chief.

shekel, shek'l, *n.* a Jewish weight (about half-an-ounce avoirdupois) and coin: (*pl.*) money (*slang*).

shelf, shelf, *n.* a board fixed on a wall, etc., for laying things on: a flat layer of rock: a ledge: a shoal: a sandbank:—*pl.* **shelves** (shelvz).

shell, shel, *n.* the hard outer covering or skeleton of many animals, the internal skeleton of some invertebrates, and the outer covering of the eggs of various animals: any framework: the outer ear: a testaceous mollusk: any frail structure: a frail boat: a rough kind of coffin: a bomb: a hollow projectile containing a bursting charge of gunpowder or other explosive: the thin coating of copper on an electrotype.—*v. t.* to break off the shell of: to remove the shell from: to take out of the shell: to throw shells or bombs upon, to bombard.

shelter, shel'tĕr, *n.* that which shields or protects: a refuge: a retreat, a harbor: protection.—*v. t.* to cover or shield: to defend: to conceal.

shelve, shelv, *v. t.* to furnish with shelves: to place on a shelf: to put aside. —*n.* **shel'ving,** shelves or material for shelves.

shelve, shelv, *v. i.* to slope, incline.

sheol, shē'ōl, *n.* the place of departed spirits.

shepherd, shep'ĕrd, *n.* one who herds sheep: a swain: a pastor:—*fem.* **shep'herdess.**—*v. t.* to tend as a shepherd.

sherbet, shĕr'bet, *n.* a drink of water and fruit juices, flavored: a water-ice.

sheriff, sher'if, *n.* an officer who represents the administrative power of the state within one of its counties, and executes the mandates of the courts of record: (*Eng.*) the chief officer of the crown in every county or shire, his duties being chiefly ministerial rather than judicial.—*ns.* **sher'iffalty; sher'iffdom; sher'iffship; shriēv'alty.**

shew, shō. Same as **show.**

shibboleth, shib'bō-leth, *n.* (*B.*) a test-word—see Judges xii., 4-6; the criterion or watchword of a party. [Heb., an ear of corn, or a stream.]

shield, shēld, *n.* a broad plate worn for defense on the left arm: anything that protects: defense: the shield-shaped escutcheon used for displaying arms:—*v. t.* to defend.—*v. i.* to be a shelter.—*n.* **shiel'der.**

Shield.

shift, shift, *v. t.* to change in form or character: to put out of the way: to dress in fresh clothes.—*v. i.* to change about: to remove: to change one's clothes: to resort to expedients for some purpose.—*n.* a change: in violin-playing, any position of the left hand except that nearest the nut: a squad or relay of men: a contrivance: an artifice: last resource: a chemise (orig. signifying a change of body-linen).—*ns.* **shift'er,** one who shifts: a trickster; **shift'iness,** the character of being shifty.—*a.* **shift'ing,** unstable: shifty.—*adv.* **shift'ingly.**—*a.* **shift'less,** destitute of shifts or expedients: unsuccessful, for want of proper means.—*adv.* **shift'lessly.**—*n.* **shift'lessness.**—*a.* **shift'y,** full of or ready with shifts, contrivances, or expedients.

shillalah, shi-lā'la, *n.* the oak or blackthorn cudgel of the conventional Irishman.—Also **shille'lah, shillā'ly.**

shilling, shil'ing, *n.* an English silver coin = 24 cents.

shilly-shally, shil'i-shal'i, *adv.* in silly hesitation.—*n.* foolish trifling: irresolution.—*v. i.* to hesitate.

shily, same as **shyly.** See **shy.**

shimmer, shim'ẽr, *v. i.* to gleam tremulously, to glisten.—*ns.* **shimm'er, shimm'ering,** a tremulous gleam.

shimose, shi-mōs', *n.* a high explosive used in shells by the Japanese—invented by Dr. Gian *Shimonose.*—Also called **shimonose'.**

shin, shin, *n.* the large bone of the leg or the forepart of it: a bird's shank.—*v. i.* to climb (with *up*).—*v. t.* to climb (a tree, etc.) by swarming up it.

shindy, shin'di, *n.* the game of shinny or hockey: (*slang*) a row, disturbance.

shine, shīn, *v. i.* to beam with steady radiance: to glitter: to be bright or beautiful: to be eminent.—*v. t.* to cause to shine:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* shone (shon).—*n.* brightness: splendor: fair weather: (*slang*) disturbance, row, a trick.—*n.* **shī'ner,** that which shines: a small fresh-water fish.—*a.* **shī'ning.**—*adv.* **shī'ningly.**—*a.* **shī'ny,** clear, unclouded: glossy.

shingle, shing'gl, *n.* wood sawed or split thin, used for roofing houses: a small sign-board or plate.—*v. t.* to cover with shingles: to crop the hair very close.—*a.* **shing'led,** having the roof covered with shingles.—*ns.* **shing'ler.**

shinny, shin'i, *n.* the game of hockey.

ship, ship, *n.* a vessel having three masts, with tops and yards to each: generally, any large sea-going vessel.—*v. t.* to put on board a ship: to engage for service on board a ship: to transport by ship: to fix in its place: to send or forward by any mode of transportation.—*v. i.* to engage for service on shipboard.—*ns.* **ship'board,** the deck or side of a ship; **ship'builder,** one whose occupation is to construct ships; **ship'building; ship'-chand'ler,** a dealer in cordage, canvas, and other ship furniture or stores; **ship'chand'lery; ship'man,** a sailor:—*pl.* **ship'men; ship'master,** the captain of a ship; **ship'mate,** a companion in the same ship; **ship'ment,** act of putting on board ship or of forwarding by any means: embarkation: that which is shipped; **ship'per; ship'ping,** the act of making a shipment: ships collectively: tonnage.—*a.* **ship'shape,** in a seaman-like manner: trim, neat, proper.

shire, shīr, shẽr (in county-names), *n.* a county, one of the larger divisions of England for political purposes.

shirk, shẽrk, *v. t.* to avoid, get off or slink away from.—*n.* **shir'ker.**

shirr, shir, shẽr, *n.* a puckering made in a fabric by parallel gathering-threads.—*v. t.* to produce such: to poach (eggs) in cream.—*a.* **shirred.**

shirt, shẽrt, *n.* a short garment worn next the body by men.—*v. t.* to cover as with a shirt.—*n.* **shirt'ing,** cloth for shirts: shirts collectively.—*a.* **shirt'less,** without a shirt.—*n.* **shirt'-waist,** a woman's over-garment or blouse.

shittah, shit'a, *n.* a tree whose durable

wood—**shittim wood**—was used in the construction of the Jewish Tabernacle.

shivaree, shiv'a-rē, *v. t.* to give a mock serenade to.—Also *n.*

shiver, shiv'ĕr, *n.* a splinter, or small piece into which a thing breaks by sudden violence.—*v. t.* to shatter.—*v. i.* to fall into shivers.—*a.* **shiv'ery,** brittle.

shiver, shiv'ĕr, *v. i.* to shake or tremble: to shudder.—*v. t.* to cause to shake in the wind, as sails.—*n.* **shiv'ering.**—*adv.* **shiv'eringly,** with shivering or trembling.—*a.* **shiv'ery.**

shoal, shōl, *n.* a great multitude of fishes swimming together.

shoal, shōl, *n.* a shallow: a place where the water of a river, sea, or lake is not deep: a sandbank.—*a.* shallow.

shock, shok, *n.* a violent shake: a sudden dashing of one thing against another: violent onset: an offense: a condition of prostration of voluntary and involuntary functions: (*coll.*) a sudden attack of paralysis, a stroke: an electrical stimulus: any very strong emotion.—*v. t.* to shake by violence: to offend: to disgust: to dismay.—*v. i.* to collide with violence.—*a.* **shock'ing,** offensive, repulsive.—*adv.* **shock'ingly.**

shock, shok, *n.* a heap or pile of sheaves of grain.—*v. t.* to make up into shocks.—*n.* **shock'er.**

shock, shok, *n.* a mass of shaggy hair.

shod, shod, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *shoe.*

shoddy, shod'i, *n.* the wool of old woven fabrics prepared for remanufacture: the inferior cloth made from this substance: worthless goods: (*coll.*) pretense, sham.—*a.* made of shoddy.

shoe, shö, *n.* a covering for the foot, not coming above the ankle: a rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to keep it from injury: anything in form or use like a shoe:—*pl.* **shoes** (shöz).—*v. t.* to furnish with shoes: to cover at the bottom:—*pr. p.* shoe'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* shod.

shone, shon, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *shine.*

shook, shook, *pa. t.* of *shake.*

shoot, shöt, *v. t.* to dart: to let fly with force: to discharge from a bow or gun: to strike with a shot: to thrust forward: to pass rapidly through: to hunt over, to kill game in or on: to send forth new parts, as a plant: to make to spout, as an oil-well, by the use of an explosive: to blast.—*v. i.* to perform the act of shooting: to be driven along: to fly, as an arrow: to jut out: to germinate: to advance or grow rapidly: to hunt birds, etc., with a gun:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* shot.—*n.* act of shooting: a match at shooting, shooting-party: a young branch.

shop, shop, *n.* a building in which goods are sold by retail, a store: a place where mechanics work, or where any kind of industry is pursued: one's own business or profession, also talk about such.—*v. i.* to visit shops for the purpose of buying or examining goods.

shore, shōr, *n.* the coast or land adjacent to the sea, to a river, or lake.

shore, shōr, *n.* a prop or support for the side of a building, or to keep a vessel in dock steady on the slips.

shorn, shorn, *pa. p.* of *shear.*

short, short, *a.* (*comp.* **short'er,** *superl.* **short'est**) not long in time or space: not tall: near at hand, early in date: scanty, lacking, insufficient: narrow: abrupt, curt, sharp, uncivil: brittle, crumbling away readily: not prolonged in utterance, unaccented: falling below a certain standard (with *of*): of stocks, etc., not having in possession when selling, not able to meet one's engagements, pertaining to short stocks or to those who have sold short.—*adv.* not long.—*n.* a summary account: a short time or syllable: whatever is deficient in number, quantity, etc.: a short sale, one who has made such: (*pl.*) small clothes, knee-breeches: the bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture.—*ns.* **short'age,** deficiency; **short'cake,** a light cake, prepared in layers with fruit between; **short'-cir'cuit** (*electr.*), a path of comparatively low resistance between two points of a circuit; **short'coming,** act of coming or falling short of produce or result: neglect of or failure in duty.—*v. t.* **short'en,** to make short: to deprive: to make friable.—*v. i.* to become short or shorter: to contract.—*n.* **short'hand,** an art by which writing is made shorter and easier, so as to keep pace with speaking.—*adv.* **short'ly,** in a short time: in a brief manner: quickly: soon.—*ns.* **short'ness; short'-rib,** one of the lower ribs, not reaching to the breast-bone, a false or floating rib.—*a.* **short'-sight'ed,** unable to see far: of weak intellect: heedless.—*adv.* **short'-sight'edly.**

shot, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *shoot.*

shot, shot *n.* act of shooting: a marksman: a missile: flight of a missile, or the distance passed by it: small globules of lead: (*gun.*) solid projectiles generally: range of shot, reach: the act of shooting, one who shoots, a marksman: a stroke in billiards, etc.—*v. t.* to load with shot.

shot, shot, *a.* having a changeable color, as silk, alpaca, etc.

should, shood, *pa. t.* of *shall.* [A. S. *sceolde,* pa. t. of *sceal;* cf. *shall.*]

shoulder, shōl'dĕr, *n.* the part of the trunk between the neck and the free portion of the arm or fore-limb, the region about the scapula: the upper joint of the foreleg of an animal cut for market: anything resembling the shoulder, a rising part, a prominence.—*v. t.* to push with the shoulder or violently: to take upon the shoulder.—*v. i.* to force one's way forward.

shout, showt, *n.* a loud and sudden outcry expressing strong emotion, or to attract attention.—*v. i.* to utter a shout.—*v. t.* to utter with a shout.—*n.* **shout'er.**

shove, shuv, *v. t.* to drive along by continuous pressure: to push before one.—*v. i.* to push forward: to push off.—*n.* act of shoving: a strong push, a forward movement of packed river-ice. [A. S. *scōfian;* Dut. *schuiven,* Ger. *schieben.*]

shovel, shuv'l, *n.* an instrument consisting of a broad blade or scoop with a handle, used for lifting loose substances.—*v. t.* to lift up and throw with a shovel.

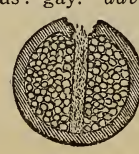
show, shō, *v. t.* to present to view: to enable to perceive or know: to inform: to teach: to guide: to prove: to explain.—*v. i.* to appear, come into sight: to look:—*pa. p.* shōwn or shōwed.—*n.* act of showing: display: a sight, play, spectacle: appearance: plausibility, pretense.

shower, show'ĕr, *n.* a fall of rain or hail, of short duration: a copious and rapid fall: a liberal supply of anything.

showy, shō'i, *a.* making a show: cutting a dash: ostentatious: gay.—*adv.* **show'ily.**—*n.* **show'iness.**

shrank, shrangk, *pa. t.* of *shrink.*

shrapnel, shrap'nel, *n.* a shell filled with bullets — from General *Shrapnel* (died 1842).



Shrapnel Shell.

shred, shred, *n.* a long, narrow piece cut or torn off: a strip, fragment, particle.—*v. t.* to cut or tear into shreds.—*n.* **shred'ding,** the act of cutting into shreds: a shred.

shrew, shrö, *n.* a brawling, troublesome woman: a scold: a family of insectivorous mammals closely resembling in general form and appearance the true mice and dormice.—*a.* **shrewd,** of an acute judgment: biting, keen: sly, malicious, wicked, cunning, vixenish.—*adv.* **shrewd'ly.**—*n.* **shrewd'ness.**—*a.* **shrew'ish,** having the qualities of a shrew: peevish and troublesome.

shriek, shrēk, *v. i.* to utter a shriek; to scream.—*v. t.* to utter shriekingly.—*n.* the shrill outcry caused by terror or anguish.—*n.* **shriek'er.**

shrievalty. See under **sheriff.**

shrift, shrift, *n.* a confession made to a priest: absolution.

shrike, shrīk, *n.* a passerine bird.

shrill, shril, *a.* piercing: sharp: uttering an acute sound.—*a.* **shrill'ing,** sounding shrill.—*n.* **shrill'ness.**—*a.* **shrill'y.**

shrimp, shrimp, *n.* a small edible crustacean of the order *Decapoda:* a little wizened or dwarfish person.—*v. i.* to catch shrimps.—*ns.* **shrimp'er; shrimp'ing.**

Shrimp.

shrine, shrīn, *n.* a case or reliquary for relics: a sacred place: an altar: anything hallowed by its associations.

shrink, shringk, *v. i.* to contract: to wither: to occupy less space: to recoil, as from fear, disgust, etc.—*v. t.* to cause to shrink or contract: to withdraw:—*pa. t.* shrank, shrunk; *pa. p.* shrunk.—*n.* act of shrinking: contraction: withdrawal or recoil.—*a.* **shrink'able.**—*n.* **shrink'age.**

shrive, shrīv, *v. t.* to hear a confession from and give absolution to.—*v. i.* to receive confession: to make such:—*pa. t.* shrōve or shrīved; *pa. p.* shriv'en.—*ns.* **shrī'ver,** one who shrives: a confessor; **shrī'ving,** shrift, confession.

shrivel, shriv'l, *v. i.* and *v. t.* to contract into wrinkles: to blight. [Perh. conn. with Old Northumbrian *screpa,* to become dry; cf. Norw. *skrypa,* to waste.]

shroud, shrowd, *n.* the dress of the dead, a

Shrouds.

winding-sheet: (*pl.*) a set of ropes from the mast heads to a ship's sides, to support the masts.—*v. t.* to inclose in a shroud: to cover: to hide. [A. S. *scrud;* Ice. *skrudh,* clothing.]

Shrove-tide, shrōv'tīd, *n.* the days immediately preceding Ash-Wednesday, preparatory to Lent.—*n.* **Shrove'-Tues'day,** the day before Ash-Wednesday.

shrub, shrub, *n.* a woody plant with several stems from the same root: a bush or dwarf tree.—*ns.* **shrub'bery,** a plantation of shrubs; **shrub'biness.**

shrug, shrug, *v. t.* to draw up: to contract.—*v. i.* to draw up the shoulders.—*n.* an expressive drawing up of the shoulders.

shrunk, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *shrink.*

shuck, shuk, *n.* a husk, shell, or pod.—*v. t.* to remove such, to strip off.—*ns.* **shuck'er, shuck'ing.**—*interj.* **shucks** (*slang*), expressive of contempt or disappointment.

shudder, shud'ĕr, *v. i.* to tremble from fear or horror.—*n.* a trembling from fear or horror.—*a.* **shudd'ering,** trembling, tremulous.—*adv.* **shudd'eringly.**

shuffle, shuf'l, *v. t.* to change the positions of: to confuse.—*v. i.* to change the order of cards in a pack: to shift ground: to evade fair questions: to move by shoving the feet along.—*n.* act of shuffling: an evasion or artifice.—*n.* **shuff'ler.**—*p. a.* **shuff'ling,** evasive, as an excuse.—*adv.* **shuff'lingly.**

shun, shun, *v. t.* to avoid: to keep clear of: to neglect.

shunt, shunt, *v. t.* to turn aside, to switch: to shove off, free oneself from.—*v. i.* to turn aside: to use a switch.

shut, shut, *v. t.* to close, as a door: to forbid entrance into: to contract, close, or bring together the parts of: to confine.—*v. i.* to close itself: to be closed:—*pr. p.* shut'ting; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* shut.—*p. a.* made fast, closed.

shuttle, shut'l, *n.* an instrument used for shooting the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp in weaving.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to move to and fro, like a shuttle.—*n.* **shutt'lecock,** a rounded cork stuck with feathers, driven with a battledore: the game itself.

shy, shī, *a.* timid: reserved: cautious: suspicious: elusive, hard to find.—*v. i.* to start aside, as a horse from fear.—*v. t.* to avoid:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* shīed.—*n.* a sudden swerving aside.—*advs.* **shy'ly, shi'ly.**—*ns.* **shy'ness; shy'ster,** a tricky lawyer.

shy, shī, *v. t.* to fling, throw, toss.—*v. i.* to jerk.—*n.* a throw, a fling: a gibe, sneer: a trial.

si, sē, *n.* the syllable used for the seventh tone of the scale, or the leading tone.

sibilance, sib'i-lans, *n.* a hissing sound—also **sib'ilancy.**—*a.* **sib'ilant,** making a hissing sound.—*n.* a sibilant letter, as *s* and *z.*—*v. t.* **sib'ilāte.**

sibyl, sib'il, *n.* a prophetess, an old sorceress.—*adjs.* **sibyl'lic, sib'ylline.**

sic, sik, *adv.* so, thus. [L.]

sick, sik, *a.* affected with disease: ill: inclined to vomit: disgusted: infirm: disordered: pining: depressed: indicating sickness.—*v. t.* **sick'en,** to make sick: to disgust: to make weary of anything.—*v. i.* to become sick: to be disgusted: to become disgusting or tedious: to become weakened.—*n.* **sick'ener,** any cause of disgust.—*a.* **sick'ening,** causing sickness or disgust, loathsome.—*adv.* **sick'eningly.**—*a.* **sick'lied** (*Shak.*), tainted with the hue of sickness or disease.—*adv.* **sick'lily,** in a sickly manner.—*n.* **sick'liness,** the state of being sickly, or of appearing so.—*a.* **sick'ly,** inclined to sickness: unhealthy: somewhat sick: weak: languid: producing disease: mawkish.—*adv.* in a sick manner: feebly.—*n.* **sick'ness,** state of being sick, disease: disorder of the stomach: an enfeebled state of anything.

sickle, sik'l, *n.* a hooked instrument for cutting grain.

side, sīd, *n.* the edge or border of anything: the surface of a solid: a part of a thing as seen by the eye: region, part: the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder: any party, interest, or opinion opposed to another: faction: line of descent: at billiards, a certain bias or kind of spinning motion given to a ball by striking it sidewise: (*slang*) a pretentious and supercilious manner, swagger.—*a.* being on or toward the side: lateral: indirect.—*v. i.* to embrace an opinion or cause against another.

sidereal, sī-dē'rē-al, *a.* relating to a star or stars: starry: (*astron.*) measured by the apparent motion of the stars.

siege, sēj, *n.* a sitting down with an army round or before a fortified place in order to take it by force: a continued

endeavor to gain possession.—*v. t.* to lay siege to.

sienna, si-en'a, *n.* a fine orange-red pigment used in oil and water-color painting.

sierra, sē-er'ra, *n.* a ridge of mountains. [Sp., from L. *serra,* a saw.]

siesta, si-es'ta, *n.* a short sleep taken about midday or after dinner.

sieve, siv, *n.* a vessel with a bottom of woven hair or wire to separate the fine part of anything from the coarse. —*v. t.* to put through a sieve: to sift.

sift, sift, *v. t.* to separate with or as with a sieve: to examine closely.

sigh, sī, *v. i.* to inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing, as in love or grief: to sound like sighing.—*v. t.* to express by sighs.—*n.* a long, deep, audible respiration.—*n.* **sigh'er.**—*adv.* **sigh'ingly.**

sight, sīt, *n.* act of seeing: view: faculty of seeing: that which is seen: a spectacle: an object of especial interest: space within vision: examination: a small opening for looking through: a device on the top of a gun-barrel to guide the eye in taking aim: (*slang*) a great many or a great deal.—*v. t.* to catch sight of.—*adjs.* **sight'ed,** having sight of some special character, as *short-sighted:* fitted with a sight, as a fire-arm; **sight'less,** wanting sight: blind.—*adv.* **sight'lessly.**—*ns.* **sight'lessness; sight'liness.**—*a.* **sight'ly,** pleasing to the sight or eye: comely.

sign, sīn, *n.* mark, token: proof: that by which a thing is known or represented: a word, gesture, symbol, or mark, intended to signify something else: a remarkable event: an omen: a miraculous manifestation: a memorial: something set up as a notice in a public place: (*math.*) a mark showing the relation of quantities or an operation to be performed: (*med.*) a symptom: (*astron.*) one of the twelve parts of the zodiac.—*v. t.* to represent or make known by a sign: to attach a signature to.—*v. i.* to give one's signature: to make a particular sign.

signal, sig'nal, *n.* a sign for giving notice, generally at a distance: token: the notice given: any initial impulse.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to make signals to: to convey by signals.—*a.* having a sign: remarkable: notable: eminent.—*v. t.* **sig'nalize,** to make signal or eminent: to signal.

signature, sig'na-tūr, *n.* a sign or mark: the name of a person written by himself: (*mus.*) the flats and sharps after the clef to show the key.—*ns.* **sig'natory, sig'natary,** one bound by signature to some agreement.—*a.* having signed, bound by signature.

signify, sig'ni-fī, *v. t.* to make known by a sign or by words: to mean: to indicate or declare: to have consequence. —*v. i.* to be of consequence.—*n.* **signif'icance,** that which is signified: meaning: importance: moment—also **signif'icancy.** —*a.* **signif'icant,** signifying: expressive of something: standing as a sign.—*adv.* **signif'icantly.**—*ns.* **signif'icate,** in logic, one of several things signified by a common term; **significā'tion,** act of signifying: that which is signified.

Signor, sē'nyor, *n.* an Italian word of address equivalent to *Mr.*—also **Signior.**—*ns.* **Signora** (sē-nyō'ra), feminine of *Signor;* **Signorina** (sē-nyō-rē'na), the Italian equivalent of *Miss.*

silence, sī'lens, *n.* state of being silent: absence of sound or speech: muteness: cessation of agitation: calmness: oblivion.—*v. t.* to cause to be silent: to put to rest: to stop.—*interj.* be silent!—*a.* **sī'lent,** free from noise: not speaking: habitually taciturn: still.

silhouette, sil-ō-et', *n.* a shadow-outline of the human figure or profile filled in of a dark color.—*v. t.* to represent in silhouette: to bring out a shaded profile or outline view of.

silica, sil'i-ka, *n.* silicon dioxid, or silicic anhydrid: flint, sandstone, etc.—*n.* **sil'icate,** a salt of silicic acid.—*adjs.* **silic'ic,** pertaining to or obtained from silica; **silic'ious, silic'eous,** pertaining to, containing, or resembling silica.—*n.* **sil'icon,** or **silic'ium,** the base of silica, a non-metallic elementary substance.

silk, silk, *n.* the delicate, soft thread produced by the larvæ of certain bombycid moths: thread or cloth woven from it: anything resembling silk, the styles of corn, etc.—*a.* pertaining to or consisting of silk.—*a.* **silk'en,** made of silk: delicate.—*ns.* **silk'iness; silk'worm,** the bombycid moth whose larva produces silk.—*a.* **silk'y,** like silk in texture: soft.

sill, sil, *n.* the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window.

silly, sil'i, *a.* simple: harmless: foolish: witless: imprudent: absurd: stupid.—*n.* a silly person.—*adv.* **sill'ily.**—*n.* **sill'iness.**

silo, sī'lō, *n.* a pit for packing and storing green crops for fodder in the state known as ensilage.

silt, silt, *n.* that which is left by straining: sediment: the sand, etc., left by water.—*v. t.* to fill with sediment (with *up*).—*v. i.* to percolate through pores.

Silurian, si-lū'ri-an, *a.* belonging to Siluria, the country of the *Silures,* the ancient inhabitants of part of South Wales: applied to a series of rocks well developed in the country of the Silures.

silver, sil'vēr, *n.* a soft white metal, capable of a high polish: money made of silver: anything having the appearance of silver.—*a.* made of silver: resembling silver: white: bright: precious: gentle: having a soft and clear tone: of high rank, but still second to the highest.—*v. t.* to cover with silver: to make like silver: to make smooth and bright: to make silvery.—*v. i.* to become silvery.

similar, sim'i-lar, *a.* like: resembling: uniform: (*geom.*) exactly corresponding in shape, without regard to size.—*n.* **similar'ity.**—*adv.* **sim'ilarly.**—*n.* **simil'itude,** the state of being similar or like.

simile, sim'i-lē, *n.* something similar: similitude: (*rhet.*) a comparison to illustrate anything.—*n. pl.* **simil'ia.**

simmer, sim'ēr, *v. i.* to boil with a gentle, hissing sound.—*n.* a gentle heating.

simoom, si-möm', *n.* a hot suffocating wind which blows in northern Africa and Arabia from the interior deserts.

simous, sī'mus, *a.* flat or snub nosed: concave.—*n.* **simos'ity.**

simper, sim'pēr, *v. i.* to smile in a silly, affected manner.—*n.* a silly or affected smile.—*n.* **sim'perer,** one who simpers.—*a.* **simp'ering.**

simple, sim'pl, *a.* single: undivided: resisting decomposition: elementary, undeveloped: plain, single, entire: homogeneous: open: unaffected: undesigning: true: clear: straightforward: artless: guileless: unsuspecting: credulous: not cunning: weak in intellect: silly.—*n.* something not mixed or compounded: a medicinal herb.—*ns.* **sim'pleness,** the state or quality of being simple: artlessness: simplicity: folly; **sim'pleton,** a weak or foolish person; **simplic'ity,** the state or quality of being simple: singleness: want of complication: openness: clearness: freedom from excessive adornment: plainness: sincerity: artlessness: credulity, silliness, folly; **simplifica'tion,** the act of making simple.—*v. t.* **sim'plify,** to make simple: to render less difficult: to make plain:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* sim'plified.—*adv.* **sim'ply,** in a simple manner: plainly: considered by itself: alone: merely: solely.

simulate, sim'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to imitate: to counterfeit: to pretend: to assume the appearance of without the reality.—*ns.* **simulā'tion; sim'ulātor.**—*a.* **sim'ulātory.**

simultaneous, sim-ul-tā'nē-us, *a.* acting, existing, or happening at the same time.—*ns.* **simultanē'ity, simultā'neousness.**—*adv.* **simultā'neously.**

sin, sin, *n.* wilful violation of law: neglect of duty: neglect of the laws of morality and religion, any transgression of the law of God: wickedness, iniquity.—*v. i.* to commit sin: to do wrong.—*a.* **sin'ful,** full of or tainted with sin: unholy.—*adv.* **sin'fully.**—*n.* **sin'fulness.**—*a.* **sin'less,** without sin: innocent: pure: perfect.—*adv.* **sin'lessly.**—*ns.* **sin'lessness; sin'ner,** one who sins: an offender or criminal: (*theol.*) an unregenerate person.

since, sins, *adv.* from the time that: past: ago.—*prep.* after: from the time of.—*conj.* seeing that: because.

sincere, sin-sēr', *a.* clean: pure: unfeigned: frank: honest: true, virtuous.—*adv.* **sincēre'ly.**—*ns.* **sincēre'ness; sincer'ity,** state or quality of being sincere.

sine, sī'nē, *prep.* without, as in **sine die,** without day, of an adjournment; **sine quâ non,** an indispensable condition, etc. [L.]

sinecure, sī'nē-kūr (or sin'-), *n.* an office with salary but without work.

sinew, sin'ū, *n.* that which joins a muscle to a bone, a tendon: muscle, nerve: that which supplies vigor.—*v. t.* to bind as by sinews: to strengthen.—*n.* **sin'ewiness,** the state or quality of being sinewy.—*a.* **sin'ewy,** furnished with sinews: consisting of, belonging to, or resembling sinews: strong: vigorous.

sing, sing, *v. i.* to utter melodious sounds in musical succession: to make a small, shrill sound: to relate in verse.—*v. t.* to utter musically: to chant: to celebrate: to attend on: to effect by sing-

ing: to celebrate or relate in verse:—*pa. t.* sang or sung; *pa. p.* sung.—*ns.* **sing'er,** one who sings: one whose occupation is to sing; **sing'ing,** the act or art of singing.—*adv.* **sing'ingly.**

singe, sinj, *v. t.* to burn on the surface: to scorch:—*pr. p.* singe'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* singed.—*n.* a burning of the surface: a slight burn.

single, sing'gl, *a.* consisting of one only: individual, unique: separate: alone: unmarried: not combined with others: unmixed: having one only on each side: straightforward: sincere: simple, normal: pure.—*v. t.* to separate: to select from a number.—*adjs.* **sing'le-breast'ed,** with a single row of buttons or loops only, of a coat, corsage, etc.; **sing'le-hand'ed,** by oneself: unassisted.—*adv.* **sing'ly,** one by one: particularly: alone: by oneself: honestly: sincerely.

singsong, sing'song, *n.* bad singing: drawling: a convivial meeting where every one must sing.—*a.* monotonously.

singular, sing'gū-lar, *a.* alone: (*gram.*) denoting one person or thing: single: not complex or compound: standing alone, rare, unusual, uncommon: of more than common value or importance: unique, extraordinary, strange, odd.—*n.* that which is singular: the singular number.—*v. t.* **sing'ularize,** to make singular.—*n.* **singular'ity,** the state of being singular: peculiarity: a particular privilege or distinction.—*adv.* **sing'ularly.**

sinister, sin'is-tēr, *a.* left: on the left hand: evil: unfair: dishonest: unlucky.

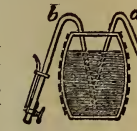
sink, singk, *v. i.* to fall to the bottom: to fall down: to descend lower: to fall gradually: to fall below the surface: to enter deeply: to be impressed: to be overwhelmed: to fail in strength.—*v. t.* to cause to sink: to put under water: to keep out of sight: to suppress: to degrade: to cause to decline or fall: to plunge into destruction: to make by digging or delving: to pay absolutely: to lower in value or amount: to lessen:—*pa. t.* sank, sunk; *pa. p.* sunk, sunk'en.—*n.* a drain to carry off dirty water: a box or vessel connected with a drain for receiving dirty water: a dive: a depression: a general receptacle.—*n.* **sink'er,** anything which causes a sinking, esp. a weight fixed to a fishing-line: (*slang*) a doughnut.

sinuate, sin'ū-āt, *a.* curved: (*bot.*) with a waved margin.—*v. t.* to bend in and out.—*ns.* **sinuā'tion; sinuos'ity,** quality of being sinuous: a bend or series of bends and turns.—*a.* **sin'uous,** bending in and out, winding, undulating: morally crooked.—*adv.* **sin'uously.**

Sioux, sō, *n.* (*pl.* **Sioux,** sō or söz) the principal tribe of the Dakota family of American Indians—also *a.*

sip, sip, *v. t.* to sup or drink in small quantities: to draw into the mouth: to taste: to drink out of.—*v. i.* to drink in small quantities: to drink by the lips.

siphon, sī'fun, *n.* a bent tube for drawing off liquids from one vessel into another: a bottle containing a tube for delivering aerated waters by pressure.—*v. t.* to convey by means of a siphon.—*n.* **sī'phonage.**—*adjs.* **sī'phonal, sī'phonate, sīphon'ic,** pertaining to or resembling a siphon.



Siphons.
a, common siphon; *b*, improved siphon with exhausting tube.

sir, sĕr, *n.* a word of respect or compliment used in addressing a man: the title of a knight or baronet,

sire, sīr, *n.* a title of address to a sovereign: an elder, a progenitor: the male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse: (*pl.*) ancestors (*poetry*).—*v. t.* to beget, used of animals. [*Sir.*]

siren, sī'ren, *n.* (*Gr. myth.*) one of certain sea-nymphs who sat on the shores of an island and by singing lured mariners to destruction: a fascinating woman, any one insidious and deceptive: an instrument which produces continuous or musical sounds by a blast of air: a powerful marine whistle or foghorn.—*a.* pertaining to or like a siren.

sirloin, sĕr'loin, *n.* the loin or upper part of the loin of beef.

sirocco, si-rok'o, *n.* a name given in Italy to a dust-laden dry wind.

sister, sis'tĕr, *n.* a female born of the same parents: a female closely allied to or associated with another.—*a.* closely related, akin.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to resemble closely: to be a sister to: to be allied.—*ns.* **sis'terhood,** state of being a sister, the duty of a sister: a society or religious community of women; **sis'ter-in-law,** a husband's or wife's sister, or a brother's wife.—*a.* **sis'terly,** like or becoming a sister: kind: affectionate.

sit, sit, *v. i.* to rest on the haunches: **to perch, as birds:** to rest: to remain, abide: to brood: to occupy a seat, esp. officially: to be officially engaged: to be worn, to fit: to take an attitude for any special purpose: to hold a deliberative session.—*v. t.* to keep a **seat, or good** seat, upon: to seat, place on a seat:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* sat.—*n.* (*slang*) a situation.—*ns.* **sit'ter; sit'ting.**

site, sīt, *n.* the place where anything is set down or fixed: situation: a place chosen for any particular purpose.

situate, -d, sit'ū-āt, -ed, *a.* set or permanently fixed: placed with respect to other objects: residing.—*n.* **situā'tion,** the place where anything is situated: position: temporary state: condition: any group of circumstances, a juncture.

six, siks, *a.* and *n.* five and one: a figure denoting six units (6, or vi.): a playing-card with six spots, the face of a die bearing six spots.—*a.* **six'fold,** folded or multiplied six times.—*n.* **six'pence,** an English silver coin = 12c.; —*adjs.* and *ns.* **six'teen,** six and ten; **six'teenth,** the sixth after the tenth.—*a.* **sixth,** the last of six: the ordinal of six.—*n.* the sixth part.—*adv.* **sixth'ly.**

sixty, siks'ti, *a.* and *n.* six times ten. —*a.* and *n.* **six'tieth,** the sixth tenth.

size, sīz, *n.* extent of volume or surface: magnitude: an allotted portion.—*v. t.* to arrange according to size: to measure.—*v. i.* to increase in size.—*adjs.* **sī'zable, size'able,** of suitable size: of considerable size or bulk; **sized,** having a particular size.

size, sīz, **sizing,** sī'zing, *n.* a kind of weak glue, used as varnish: any gluey substance.—*v. t.* to cover with size.

sizzle, siz'l, *v. i.* to make a sound as if frying.—*n.* a hissing sound: extreme heat. [Imit.]

skate, skāt, *n.* a kind of sandal or frame on a steel blade for moving on ice.—*v. i.* to slide on skates.—*ns.* **skā'ter, skā'ting, skā'ting-rink.**

skate, skāt, *n.* the popular name of several species of ray, with greatly extended pectoral fins.

skedaddle, skē-dad'l, *v. i.* (*coll.*) to scamper off.

skee, skē, *n.* a wooden runner for sliding on snow.—Also **ski,** *pl.* **skis.**

skein, skān, *n.* a knot or number of knots of thread or yarn.

skeleton, skel'e-tun, *n.* the bones of an animal separated from the flesh and preserved in their natural position: the framework or outline of anything: a very lean and emaciated person.

skeptic, -al, sceptic, -al, skep'tik, -al, *a.* doubting: hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles: (*theol.*) doubting or denying the truth of revelation.—*n.* **skep'tic,** one who is skeptical. —*adv.* **skep'tically.**—*n.* **skep'ticism.**

sketch, skech, *n.* a first draft of any plan or painting: an outline, a short and slightly constructed play, essay, etc.: an artist's preliminary study of a work to be elaborated.—*v. t.* to make a rough draft of: to draw in outline: to give the principal points of.—*v. i.* to practise sketching.—*n.* **sketch'er.**—*adv.* **sketch'ily.**—*n.* **sketch'iness.**—*a.* **sketch'y.**

skew, skū, *a.* oblique: intersecting a road, river, etc., not at right angles, as a bridge.—*adv.* awry: obliquely.—*v. t.* to turn aside.—*n.* a deviation, a mistake.

skewer, skū'ĕr, *n.* a pin of wood or iron for keeping meat in form while roasting.—*v. t.* to fasten with skewers.

skiagraph, skī'a-graf, *n.* a permanent picture made by the X-rays, a radiograph.—Also **scī'agraph.**

skiascopy, skī'a-skō-pi, *n.* the shadow-test for measuring the refraction of an eye.—Also **scī'ascopy.**

skid, skid, *n.* a piece of timber hung against a ship's side to protect it from injury: a sliding wedge or drag to check the wheel of a wagon on a steep place: a timber employed in moving heavy goods, etc.—*v. t.* to check with a skid. —*v. i.* to slide along without revolving.

skiff, skif, *n.* a small light boat.

skill, skil, *n.* knowledge of anything: dexterity in practice.—*adjs.* **skil'ful, skilled,** having or displaying skill.

skillet, skil'et, *n.* a small metal vessel.

skim, skim, *v. t.* to clear off scum: to take off by skimming: to brush the surface of lightly.—*v. i.* to pass over lightly: to glide along near the surface.

skimp, skimp, *v. t.* to give scanty measure, to stint: to do a thing imperfectly.—*v. i.* to be parsimonious.—*a.* scanty, spare.—*a.* **skim'ping,** sparing.

skin, skin, *n.* the natural outer covering of an animal body: a hide: the bark or rind of plants, etc.: the inside covering of the ribs of a ship.—*v. t.* to cover with

skin: to strip the skin from, to peel: to plunder, cheat.—*v. i.* to become covered with skin: to sneak off.

skip, skip, *v. i.* to leap: to bound lightly and joyfully: to pass over.—*v. t.* to leap over: to omit.—*n.* a light leap: a bound: the omission of a part.

skipper, skip'ẽr, *n.* the master of a merchant-ship, a yacht, etc.

skirmish, skẽr'mish, *n.* an irregular fight between two small parties: a contest.—*v. i.* to fight slightly or irregularly.

skirt, skẽrt, *n.* the part of a garment below the waist: a woman's garment like a petticoat: the edge of any part of the dress: border: margin: extreme part.—*v. t.* to border: to form the edge of.—*v. i.* to be on the border: to live near the extremity.

skit, skit, *n.* any sarcastic squib.

skittish, skit'ish, *a.* unsteady, light-headed, easily frightened: hasty, volatile.

skulduggery. See **sculduggery.**

skulk, skulk, *v. i.* to sneak out of the way: to lurk.—*ns.* **skulk, skulk'er.**

skull, skul, *n.* the bony case that incloses the brain: the head, the sconce.

skunk, skungk, *n.* a North American carnivorous quadruped allied to the otter and weasel, defending itself by emitting an offensive fluid: (*slang*) a low fellow: a complete defeat.—*v. t.* to inflict such.

sky, skī, *n.* the apparent canopy over our heads: the heavens: the weather: (*coll.*) the upper rows of pictures in a gallery.—*v. t.* to raise aloft, esp. to hang (pictures) above the line of sight.

Skye, skī, *n.* for Skye terrier.

slab, slab, *n.* a thin slip of anything, esp. of stone, having plane surfaces: a piece sawed from a log.

slabber, slab'ẽr, *v. i.* to slaver: to let the saliva fall from the mouth: to drivel.

slack, slak, *a.* lax or loose: not firmly extended or drawn out: not holding fast, weak: not eager or diligent, inattentive: not violent or rapid, slow.—*adv.* in a slack manner: partially: insufficiently.—*n.* that part of a rope, belt, etc., which is slack or loose: a period of inactivity.—*vs. i.* **slack, slack'en,** to become loose or less tight: to be remiss: to abate: to become slower: to fail or flag.—*v. t.* to make less tight: to loosen: to relax.

slack, slak, *n.* coal-dross: small coal.

slag, slag, *n.* vitrified cinders from smelting-works, etc.: the scoriæ of a volcano.—*v. i.* to cohere into slag.

slain, slān, *pa. p.* of *slay.*

slake, slāk, *v. t.* to quench: to extinguish: to mix with water: to make slack or inactive.—*v. i.* to go out: to become extinct.

slam, slam, *v. t.* or *v. i.* to shut with violence and noise: to throw down with violence.—*n.* the act of slamming: the sound so made.

slander, slan'dẽr, *n.* a false or malicious report: malicious defamation by words spoken: calumny.—*v. t.* to defame: to calumniate.—*n.* **slan'derer.**—*a.* **slan'derous,** given to or containing slander: calumnious.

slang, slang, *n.* (*orig.*) thieves' jargon: cant: any kind of colloquial and familiar language lacking the stamp of general approval.—*a.* pertaining to slang.—*v. i.* to use slang, and esp. abusive language.—*v. t.* to scold.—*adv.* **slang'ily.**—*n.* **slang'iness.**—*a.* **slang'y.**

slant, slant, *a.* sloping: oblique: inclined from a direct line—also **slan'ting.**—*n.* a slope: a gibe.—*v. t.* to turn in a sloping direction.—*v. i.* to slope, to incline towards.—*a.* **slantendic'ular,** oblique: indirect.—*adv.* **slan'tingly,** in a slanting direction: with a slope.

slap, slap, *n.* a blow with the hand or anything flat.—*v. t.* to give a slap to.—*adv.* with a slap: suddenly, violently.

slash, slash, *v. t.* to cut by striking with violence and at random: to make long cuts in: to ornament by cutting slits to show some fine material underneath.—*v. i.* to strike violently and at random with an edged instrument: to strike right and left: to move rapidly.—*n.* a long cut: a cut at random: a cut in cloth to show colors underneath.—*a.* **slashed,** cut with slashes: gashed.—*n.* **slash'er,** anything which slashes.—*a.* **slash'ing,** cutting mercilessly, unsparing.

slat, slat, *n.* a thin piece of stone: a long narrow piece of wood or metal.—*a.* made of slats.

slate, slāt, *n.* an argillaceous rock, fine-grained and fissile—used in thin slabs for roofs, cisterns, tables, etc., and when polished for writing-slates and blackboards: a piece of slate for roofing, or for writing upon: a preliminary list of candidates before a caucus: a scheme or plan.—*a.* bluish-gray, slate-colored.

slattern, slat'ẽrn, *n.* a woman negligent of her dress: an untidy woman.—*n.* **slatt'ernliness.**—*a.* **slatt'ernly.**

slaughter, slaw'tẽr, *n.* a killing: a great destruction of life: carnage.

slave, slāv, *n.* a captive in servitude: any one in bondage: a serf: one who labors like a slave: a drudge: one wholly under the will of another: one who has lost all power of resistance.—*v. i.* to work like a slave: to drudge.—*ns.* **slā'ver,** a ship employed in the slave-trade; **slā'very,** the state of being a slave: the practice of holding slaves.

slaver, slav'ẽr, *n.* saliva running from the mouth.—*v. i.* to let the saliva run out of the mouth.—*v. t.* to smear with saliva. [*Slabber.*]

slay, slā, *v. t.* to strike: to kill: to put to death: to destroy:—*pa. t.* slew (slö); *pa. p.* slain (slān).—*n.* **slay'er.**

sleazy, slā'zi, or slē'zi, *a.* thin and flimsy.—*n.* **slea'ziness.**

sled, sled, **sledge,** slej, *n.* a carriage with runners made for sliding upon snow: a sleigh: anything dragged without wheels along the ground.

sledge, slej, *n.* an instrument for striking: a large heavy hammer.

sleek, slēk, **slick** (slik) *a.* smooth: glossy: soft, not rough: insinuating, plausible: dexterous.—*v. t.* to make smooth or glossy: to calm or soothe.—*v. i.* to glide.—*advs.* **sleek, slick,** neatly.

sleep, slēp, *v. i.* to take rest by relaxation: to become unconscious: to slumber: to rest: to be motionless or inactive: to remain unnoticed: to live thoughtlessly: to be dead: to rest in the grave:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* slept.—*n.* the state of one who or that which sleeps: slumber: rest: dormancy: (*bot.*) nyctitropism.—*n.* **sleep'er,** one who sleeps: a horizontal timber supporting a weight, rails, etc.—*adv.* **sleep'ily.**—*n.* **sleep'iness.**—*p. a.* **sleep'ing,** occupied with or for sleeping: dormant.—*n.* the state of resting in sleep.—*a.* **sleep'less.**

sleet, slēt, *n.* rain mingled with snow or hail.—*v. i.* to hail or snow with rain mingled.—*n.* **sleet'iness.**—*a.* **sleet'y.**

sleeve, slēv, *n.* the part of a garment which covers the arm: a tube into which a rod or other tube is inserted.

sleigh, slā, *n.* same as **sled.**—*n.* **sleigh'ing,** the act of riding in a sleigh.

sleight, slīt, *n.* cunning: dexterity: an artful trick.—*n.* **sleight'-of-hand.**

slender, slen'dẽr, *a.* thin or narrow: feeble: inconsiderable: simple: meager, inadequate, poorly furnished.

slept, slept, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *sleep.*

sleuth-hound, slöth'-hownd, *n.* a dog that tracks game by the scent.

slew, slö, *pa. t.* of *slay.*

slice, slīs, *v. t.* to slit or divide into thin pieces.—*n.* a thin broad piece: a broad knife for serving fish.—*n.* **slī'cer.**

slick, slik, *a.* smooth: smooth-tongued: dexterous in movement or action: sleek.

slid, slid, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *slide.*

slidden, slid'n, *pa. p.* of *slide.*

slide, slīd, *v. i.* to slip or glide: to pass along smoothly: to fall: to slip away quietly, to disappear: (*slang*) to slip away, etc.—*v. t.* to thrust along: to slip:—*pa. t.* slid; *pa. p.* slid or slidd'en.—*n.* a smooth passage: the fall of a mass of earth or rock: a smooth declivity: anything, as a lid, that slides.

slight, slīt, *a.* weak: slender: of little value: trifling: small: negligent: not decided, superficial, cursory: slighting, disdainful.—*v. t.* to disregard, as of little value: to neglect.—*n.* neglect: disregard, an act of discourtesy.—*advs.* **slight'ingly, slight'ly.**—*n.* **slight'ness.**

slily, slī'li, *adv.* See under **sly.**

slim, slim, *a.* (*comp.* **slim'mer,** *superl.* **slim'mest**) very thin, weak, slender: slight, trivial, unsubstantial: delicate: crafty.—*adv.* **slim'ly.**—*n.* **slim'ness.**—*a.* **slim'sy,** frail, flimsy.

slime, slīm, *n.* glutinous mud.—*adv.* **slīm'ily.**—*n.* **slīm'iness.**—*a.* **slīm'y,** abounding with or consisting of slime: glutinous. [A. S. *slim;* Ger. *schleim.*]

Sling used in hoisting and lowering weights.

sling, sling, *n.* a strap or pocket with a string attached to each end, for hurling a stone: a throw: a hanging bandage for a wounded limb: a rope with hooks, used in hoisting and lowering weights: a sweep or swing.—*v. t.* to throw with a sling: to hang so as to swing: to move or swing by means of a rope: to cast.

sling, sling, *n.* a mixed drink.

slink, slingk, *v. i.* to creep or crawl

away, as if ashamed: to sneak:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* slunk.

slip, slip, *v. i.* to slide or glide along: to move out of place: to escape: to err: to slink: to enter by oversight.—*v. t.* to cause to slide: to convey secretly: to omit: to throw off: to let loose: to escape from: to part from the branch or stem.—*n.* act of slipping: an error, a fault, a slight transgression: an escape: a twig: a strip, a narrow piece of anything: a leash: a smooth inclined plane on which a ship is built: anything easily slipped on: an opening between wharves, a dock.—*ns.* **slip'-knot,** a knot which slips along the rope or line round which it is made; **slip'per,** a loose shoe easily slipped on; **slip'periness.**—*adjs.* **slip'pery, slip'py,** apt to slip away: smooth: not affording firm footing or confidence: unstable: uncertain; **slip'shod,** shod with slippers: careless.

slit, slit, *v. t.* to cut lengthwise: to split: to cut into strips:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* slit.—*n.* a long cut: a narrow opening.

sliver, sliv'ĕr, *v. t.* to split, to tear off lengthwise, to slice.—*n.* a piece cut or rent off, a slice.

slobber, slob'ĕr, same as **slabber.**—*a.* **slobb'ery,** moist, wet.

slogan, slō'gan, *n.* a war-cry among the ancient Highlanders of Scotland.

sloop, slöp, *n.* a light boat: a one-masted cutter-rigged vessel, differing from a cutter, according to old authorities, in having a fixed bowsprit and somewhat smaller sails in proportion to the hull. [Dut. *sloep,* prob. O. Fr. *chaloupe,* shallop.]

Sloop.

slop, slop, *n.* water carelessly spilled: a puddle: mean liquor or liquid food: (*pl.*) dirty water.—*v. t.* to soil by letting a liquid fall upon.—*n.* **slop'piness.**—*a.* **slop'py,** wet: muddy.

slope, slōp, *n.* any incline down which a thing may slip: a direction downward.—*v. t.* to form with a slope, or obliquely.—*v. i.* to be inclined, to slant: (*slang*) to decamp, disappear.—*p. a.* **slō'ping,** inclining from a horizontal or other right line.—*adv.* **slō'pingly.**

slosh, slosh, *n.* a watery mess.—*v. i.* to flounder in slush.—*a.* **slosh'y.**

slot, slot, *n.* a bar or bolt: a slat.

slot, slot, *n.* a hollow, narrow depression, to receive some corresponding part in a mechanism: a slit for the insertion of a coin in a slot-machine, etc.: a ditch, the continuous opening between the rails in a cable railway along which the shank of the grip moves.

sloth, slōth, or sloth, *n.* laziness, sluggishness: a sluggish, uncouth, herbivorous S. American mammal of several species, living on the under side of tree branches, and remarkably slow in its motions.—*a.* **sloth'ful,** given to sloth: inactive: lazy.—*adv.* **sloth'fully.**

Sloth.

slouch, slowch, *n.* a hanging down loosely of the head or other part: clownish gait: a clown.—*v. i.* to hang down: to have a clownish look or gait.—*v. t.* to depress.—*p. a.* **slouch'ing,** walking with a downcast, awkward manner: hanging down.—*a.* **slouch'y.**

slough, slö, or slow, *n.* a hollow filled with mud: a soft bog or marsh.

slough, sluf, *n.* the cast-off skin of a serpent: the dead part which separates from a sore.—*v. i.* to come away as a slough (with *off*): to be in the state of sloughing.—*v. t.* to cast off.

sloven, sluv'n, *n.* a man carelessly or dirtily dressed:—*fem.* **slut.**—*n.* **slov'enliness.**—*a.* **slov'enly,** negligent of neatness or cleanliness: done in an untidy manner.—*adv.* negligently.

slow, slō, *a.* not swift: late: behind in time: not hasty: not ready: not progressive.—*v. t.* to delay, retard, slacken the speed of.—*v. i.* to slacken in speed.—*n.* **slow'ing,** a lessening of speed.—*adv.* **slow'ly.**—*n.* **slow'ness.**

sloyd, sloid, sloid, *n.* the name given to a certain Swedish system of manual training devised for use in elementary schools.

slue, slew, slū, *v. t.* (*naut.*) to turn anything about its axis without removing it from its place: to turn or twist about.—*v. i.* to turn round.—*a.* **slued.**

slug, slug, *n.* a heavy, lazy fellow: a name for land-mollusks of the order

Pulmonata, with shell rudimentary or absent: any hindrance.—*n.* **slug'gard,** one habitually idle or inactive.—*a.* **slug'gish,** habitually lazy: slothful: having little motion: having little or no power.

slug, slug, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to hit hard.—*n.* **slug'ger,** one who hits hard: a prizefighter.

slug, slug, *n.* a cylindrical or oval piece of metal: a scrap of metal used as a projectile, etc.: (*slang*) a drink.

sluice, slös, *n.* a sliding gate in a frame for regulating the flow of water.

slum, slum, *n.* a low street or neighborhood.—*v. i.* to visit the slums of a city, esp. from motives of curiosity.

slumber, slum'bẽr, *v. i.* to sleep lightly: to sleep: to be in a state of negligence or inactivity.—*n.* light sleep: repose.—*ns.* **slum'berer, slum'bering.**—*adjs.* **slum'berous, slum'brous,** inviting or causing slumber: sleepy.

slump, slump, *v. i.* to fall or sink suddenly into water or mud: to fail or fall through helplessly.—*n.* a boggy place: the act of sinking into slush, etc.: a sudden fall or failure.

slung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *sling.*

slunk, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *slink.*

slur, slẽr, *v. t.* to soil: to contaminate: to disgrace: to pass over lightly.

slush, slush, *n.* liquid mud: melting snow: a mixture of grease, etc., for lubrication: the refuse of the cook's galley in a ship.—*v. t.* to apply slush to.

slut, slut, *n.* (*fem.* of **sloven**) a dirty, untidy woman: a wench, a jade: a bitch.—*a.* **slut'tish,** resembling a slut: dirty.

sly, slī, *a.* dexterous in doing anything so as to be unobserved: cunning: wily: secret: done with artful dexterity: illicit.—*advs.* **sly'ly, slī'ly.**—*n.* **sly'ness.**

smack, smak, *n.* taste: flavor: a pleasing taste: a small quantity: a flavor of something.—*v. i.* to have a taste.

smack, smak, *n.* a generic name for small decked or half-decked coasters and fishing-vessels.

smack, smak, *v. t.* to strike smartly, to slap loudly: to kiss roughly and noisily.—*v. i.* to make a sharp noise with, as the lips by separation.—*n.* a sharp sound: a crack: a hearty kiss.

small, smawl, *a.* little in quantity or degree: minute: not great: unimportant: ungenerous, petty: of little worth or ability: short: having little strength: gentle: little in quality or quantity.—*adv.* in a low tone: gently.

smart, smärt, *n.* quick, stinging pain of body or mind.—*v. i.* to feel a smart: to be punished.—*a.* causing a smart: severe: sharp: vigorous, brisk: acute, witty, pert, vivacious: well-dressed, fine, fashionable: keen in business: creditable, up-to-the-mark.—*v. t.* **smart'en,** to make smart, to brighten (with *up*).—*adv.* **smart'ly.**—*ns.* **smart'ness; smart'y,** a would-be smart fellow.

smash, smash, *v. t.* to break in pieces violently: to crush: to dash violently.—*v. i.* to act with crushing force: to be broken to pieces: to be ruined, to fail.

smatter, smat'ẽr, *v. i.* to talk superficially: to have a superficial knowledge—*ns.* **smatt'erer; smatt'ering.**

smear, smẽr, *v. t.* to overspread with anything sticky or oily, as grease: to daub.—*n.* **smear'iness.**—*a.* **smear'y,**

smell, smel, *v. i.* to affect the nose: to have odor: to use the sense of smell.—*v. t.* to perceive by the nose:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* smelled or smelt.—*n.* the quality of bodies which affects the nose: odor: perfume: the sense which perceives this quality.—*ns.* **smell'er; smell'ing,** the sense by which smells are perceived; **smell'ing-salts,** a preparation of ammonium carbonate with lavender, etc.

smelt, smelt, *n.* a fish of the salmon or trout family having a cucumber-like smell.

smelt, smelt, *v. t.* to melt ore in order to separate the metal.

smile, smīl, *v. i.* to express pleasure by the countenance: to express slight contempt: to look joyous: to be favorable.—*n.* act of smiling: the expression of the features in smiling: favor: (*slang*) a drink, a treat.—*n.* **smī'ler.**—*a.* **smī'ling.**

smirch, smẽrch, *v. t.* to besmear, dirty: to degrade in fame, dignity, etc.

smirk, smẽrk, *v. t.* to smile affectedly: to look affectedly soft.

smite, smīt, *v. t.* to strike with the fist, hand, or weapon: to beat: to kill: to overthrow in battle: to affect with feeling: (*B.*) to blast: to afflict.—*v. i.* to strike:—*pa. t.* smōte; *pa. p.* smitt'en.

smith, smith, *n.* one who forges with the hammer: a worker in metals: one who makes anything.

smitten, smit'n, *pa. p.* of *smite.*

smock, smok, *n.* a chemise: a smock-

frock.—*a.* **smock'-faced,** pale-faced.—*n.* **smock'-frock,** an outer garment.

smoke, smōk, *n.* the vapor from a burning body, esp. an organic substance as wood or coal.—*v. i.* to emit smoke: to smoke out instead of upward, owing to imperfect draft: to draw in and puff out the smoke of tobacco: to burn, to rage.—*v. t.* to apply smoke to: to dry, scent, or medicate by smoke: to draw in and then eject the smoke of: to use in smoking: to try to expel by smoking.—*ns.* **smō'kiness; smō'king,** the act of emitting smoke: the act or habit of drawing into the mouth and emitting the fumes of tobacco by means of a pipe, cigar, or cigarette.—*a.* **smō'ky,** giving out smoke: like smoke: filled, or subject to be filled, with smoke.

smolder, smoulder, smōl'dĕr, *v. i.* to burn slowly or without vent.

smooth, sm*öth, a.* having an even surface: not rough: evenly spread: glossy: gently flowing: easy: regular: unobstructed: bland: mild, calm.—*v. t.* to make smooth: to palliate: to soften.

smote, smōt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *smite.*

smother, smu*th'*ĕr, *v. t.* to suffocate by excluding the air: to conceal.—*v. i.* to be suffocated or suppressed: to smolder.—*n.* smoke: thick floating dust.

smudge, smuj, *n.* a spot, a stain: a choking smoke.—*v. t.* to stifle: to fumigate with smoke.—*a.* **smud'gy,** stained.

smug, smug, *a.* neat, prim, spruce: affectedly smart: well satisfied with oneself.—*n.* a self-satisfied person.

smuggle, smug'l, *v. t.* to import or export without paying the legal duty: to convey secretly.

smut, smut, *n.* a spot of dirt, soot, etc.: foul matter, as soot: the popular name of certain small fungi which infest the grasses: obscene language.—*v. t.* to soil with smut.—*v. i.* to gather smut: to be turned into smut.—*adv.* **smut'tily.**—*n.* **smut'tiness.**—*a.* **smut'ty.**

smutch, smuch, *v. t.* to blacken, as with soot.—*n.* a dirty mark.

snack, snak, *n.* a share: a slight, hasty meal.—*v. t.* to snatch, to bite: to share.

snag, snag, *n.* a sharp protuberance: a short branch: a projecting tooth or stump: a tree, log, or stump lying in the water so as to impede navigation—hence any stumbling-block or obstacle.

snake, snāk, *n.* a serpent: any reptile of the family *Ophidia.*

snap, snap, *v. t.* to break short or at once: to bite, or catch at suddenly: to crack: to interrupt sharply (often with *up*): to shut with a sharp sound: to take an instantaneous photograph of, esp. with a hand-camera.—*v. i.* to break short: to try to bite: to utter sharp words (with *at*): to flash.—*n.* act of snapping, or the noise made by it: a small catch or lock: a crack, the spring-catch of a bracelet, etc.: a crisp kind of gingerbread cake: crispness, pithiness, epigrammatic point or force: vigor, energy: (*slang*) an easy and profitable place or task: a snapshot.—*a.* sudden, unpremeditated, without preparation.—*adjs.* **snap'pish; snap'py,** inclined to snap: eager to bite: sharp in reply.—*adv.* **snap'pishly.**

snare, snār, *n.* a running noose of string or wire, etc., for catching an animal: a trap: a cord, esp. that stretched across the lower head of a drum.

snarl, snärl, *v. i.* to growl, as a surly dog: to speak in a surly manner.—*v. t.* to utter snarlingly.—*n.* a growl, a jealous quarrelsome utterance.—*n.* **snar'ler.**—*adjs.* **snar'ling,** growling, snappish; **snar'ly.**

snarl, snärl, *v. t.* to twist, entangle, confuse.—*v. i.* to become entangled.—*n.* a knot or any kind of complication: a squabble.—*a.* **snarled,** twisted.

snatch, snach, *v. t.* to seize quickly: to take without permission: to seize and carry away.—*v. i.* to try to seize hastily.—*n.* a hasty catching or seizing: a short time of exertion: a small piece or fragment: a catching of the voice.

sneak, snēk, *v. i.* to creep or steal away privately or meanly: to behave meanly.—*v. t.* (*slang*) to steal.—*n.* a mean, servile fellow: a mean thief.—*a.* **sneak'ing,** mean, crouching: secret, underhand, not openly avowed.

sneer, snēr, *v. i.* to show contempt by the expression of the face, as by turning up the nose: to insinuate contempt.—*v. t.* to utter sneeringly.—*n.* an indirect expression of contempt.

sneeze, snēz, *v. i.* to expel air forcibly and spasmodically through the nose and mouth.—*n.* a sneezing.

snicker, snik'ĕr, *v. i.* to laugh, to giggle in a half-suppressed way.—*v. t.*

to say gigglingly.—*n.* a giggle, a half-smothered laugh.

sniff, snif, *v. t.* to draw in with the breath through the nose.—*v. i.* to snuff or draw in air sharply through the nose: to snuff.—*n.* perception of smell.

snigger, snig'ẽr, *v. i.* to laugh in a half-suppressed, broken manner.

snip, snip, *v. t.* to cut off at once with scissors: to clip.—*n.* a single cut with scissors: a clip or small shred.

snipe, snīp, *n.* popular name of a family of birds, order *Grallæ,* having a long straight flexible bill, frequenting marshy places: a fool: a simpleton.

snivel, sniv'l, *v. i.* to run at the nose: to cry, as a child.—*n.* cant, an affected tearful state.

snob, snob, *n.* a vulgar person, esp. one who apes those richer or more fashionable: a tuft-hunter.

snooze, snöz, *v. i.* to doze: to slumber.—*n.* a quiet nap.—*n.* **snooz'er.**

snore, snōr, *v. i.* to breathe roughly and hoarsely in sleep.—*n.* a noisy breathing in sleep.—*ns.* **snōr'er; snōr'ing.**

snort, snort, *v. i.* to force the air with violence and noise through the nostrils, as horses: to laugh boisterously.—*v. t.* to express by a snort: to force out.

snout, snowt, *n.* the projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine.

snow, snō, *n.* the crystalline form into which the excess of vapor in the atmosphere is condensed when the temperature is below freezing: a snow-fall.—*v. i.* and *v. t.* to fall in snow, to cover with snow.—*n.* **snow'ball,** a ball made of snow pressed hard together: anything resembling such a mass.—*v. t.* to throw snowballs at.—*v. i.* to throw snowballs.—*a.* **snow'y,** abounding or covered with snow: white, like snow: pure.

Snow Crystals.

snub, snub, *v. t.* to check, to reprimand: to slight intentionally, to rebuff by a cutting remark or retort.—*n.* an act of snubbing, any deliberate slight.—*a.* **snub,** flat and broad, with the end slightly turned up.

snuff, snuf, *v. i.* to draw in air violently and noisily through the nose: to sniff: to smell at anything doubtfully: to take snuff into the nose.—*v. t.* to draw into the nose: to smell, to examine by smelling.—*n.* a powdered preparation of tobacco or other substance for snuffing, a pinch of such: a sniff.

snuff, snuf, *v. t.* to crop or pinch the snuff from, as a burning candle.—*n.* the charred portion of a candle or lamp-wick.—*n. pl.* **snuff'ers,** an instrument for taking the snuff off a candle.

snug, snug, *a.* lying close and warm: comfortable: not exposed to view or notice: compact: fitting close.—*v. i.* to move so as to lie close.—*v. t.* to make smooth.—*n.* **snug'gery,** a cosy little room.—*v. i.* **snug'gle,** to cuddle, nestle.

so, sō, *adv.* in this manner or degree: thus: for like reason: in such manner or degree: in a high degree: as has been stated: on this account: an abbrev. for Is it so? be it so.—*conj.* provided that.

soak, sōk, *v. t.* to steep in a fluid: to wet thoroughly: to drench: to draw in by the pores.—*v. i.* to be steeped in a liquid: to enter into pores: to drink to excess, to guzzle.—*n.* process or act of soaking: a hard drinker, a carouse.

soap, sōp, *n.* a compound of oils or fats with soda (*hard soaps*) or potash (*soft soaps*), used in washing: (*slang*) soft words, flattery.—*v. t.* to rub or wash with soap: to flatter.

soar, sōr, *v. i.* to mount into the air: to fly aloft: to rise to a height, also mentally or morally.—*n.* act of soaring.

sob, sob, *v. i.* to sigh in a convulsive manner, with tears: to weep with convulsive catchings of the breath.—*v. t.* to utter with sobs.—*n.* a short, convulsive sigh, any similar sound.—*n.* **sob'bing.**

sober, sō'bẽr, *a.* not wild or passionate: self-possessed: sedate: grave: calm: regular: simple in color, somber: not drunk: temperate, esp. in the use of liquors.—*v. t.* to make sober: to free from intoxication.—*adv.* **sō'berly.**—*ns.* **sō'berness; sōbrī'ety,** state or habit of being sober: calmness: gravity.

sobriquet, sō-brē-kā', *n.* a nickname: an assumed name.—Also **soubriquet'.**

sociable, sō'sha-bl, *a.* inclined to society: fit for company: companionable: affording opportunities for intercourse.—*n.* a four-wheeled open carriage with

seats facing: an informal party, a social church meeting.—*ns.* **sōciabil'ity, sō'ciableness,** quality of being sociable: good-fellowship.—*adv.* **sō'ciably.**—*a.* **sō'cial,** pertaining to society or companionship: inclined for friendly intercourse: convivial: associating together, gregarious.—*n.* an informal party, a sociable.—*ns.* **sō'cialism,** the name given to any one of various schemes for regenerating society by a more equal distribution of property and the fruits of labor, through common ownership; **sō'cialist,** an adherent of socialism.—*a.* **socialist'ic.**—*adv.* **sō'cially.**—*a.* **socī'etary,** of or pertaining to society.—*n.* **socī'ety,** fellowship, companionship: a number of persons associated for a common interest: a community or partnership: the civilized body of mankind: those who are recognized as the leaders in fashionable life, the fashionable world generally: persons who associate: any organized association.

sociology, sō-shi-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science that treats of man as a social being, in the origin, organization, and development of human society and human culture, esp. on the side of social and political institutions, including ethics, political economy, etc.

sock, sok, *n.* a kind of half-stocking.

sock, sok, *v. t.* (*slang*) to throw: to strike hard.

sockdologer, sok-dol'ō-jĕr, *n.* (*slang*) a conclusive argument: a knock-down blow: anything very big.

socket, sok'et, *n.* a hollow into which something is inserted.

Socratic, -al, sō-krat'ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to *Socrates,* a celebrated Greek philosopher, to his philosophy or to his manner of teaching.

sod, sod, *n.* any surface of earth grown with grass, etc.: turf.—*a.* consisting of sod.—*v. t.* to cover with sod.

soda, sō'da, *n.* carbonate or bicarbonate of sodium: (*coll.*) soda-water.—*ns.* **sō'da-wa'ter,** water charged with carbonic acid; **sō'dium,** a yellowish-white metal, the base of soda.

sodality, sō-dal'i-ti, *n.* a fellowship or fraternity.

sodden, sod'n, *pa. p.* of *seethe,* boiled: soaked thoroughly: boggy: doughy, not well baked: bloated, saturated with drink.—*n.* **sod'denness.**

soever, sō-ev'ĕr, *adv.* generally used to extend or render emphatic the sense of *who, what, where, how,* etc.

sofa, sō'fa, *n.* a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms.

soft, soft, *a.* easily yielding to pressure: easily cut or acted upon: malleable: not rough to the touch: smooth: pleasing or soothing to the senses: easily yielding to any influence: mild: sympathetic: gentle: effeminate: gentle in motion: easy: free from lime or salt, as water: bituminous, as opposed to *anthracite,* of coal: wet, rainy: warm enough to melt ice, thawing: (*phon.*) pronounced with a somewhat sibilant sound: not bony—opp. to *hard.*—*n.* a silly person, a fool.—*adv.* gently: quietly.—*v. t.* **soft'en,** to make soft or softer: to mitigate: to tone down, make less glaring, make smoother in sound.—*v. i.* to grow soft or softer.—*adv.* **soft'ly.**—*n.* **soft'ness.**—*v. t.* **soft'-soap,** to flatter for some end.—*n.* flattery.

soggy, sog'i, *a.* soaked with water.

soi-disant, swo-dē-zon', *a.* self-styled, pretended. [Fr.]

soil, soil, *n.* the ground: the mold on the surface of the earth.

soil, soil, *n.* dirt: dung: foulness: a spot or stain.—*v. t.* to make dirty: to stain: to manure.—*v. i.* to take a soil.

soirée, swä-rā', *n.* an evening party.

sojourn, sō'jĕrn, *v. t.* to stay for a day: to dwell for a time.—*n.* a temporary residence.

solace, sol'ās, *n.* consolation, comfort in distress: relief.—*v. t.* to comfort.

solar, sō'lĕr, *a.* pertaining to the sun: measured by the progress of the sun: produced by the sun.

sold, sōld, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *sell.*

solder, sod'ĕr, or sol'dĕr, *v. t.* to unite (two metallic surfaces) by a fusible metallic cement: to cement.—*n.* a fusible alloy for uniting metals.

soldier, sōl'jĕr, *n.* a man engaged in military service: a private, as distinguished from an officer: a man of much military experience or of great valor: a soldier-ant, beetle, hermit-crab, etc.—*v. i.* to serve as a soldier: to bully: to shirk one's work or duty.—*n.* **sol'diering.**

sole, sōl, *n.* the lowest part or underside of the foot: the foot: the bottom of a boot or shoe: the bottom of anything.—*v. t.* to furnish with a sole.

sole, sōl, *a.* alone: only: being or acting without another: single: (*law*) unmarried.—*advs.* **sole, sole'ly,** alone.

solecism, sol'ē-sizm, *n.* a breach of syntax: any absurdity or impropriety.

solemn, sol'em, *a.* attended with religious ceremonies, pomp, or gravity: impressing with seriousness: awful: devout: having the appearance of gravity: devotional: attended with an appeal to God, as an oath: serious: sober, gloomy, black.—*n.* **solemnizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **sol'emnize,** to perform religiously or solemnly: to celebrate with due rites: to render grave.—*ns.* **sol'emnizer; solem'nity,** a solemn religious ceremony: a ceremony adapted to inspire with awe: reverence.

solicit, sō-lis'it, *v. t.* to ask earnestly: to petition: to seek or try to obtain: to disturb.—*ns.* **solicitā'tion,** a soliciting: earnest request: invitation; **solic'itor,** one who asks earnestly: (*Eng.*) an attorney who prepares cases and instructs counsel (barristers), the latter only appearing to plead in the superior courts; **solic'itorship.**—*a.* **solic'itous,** soliciting or earnestly asking or desiring: very desirous: anxious: careful.—*adv.* **solic'itously.**—*ns.* **solic'itousness, solic'itude,** state of being solicitous.

solid, sol'id, *a.* having the parts firmly adhering: hard: compact: full of matter: not hollow: strong: having length, breadth, and thickness (opposed to a mere surface): cubic: substantial, reliable, worthy of credit, satisfactory: weighty: of uniform undivided substance: financially sound, wealthy: unanimous, smooth, unbroken, unvaried. —*n.* a substance having the parts firmly adhering together: a firm, compact body —opp. to *fluid.*—*ns.* **solidar'ity,** the being made solid or compact: the being bound: a consolidation or oneness of interests; **solidificā'tion,** act of making solid or hard.—*v. t.* **solid'ify,** to make solid or compact.—*v. i.* to grow solid: to harden:—*pa. p.* solid'ified.—*n.* **solid'ity,** the state of being solid: fullness of matter: strength or firmness, moral or physical: soundness.—*adv.* **sol'idly.**

soliloquy, sō-lil'ō-kwe, *n.* a talking when solitary or to oneself: a discourse of a person, not addressed to any one. —*v. i.* **solil'oquize,** to speak to oneself.

solitaire, sol-i-tār', *n.* a recluse or one who lives alone: a card-game for one: a gem set by itself.

solitary, sol'i-tar-i, *a.* being the sole person present: alone or lonely: single, separate, simple: living alone, not social or gregarious: without company: remote from society: retired, secluded: gloomy.—*n.* one who lives alone: a recluse or hermit.—*adv.* **sol'itarily.**

solitude, sol'i-tūd, *n.* a being alone: a lonely life: want of company: a lonely place or desert.

solo, sō'lō, *n.* a musical piece performed by only one voice or instrument.

solograph, sol'ō-graf, *n.* a sun-print.

Solomon, sol'o-mon, *n.* a person of unusual wisdom.

solstice, sol'stis, *n.* that point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator—the *summer solstice,* where it touches the tropic of Cancer; the *winter solstice,* where it touches that of Capricorn: the time when the sun reaches these two points in its orbit, June 21 and about December 21.

soluble, sol'ū-bl, *a.* capable of being solved or dissolved in a fluid.

solution, sol-ū'shun, *n.* act of solving or dissolving, esp. a solid by a fluid: the separating of the parts of any body: the preparation resulting from dissolving a solid in a liquid: explanation: removal of a doubt: construction or solving of a problem: the crisis of a disease.

solve, solv, *v. t.* to loosen or separate the parts of: to clear up or explain: to remove.—*ns.* **solvabil'ity, sol'vableness,** capacity of being solved.—*a.* **sol'vable,** capable of being solved or explained: capable of being paid.—*n.* **sol'vency,** state of being solvent, or able to pay all debts.—*a.* **sol'vent,** having power to solve or dissolve: able to pay all debts. —*n.* anything that dissolves another.

somber, sombre, som'bēr, *a.* dull: gloomy: melancholy.—*adv.* **som'berly,** in a somber or gloomy manner.

sombrero, som-brā'rō, *n.* a broad-brimmed soft hat, generally of felt.

some, sum, *a.* denoting an indefinite number or quantity: certain, in distinction from others: moderate or in a certain degree: about.—*adv.* (*coll.*) somewhat, in some degree.—*n.* **some'body,** some or any body or person: a person of importance.—*adv.* **some'how,** in some way or other.—*n.* **some'thing,**

an indefinite thing or event: a portion, an indefinite quantity.—*adv.* in some degree.—*advs.* **some'time,** at a time not fixed: once: at one time or other; **some'times,** at certain times: now and then: at one time.—*n.* **some'what,** an unfixed quantity or degree.—*adv.* in some degree.—*adv.* **some'where,** in some place: in one place or another.

somnambulate, som-nam'bū-lāt, *v. i.* to walk in sleep.—*a.* **somnam'būlant,** sleep-walking.—*ns.* **somnambūlā'tion; somnam'bulism,** act or practice of walking in sleep; **somnam'būlist,** a sleep-walker.—*a.* **somnambūlis'tic.**

somniferous, som-nif'ĕr-us, *a.* bringing or causing sleep.—*a.* **somnif'ic,** tending to induce sleep.

somnolence, som'nō-lens, *n.* sleepiness: inclination to sleep—also **som'nolency.**—*a.* **som'nolent,** sleepy or inclined to sleep.—*adv.* **som'nolently.**

son, sun, *n.* a male child or descendant: any young male person spoken of as a child: a term of affection generally: a disciple: a native or inhabitant.—*n.* **son'-in-law,** the husband of one's daughter.

sonant, sō'nant, *a.* sounding: pertaining to sound: uttered with sound.

song, song, *n.* that which is sung: a short poem or ballad, adapted for singing, or set to music: the melody to which it is adapted: a poem, or poetry in general: the notes of birds: a mere trifle.—*n.* **song'ster,** a singer, or one skilled in singing, esp. a bird that sings:—*fem.* **song'stress.**

soniferous, son-if'ĕr-us, *a.* giving or conveying sound.

sonnet, son'et, *n.* a poem in fourteen lines, properly expressing two successive phases of one thought.

sonorous, sō-nō'rus, *a.* sounding when struck: giving a clear, loud sound: high-sounding.—*a.* **sōnōrif'ic,** making sound.

soon, sön, *adv.* immediately or in a short time: without delay: early: readily.

soot, soot, *n.* the black powder condensed from smoke.—*n.* **soot'iness.**

sooth, söth, *n.* truth, reality.—*a.* true: pleasing.—*adv.* indeed.—*v. i.* **sooth'say,** to foretell, to divine.—*ns.* **sooth'sayer; sooth'saying,** divination, prediction.

soothe, sö*th, v. t.* to please with soft words: to flatter: to soften, allay.

sop, sop, *n.* anything dipped or soaked, esp. in soup, to be eaten: anything given to satisfy or pacify.—*v. t.* to steep in liquor: to take up by absorption (with *up*).—*v. i.* to soak in, percolate: to be soaked.

sophic, -al, sof'ik, -al, *a.* teaching wisdom, pertaining to wisdom.

sophism, sof'izm, *n.* a specious fallacy.—*n.* **soph'ist,** a captious or fallacious reasoner.—*adjs.* **sophis'tic, -al,** pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry: fallaciously subtle.—*adv.* **sophis'tically.**—*v. t.* **sophis'ticāte,** to render sophistical or unsound: to corrupt by mixture: to render artificial.—*a.* **sophis'ticāted,** adulterated: impure: not genuine: artificial: worldly-wise, informed.—*ns.* **sophisticā'tion; soph'istry,** specious but fallacious reasoning.

sophomore, sof'ō-mōr, *n.* a second-year student.—*a.* pertaining to such.

soporific, sō-pō-rif'ik, *a.* making or causing sleep.—*n.* anything that causes sleep.—*a.* **soporif'erous,** bringing, causing, or tending to cause sleep: sleepy.

soprano, sō-prä'no, *n.* the highest variety of voice, treble: a singer with such a voice:—*pl.* **sopra'nos, sopra'ni.**

sorb, sorb, *n.* the mountain-ash or service-tree.—*a.* **sor'bic,** pertaining to or from the sorb.

sorbefacient, sor-be-fā'shent, *a.* producing absorption.—*n.* a medicine which produces absorption.—*n.* **sor'bent,** an absorbent.

sorbet, sor'bet, *n.* sherbet: water-ice.

sorcery, sor'sĕr-i, *n.* divination by the assistance of evil spirits: enchantment: magic: witchcraft.—*n.* **sor'cerer,** one who practises sorcery: an enchanter: a magician:—*fem.* **sor'ceress,** a witch.

sordid, sor'did, *a.* dirty, squalid: of a dull color: morally foul, vile: mean: meanly avaricious.—*n.* **sor'des,** filth: (*med.*) foul accretions on the teeth in low forms of fever.—*adv.* **sor'didly.**

sore, sōr, *n.* a wounded or diseased spot on an animal body: an ulcer or boil.—*a.* wounded: tender: easily pained or grieved: bringing sorrow or regret: severe, violent, intense: wretched.—*adv.* painfully: grievously: severely, thoroughly.—*n.* **sore'head,** a discontented person.—*adv.* **sore'ly,** in a sore manner.

Sorghum, sor'gum, *n.* a genus of grasses commonly called millet, closely allied to sugar-cane.

sorosis, sō-rō'sis, *n.* a compound

fleshy fruit, resulting from many flowers, as the pineapple: a women's club or society.

sorrel, sor'el, *a.* of a reddish-brown color.—*n.* a reddish-brown color.

sorrow, sor'ō, *n.* pain of mind: grief: affliction: lamentation.—*v. i.* to feel sorrow or pain of mind: to grieve.—*a.* **sorr'owful,** full of sorrow: causing, showing, or expressing sorrow: sad.

sorry, sor'i, *a.* grieved for something past: melancholy: poor: worthless.—*adv.* **sorr'ily.**—*n.* **sorr'iness.**

sort, sort, *n.* a number of persons or things having like qualities: class, kind, or species: order or rank: manner.—*v. t.* to separate into lots or classes: to put together: to select: to procure, adapt.—*v. i.* to be joined with others of the same sort: to associate: to suit.—*n.* **sort'er.**

sortie, sor'tē, *n.* the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

sot, sot, *n.* one stupefied by drinking: a habitual drunkard.—*v. i.* to play the sot, to tipple.—*a.* **sot'tish,** like a sot.

sotto, sot'tō, *adv.* under, below, as in **sotto voce,** in an undertone, aside.

sou, sö, *n.* a French copper coin, the five-centime piece = $\frac{1}{20}$th of a franc = one cent.

soubrette, sö-bret', *n.* a maid-servant in a comedy, conventionally pert, coquettish, and intriguing. [Fr.]

sough, suf, *v. i.* to whistle or sigh, as the wind.—*v. t.* to whine out cantingly.—*n.* a sighing of the wind, a gentle breeze: a vague rumor.

sought, sawt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *seek.*

soul, sōl, *n.* that part of man which thinks, feels, desires, etc.: the seat of life and intellect: life: essence: internal power: energy or grandeur of mind: a human being, a person.—*adjs.* **souled,** full of soul or feeling; **soul'ful,** expressive of elevated feeling.—*adv.* **soul'fully.**—*n.* **soul'fulness.**—*a.* **soul'less,** without nobleness of mind, mean, spiritless.

sound, sownd, *a.* safe, whole, entire: perfect: healthy, strong: profound: correct: orthodox: weighty.—*adv.* soundly.

sound, sownd, *n.* a strait: a body of water connecting two larger bodies.

sound, sownd, *v. i.* to make a noise: to utter a voice: to spread or be spread: to appear on narration.—*v. t.* to cause to make a noise: to utter audibly: to direct by a sound or audible signal: to examine by percussion: to publish audibly.—*n.* the impression produced on the ear by the vibrations of air: noise, particular quality of tone: report: hearing-distance: empty or meaningless noise.—*p. a.* **sound'ing,** making a sound or noise: having a magnificent sound.

sound, sownd, *v. t.* to measure the depth of, esp. with a line and plummet: to probe: to try to discover the secret thoughts, wishes, etc., of: to test: to introduce an instrument into (the bladder) to examine it.—*v. i.* to use the line and lead in ascertaining the depth of water.—*n.* a probe, an instrument to discover stone in the bladder.—*n.* **sound'ing,** the ascertaining the depth of water.

soup, söp, *n.* the nutritious liquid obtained by boiling meat, vegetables, etc.

sour, sowr, *a.* having a pungent, acid taste: turned, as milk: rancid: crabbed or peevish in temper: bitter: cold and wet, as soil.—*v. t.* to make sour or acid: to make cross, peevish, or discontented.—*v. i.* to become sour or acid: to become peevish or crabbed.—*n.* **sour'crout** (see **sauerkraut**).—*adv.* **sour'ly,** in a sour manner: with acidity: with acrimony: discontentedly.—*n.* **sour'ness.**

source, sōrs, *n.* that from which anything rises or originates: origin.

souse, sows, *v. t.* to strike with sudden violence.—*v. i.* to rush with speed.—*n.* violent attack, as of a bird striking its prey.—*adv.* with sudden violence.

souse, sows, *n.* pickle made of salt: anything steeped in pickle.—*v. t.* to steep in pickle: to plunge into water.

soutache, sö-tash', *n.* a narrow braid.

south, sowth, *n.* the direction in which the sun appears at noon to the people north of the Tropic of Cancer: any land opposite the north: the Southern States.—*a.* lying towards the south.

souvenir, sö-ve-nēr', *n.* a remembrancer, a keepsake.

sovereign, suv'rin, or sov'e-rin, *a.* supreme: possessing supreme power or dominion: superior to all others: utmost: most efficacious.—*n.* a supreme ruler: a monarch: an English gold coin = 20s. = $4.87.—*n.* **sov'ereignty,** supreme power.

sow, sow, *n.* a female hog.

sow, sō, *v. t.* to scatter seed that it may grow: to plant by strewing: to scatter seed over: to spread, disseminate.

—*v. i.* to scatter seed for growth:—*pa. p.* sown and sowed.—*ns.* **sow'er, sow'ing.**

spa, spaw, *n.* a place where there is a mineral spring of water.

space, spās, *n.* extension as distinct from material substances: room: largeness: distance between objects: interval between lines or words in books: quantity of time: distance between two points of time.—*v. t.* to make or arrange intervals between.—*ns.* **spā'cer,** one who or that which spaces; **spā'cing,** the act of dividing into spaces, placing at suitable intervals, as in printing, etc.: the space thus made.—*a.* **spā'cious,** large in extent: roomy: wide.—*adv.* **spā'ciously.**

spade, spād, *n.* a broad blade of iron with a handle, used for digging: a playing-card of one of the two black suits.—*v. t.* to dig with a spade.

spake, spāk, old *pa. t.* of *speak.*

spalpeen, spal'pēn, *n.* a rascal, a mischievous fellow. [Ir. *spailpin.*]

span, span, *n.* the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little-finger when the fingers are extended: nine inches: the spread of an arch between its abutments: a space of time, the full duration of anything: extent of stretch.—*v. t.* to measure by spans: to measure: to embrace.—*n.* **span'ner.**

span, span, *n.* a yoke of horses.

span, span, *adv.* wholly—in **span'-new, spick'-and-span.**

spangle, spang'gl, *n.* a small, thin plate or boss of shining metal: anything sparkling and brilliant, like a spangle.—*v. t.* to adorn with spangles.

spaniel, span'yel, *n.* a kind of dog, usually liver-and-white colored, or black-and-white, with large pendent ears.

Spanish, span'ish, *a.* of or pertaining to *Spain.*—*n.* the language of Spain.

spank, spangk, *v. i.* to move with speed or spirit.—*n.* **spank'er,** a fast-going horse: any person or thing particularly striking, a dashing person.

spank, spangk, *v. i.* to strike with the flat of the hand, to slap.—*n.* a loud slap.

spanker, spang'kĕr, *n.* the after-sail of a ship or bark.

spar, spär, *n.* a general term for masts.

spar, spär, *n.* a term applied to any bright crystalline mineral.

spar, spär, *v. i.* to box with the hands: to fight with showy action: to dispute.—*n.* a preliminary sparring, boxing-match, or cock-fight.—*ns.* **spar'rer, spar'ring.**

spare, spār, *v. t.* to use frugally: to do without: to save from any use: to withhold from: to forbear from harming, to treat tenderly: to part with willingly.—*v. i.* to be frugal: to forbear: to be tender: to be forgiving.—*a.* sparing: frugal: scanty: lean: superfluous.—*n.* in bowling, an advantage gained by overturning all the pins with two balls.—*adv.* **spare'ly,** in a spare manner: sparingly.—*ns.* **spare'ness; spare'rib,** a piece of pork consisting of ribs with the meat adhering to them.—*a.* **spār'ing,** scarce: scanty: saving: merciful, forgiving.—*adv.* **spār'ingly,** frugally: seldom.

spark, spärk, *n.* a small ignited particle shot off from a burning body.—*v. i.* to emit sparks: to play the gallant.

spark-plug, *n.* a device to introduce the spark directly into the cylinder of a gas engine.

sparkle, spärk'l, *n.* a little spark: luster, brilliance: of a wine, effervescence: the emission of sparks.—*v. i.* to emit sparks: to shine, glitter.

sparrow, spar'ō, *n.* a small insessorial bird of remarkable fecundity.

sparse, spärs, *a.* thinly scattered: scanty.—*adv.* **sparse'ly.**—*n.* **sparse'ness.**

Spartan, spär'tan, *a.* of or pertaining to *Sparta* in Greece: hardy, rigorously severe: fearless.

spasm, spazm, *n.* an irregular and violent involuntary contraction of muscular parts.—*adjs.* **spasmod'ic, -al,** relating to or consisting in spasms: convulsive.—*adv.* **spasmod'ically.**

spat, spat, *pa. t.* of *spit,* to throw from the mouth.

spat, spat, *n.* a slap: a large drop, as of rain: a petty quarrel.—*v. t.* to slap.

spat, spat, *n.* a gaiter or legging—usually in *pl.* [Abbrev. of *spatterdash.*]

spatter, spat'ĕr, *v. t.* to throw out or scatter upon: to scatter about: to sprinkle with dirt or anything moist.

spavin, spav'in, *n.* a disease of horses.

spawn, spawn, *n.* the eggs of fish or frogs when ejected: the mycelium of a fungus: offspring.

spay, spā, *v. t.* to extirpate the ovaries of (a female animal).

speak, spēk, *v. i.* to utter words or articulate sounds: to say: to talk: to converse: to sound: to give expression by any means, to intimate, to hint.—*v. t.*

to pronounce: to converse in: to address: to declare: to express by signs:—*pa. t.* spōke or spāke; *pa. p.* spō'ken.—*a.* **speak'able,** capable of being spoken.—*ns.* **speak'er,** one who speaks or proclaims; **speak'ing,** the act of expressing ideas in words: discourse.—*a.* seeming to speak: natural: used to assist the voice.

spear, spēr, *n.* a long weapon used in war and hunting, made of a pole pointed with iron: a lance with barbed prongs used for catching fish: a blade, as of grass.—*v. t.* to pierce or kill with a spear.—*ns.* **spear'head,** the iron point of a spear; **spear'man,** a man armed with a spear,

Spearheads.

spec, (*coll.*) abbrev. of *speculation:* (*pl.*) -spectacles.

special, spesh'al, *a.* of a species or sort: particular: distinctive: uncommon: designed for a particular purpose: confined to a particular subject or application.—*n.* any special or particular person or thing: any person or thing set apart for a particular duty—a police-officer, a railway-train, etc.: a newspaper extra, a despatch from a special correspondent.—*n.* **specializā'tion.**—*v. t.* **spec'ialize,** to make specifically distinct, to limit to a particular kind of action or use: to differentiate.—*v. i.* to act in some particular way, to take a particular direction, as to devote oneself especially to some particular branch of study.—*ns.* **spec'ialism; spec'ialist,** one who devotes himself to a special subject; **special'ity,** the particular characteristic of a person or thing: a special occupation or object of attention.—*adv.* **spec'ially.**—*ns.* **spec'ialty,** something special or distinctive: any special product, article of sale or of manufacture: any special pursuit, department of study, etc.: **specie** (spē'shi), gold and silver coin, metallic money; **spē'cies,** a group of individuals having common marks or characteristics, specialized from others of the same *genus,* to which it is subordinate: a kind or sort, a distinct constituent part, an element; **spēcif'ic,** a remedy which has a special power in a particular disease: an infallible remedy.—*adjs.* **spēcif'ic, -al,** *adv.* **spēcif'ically.—specific gravity,** the weight of any given substance as compared with the weight of an equal bulk or volume of water or other standard substance at the same temperature and pressure.

specify, spes'-i-fī, *v. t.* to mention particularly: to set down as a requisite.—*n.* **specifiçā'tion,** the act of specifying.

specimen, spes'i-men, *n.* a portion of anything to show the kind and quality of the whole: a sample, a typical individual.

specious, spē'shus, *a.* that looks well at first sight: showy: plausible.

speck, spek, *n.* a spot: a blemish: a mark betokening decay: a separate piece or particle, an atom, the least morsel.

speckle, spek'l, *n.* a little speck or spot in anything different in substance or color from the thing itself.—*v. t.* to mark with speckles.—*adjs.* **speck'led,** variegated, piebald; **speck'less,** spotless.

spectacle, spek'ta-kl, *n.* a sight: show, a pageant, exhibition: (*pl.*) a pair of lenses mounted in frames to assist the sight.—*adjs.* **spec'tacled,** wearing spectacles: marked like spectacles, as the bear, cobra, etc.; **spectac'ular,** marked by display.—*n.* **spectacular'ity.**

spectator, spek-tā'tor, *n.* one who looks on:—*fem.* **spectā'tress.**

specter, spectre, spek'tēr, *n.* a ghost.—*a.* **spec'tral,** relating to or like a specter.—*adv.* **spec'trally.**

spectrum, spek'trum, *n.* the image of something seen continued after the eyes are closed: the colors of light separated by a prism, and exhibited as spread out on a screen:—*pl.* **spec'tra.**—*ns.* **spectrol'ogy,** the division of physical science that embraces spectrum analysis: demonology; **spec'troscope,** an instrument for forming and examining spectra of luminous bodies, so as to determine their composition.—*adjs.* **spectroscōp'ic, -al.**

specular, spek'ū-lar, *a.* resembling a speculum: having a smooth reflecting surface: assisting vision, serving for inspection. [L.]

speculate, spek'ū-lāt, *v. i.* to look at or into with the mind: to consider: to theorize: to trade or invest for great profit.—*n.* **speculā'tion,** act of speculating: mental view: contemplation: theory: any more or less risky investment of

money for the sake of unusually large profits.—*a.* **spec'ūlātive,** given to speculation or theory: ideal: pertaining to speculation in business, etc.—*adv.* **spec'ulātively.**—*ns.* **spec'ulātiveness; spec'ulātor,** one who engages in mental speculations, or who practises speculation in trade or business of any kind.

sped, sped, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *speed.*

speech, spēch, *n.* that which is spoken: language: the power of speaking: manner of speech, oration: any declaration of thoughts: mention: colloquy: conference.—*n.* **speechificā'tion.**—*v. i.* **speech'ify,** to make speeches, to harangue (implying contempt).—*a.* **speech'less,** destitute or deprived of the power of speech.—*adv.* **speech'lessly.**

speed, spēd, *n.* quickness, velocity: success.—*v. i.* to move quickly, to hurry: to succeed, to fare.—*v. t.* to despatch quickly: to hasten, as to a conclusion: to cause to advance, to push forward: to give a certain speed to, regulate the speed of: to send off, to put forth, to rid of, to kill: to execute: to aid: to make prosperous:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* sped.

spell, spel, *n.* any form of words supposed to possess magical power: fascination.—*v. t.* to tell or name the letters of: to name, write, or print the proper letters of.—*v. i.* to form words with the proper letters: to study:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* spelled, spelt.—*a.* **spell'bound,** entranced, fascinated.—*ns.* **spell'er; spell'ing,** act of spelling or naming the letters of words: orthography.

spell, spel, *v. t.* to take another's place at work.—*n.* a turn at work: a short period indefinitely: an interval of rest: a bad turn.

spend, spend, *v. t.* to expend or weigh out: to give for any purpose: to consume: to waste: to pass, as time.—*v. i.* to make expense: to be lost, wasted, or dissipated:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* spent.

spendthrift, spend'thrift, *n.* one who spends the savings of thrift: a prodigal.

spent, spent, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *spend.*

sperm, spĕrm, *n.* animal seed: spawn of fishes or frogs: spermaceti.—*adjs.* **spermat'ic, -al,** pertaining to or consisting of sperm or seed, seminal.—*ns.* **sper'matocyte,** a mother-cell from which spermatozoöids are developed; **spermatorrhē'a,** involuntary seminal discharge; **spermatozō'öid; spermatozō'id; spermatozō'on,** one of the male reproductive cells of animals, the physiological complements of the egg-cells or ova:—*pl.* **spermatozō'a.**—*a.* **sper'mic.**

spew, spue, spū, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to vomit: to eject with loathing.

sphere, sfēr, *n.* a ball or globe: an orb or circle: circuit of motion: province of duty: definite range: rank, position in society: (*geom.*) a surface every point of which is equidistant from one and the same point, called the center.—*adjs.* **sphēr'al; spher'ic, -al,** pertaining to or like a sphere.

sphinx, sfingks, *n.* a monster of Greek mythology, with the head of a woman and the body of a lioness, that proposed riddles to travelers and strangled those who could not solve them: an enigmatic or inscrutable person.

Sphinx.

sphragistics, sfrā-jis'tiks, *n.* the science of seals, their age, history, etc.

spice, spīs, *n.* an aromatic and pungent vegetable substance used as a condiment and for seasoning food: a characteristic touch or taste, smack, flavor: anything that adds piquancy or interest: an aromatic odor.—*v. t.* to season with spice: to tincture, vary, or diversify.—*a.* **spiced,** impregnated with a spicy odor: aromatic.

spick, spik, *n.* a nail, a spike.—*a.* tidy, fresh.—*a.* **spick'-and-span.**

spicy, spī'si, *a.* producing or abounding with spices: fragrant: pungent: piquant, pointed, racy.—*adv.* **spī'cily.**

spider, spī'dĕr, *n.* an arachnid of the Linnæan order *Araneida,* the body divided into two distinct parts: a frying-pan with feet, a trivet.

spigot, spig'ut, *n.* a plug for stopping a small hole in a cask.

spike, spīk, *n.* an ear of corn: (*bot.*) an inflorescence in which sessile flowers, or flowers having very short stalks, are arranged around an axis: a small pointed rod: a large nail.—*v. t.* to set with spikes: to stop the vent of (a gun) with a cast-iron spike.—*adjs.* **spī'cate, spī'cose, spī'cous,** having spikes or ears, like corn.—*n.* **spic'ūle** (*bot.*), a little spike—also **spic'ūla.**—*adjs.* **spic'-**

Spike.

ūlōse, spic'ūlous, having spicules.—*p. a.* **spiked,** furnished, fastened, or stopped with spikes.—*n.* **spike'let,** a little spike.—*a.* **spīk'y,** furnished with spikes.

spikenard, spīk'närd, *n.* an aromatic oil or balsam yielded by an Indian plant.

spile, spīl, *n.* a wooden plug serving as a spigot, a wooden pin or wedge: a pile, or large timber.—*v. t.* to pierce and provide with a spile: to drive piles into.

spill, spil, *v. t.* to allow to run out of a vessel: to shed: to waste: (*coll.*) to throw from a vehicle or the saddle.—*v. i.* to be shed: to be allowed to fall, be lost, or wasted:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* spilled, spilt.—*n.* a fall, a throw.

spin, spin, *v. t.* to draw out and twist into threads: to draw out (a thread) as spiders do: to draw out tediously: to cause to whirl rapidly.—*v. i.* to practise the art or trade of spinning, to perform the act of spinning: to issue in a small or thread-like current: to whirl, to go fast:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* spun.—*n.* a rapid revolving motion, a spurt at high speed.

spinal, spīn'al, *a.* pertaining to the spine or backbone.—*a.* **spin'āte,** covered with spines or spine-like processes.

spindle, spin'dl, *n.* in spinning, the pin from which the thread is twisted: a pin on which anything turns: anything very slender.—*v. i.* to grow long and slender.

spine, spīn, *n.* a thorn: a thin, pointed spike, esp. in fishes: the backbone of an animal: any ridge extending lengthways.

spinster, spin'stĕr, *n.* an unmarried female: an old maid.—*n.* **spin'sterhood.**

spiral, spī'ral, *a.* pertaining to or like a spire: winding like the thread of a screw.—*n.* a spiral line: a screw.—*n.* **spiral'ity.**—*adv.* **spī'rally,** in a spiral form or direction.

Spiral Wheel.

spirant, spī'rant, *n.* a consonant which is fricative or continuable—opp. to *explosive,* esp. *v* and *f, th, dh.*

spiranthy, spī-ranth'i, *n.* the spiral distortion sometimes occurring in the parts of a flower.—*a.* **spiranth'ic.** [Gr. *speira,* a spire, *anthos,* a flower.]

spire, spīr, *n.* a winding line like the threads of a screw: a curl: a wreath: a tapering body.

spirit, spir'it, *n.* vital force: the soul: a ghost: mental disposition: enthusiasm, animation, courage, mettle: real meaning: essence, chief quality: a person considered with respect to temperament: any volatile, inflammable liquid obtained by distillation, as brandy: (*pl.*) intellectual activity: liveliness: persons with particular qualities of mind, as congenial spirits: mental excitement: spirituous liquors.—*v. t.* to inspirit, encourage, cheer: to convey away secretly, to kidnap.—*a.* **spir'ited,** full of spirit, life, or fire: animated.—*adv.* **spir'itedly.**—*ns.* **spir'itedness; spir'itism** = *spiritualism.*—*a.* **spir'itless,** without spirit, cheerfulness, or courage: dejected: dead.—*adv.* **spir'itlessly.**—*n.* **spir'itlessness.**—*adjs.* **spir'itous,** of the nature of spirit, pure: ardent, spirituous; **spir'itūal,** consisting of spirit: having the nature of a spirit: immaterial: relating to the mind: intellectual: pertaining to the soul: holy: divine: relating to sacred things: not lay or temporal.—*n.* **spiritualizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **spir'itūalize,** to make spiritual: to imbue with spirituality.—*ns.* **spir'itualism,** a being spiritual: the doctrine that spirit has a real existence apart from matter: the name applied to a varied series of abnormal phenomena purporting to be for the most part caused by spiritual beings acting upon specially sensitive persons or mediums; **spir'itūalist,** one who holds the doctrine of spiritualism.—*a.* **spiritūalist'ic,** relating to or connected with spiritualism.—*n.* **spiritūal'ity,** state of being spiritual: essence distinct from matter.—*adv.* **spir'itūally.**—*adjs.* **spir'itūelle,** showing great grace and delicacy; **spir'itūous,** possessing the qualities of spirit: containing much alcohol: volatile.

spirt, spĕrt. Same as **spurt.**

spissitude, spis'i-tūd, *n.* density.

spit, spit, *n.* an iron prong on which meat is roasted: a long piece of land or a narrow shoal running into the sea: a spindle.—*v. t.* to pierce with a spit: to string on a stick and hang up to dry:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* spit'ted.

spit, spit, *v. t.* to throw out from the mouth: to eject with violence.—*v. i.* to throw out saliva from the mouth: to fall in scattered drops, as rain at the beginning of a shower: to make a spitting sound, like an angry cat:—*pa. t.*

spit, spat; *pa. p.* spit.—*n.* saliva, spume: a light fall of rain or snow.—*ns.* **spit'-fire,** a hot-tempered person; **spit'ter; spit'ting,** the act of one who or that which spits; **spit'tle,** the moist matter thrown from the mouth: saliva.

spite, spīt, *n.* grudge: lasting ill-will: hatred.—*v. t.* to vex: to thwart: to hate.—*a.* **spite'ful,** full of spite: desirous to vex or injure: malignant.—*adv.* **spite'fully.**—*n.* **spite'fulness.**—**in spite of,** in opposition to all efforts of, in defiance of, in contempt of. [Short for *despite.*]

splash, splash, *v. t.* to spatter with water, mud, etc.—*v. i.* to dabble in water, to dash about water or any liquid.—*n.* water, mud, etc., thrown on anything.

splatter, splat'ĕr, *v. i.* to spatter water or the like about.—*n.* **splatt'er-dash,** an uproar, commotion. [*Spatter.*]

splay, splā, *v. t.* (*archit.*) to slope or slant: to dislocate, as the shoulder-bone.—*a.* turned outward, as in *splay-foot.*

spleen, splēn, *n.* a soft, pulpy, blood-modifying gland near the large extremity of the stomach: spite: ill-humor: melancholy.—*a.* **spleen'ish,** affected with spleen, fretful, peevish.—*adv.* **spleen'ishly.**—*adjs.* **splēnet'ic, -al,** affected with spleen: peevish: melancholy.—*adv.* **splēnet'ically.**—*a.* **splen'ic,** pertaining to the spleen.—*n.* **splēnī'tis,** inflammation of the spleen.

splendid, splen'did, *a.* magnificent: famous: illustrious: heroic.—*adv.* **splen'didly.**—*ns.* **splen'didness; splen'dor.**

splice, splīs, *v. t.* to unite two ends of (a rope) by interweaving the strands: to join by overlapping, as two pieces of wood or metal.—*n.* act of splicing: joint made by splicing. [Old Dut. *splissen —splitsen, splijten;* cf. *split,* and Ger. *splissen.*]

a, Eye Splice. *b,* Short Splice.

splint, splint, *n.* a small piece of wood split off: a thin piece of padded wood, etc., for keeping a fractured limb in its proper position: a bony enlargement on a horse's leg, between the knee and the fetlock.—*v. t.* to confine with splints.—*n.* **splint'er,** a piece of wood, etc., split off.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to split into splinters.

split, split, *v. t.* to cleave lengthwise: to tear asunder violently: to divide: to throw into discord.—*v. i.* to divide or part asunder: to be dashed to pieces: to divulge secrets: to vote for candidates of opposite parties: to burst with laughter:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* split.

splurge, splĕrj, *n.* any boisterous display.—*v. i.* to make such a display.

splutter, splut'ĕr, *v. i.* to eject drops of saliva while speaking: to scatter ink upon a paper, as a bad pen.—*n.* bustle.

spoil, spoil, *v. t.* to take by force: to plunder.—*v. i.* to practise robbery.—*n.* prey, plunder: pillage: robbery.

spoil, spoil, *v. t.* to corrupt: to mar: to make useless.—*v. i.* to deca- : to become useless.—*n.* **spoils'man,** one who looks for profit out of politics.

spoke, spōk, *pa. t.* of *speak.*

spoke, spōk, *n.* one of the bars from the hub to the rim of a wheel.

spoken, spōk'n, *pa. p.* of *speak,* used as *a.* in 'soft-spoken', etc.

spoliate, spō'li-āt, *v. t.* to spoil, to plunder, to pillage.—*v. i.* to practise robbery.—*n.* **spoliā'tion,** act of spoiling.

sponge, spunj, *n.* a fixed, usually marine, animal with pores in the body-wall and without tentacles: the fibrous framework of such, remarkable for its power of sucking up water: any sponge-like substance: a hanger-on or parasite.—*v. t.* to wipe with a sponge: to wipe out, absorb, with a sponge: to wipe out completely: to destroy: to gain by mean artifice.—*v. i.* to suck in, as a sponge: to hang on: to live by mean arts.

sponsor, spon'sĕr, *n.* one who promises solemnly for another: a surety: a godfather or godmother.

spontaneous, spon-tā'nē-us, *a.* of one's free will: involuntary: acting by its own impulse or natural law: produced of itself or without interference.—*ns.* **spontanē'ity, spontā'neousness.**

spook, spōk, *n.* a ghost.—*adjs.* **spook'ish, spook'y,** like a ghost: haunted.

spool, spōl, *n.* a hollow cylinder for winding yarn, etc., upon.

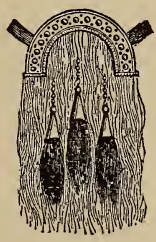
spoon, spön, *n.* an instrument with a shallow bowl and handle for use in preparing, serving, or eating food: anything like a spoon or its bowl, as an oar: in golf, a wooden-headed club of varying length.—*v. i.* to be foolishly fond, to indulge in endearments openly.—*ns.* **spoon'-**

bill, a bird allied to the ibis and storks, with a bill long, flat, and much dilated in a spoon form at the tip; **spoon'ful,** as much as a spoon contains when full: a small quantity.—*adv.* **spoon'ily,** in a spoony or silly way.—*adjs.* **spoon'y, spoon'ey,** silly, weakly affectionate.

sporadic, -al, spō-rad'ik, -al, *a.* scattered: appearing here and there.

spore, spōr, *n.* the reproductive body in flowerless plants like the fern: a germ, a seed, a source of being generally.

sporran, spor'an, *n.* an ornamental pouch worn in front of the Highland kilt. [Gael. *sporan.*]



Sporran.

sport, spōrt, *v. i.* to play: to frolic: to practise field diversions: to trifle.—*v. t.* to amuse: to make merry: to represent playfully: to spend in sport or display.—*n.* that which amuses or makes merry: play: mirth: jest: contemptuous mirth: field diversion: an animal or plant, or one of its organs, that varies singularly and spontaneously from the normal type.—*a.* **sport'ing,** relating to or engaging in sports.—*adv.* **sport'ingly.**—*a.* **sport'ive,** inclined to sport: playful: merry: amorous, wanton.—*adv.* **sport'ively.**

spot, spot, *n.* a mark made by foreign matter: a blot: a discolored place: a small part of a different color: a small extent of space: any particular place: one of the marked points on a billiard-table, from which balls are played: something that soils: a stain on character or reputation.—*v. t.* to stain: to discolor: to taint: to tarnish, as reputation: to note or recognize by some point, to detect: to indicate, name.—*a.* **spot'less,** without a spot: untainted: pure.—*adv.* **spot'lessly.**—*n.* **spot'lessness.**—*adjs.* **spot'ted; spot'ty,** marked with spots.

spouse, spowz, *n.* a husband or wife.

spout, spowt, *v. t.* to throw out, as from a nozle or pipe: to utter volubly: (*slang*) to pawn, pledge.—*v. i.* to issue with violence, as from a pipe: to speak volubly, to speechify.—*n.* the projecting mouth of a vessel from which a stream issues: a pipe for conducting a liquid.

sprain, sprān, *v. t.* to overstrain the muscles of a joint.—*n.* a violent stretching of tendinous or ligamentous parts.

sprang, *pa. t.* of *spring.*

sprawl, sprawl, *v. i.* to toss or kick about the limbs: to stretch the body carelessly when lying: to spread ungracefully.—*n.* a sprawling posture.

spray, sprā, *n.* small particles of water driven by the wind.

spray, sprā, *n.* a small shoot of a tree.

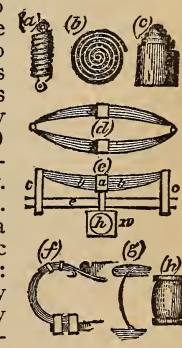
spread, spred, *v. t.* to scatter abroad or in all directions: to stretch: to extend: to overlay: to shoot out, as branches: to circulate, as news: to diffuse: to set with provisions, as a table.—*v. i.* to extend or expand in all directions: to be extended or stretched: to be propagated or circulated:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* spread.—*n.* extent: compass: expansion of parts: that which is spread out, a feast: a cover for a bed or a table.

spree, sprē, *n.* a merry frolic: a drunken bout.—*v. i.* to carouse.

sprig, sprig, *n.* a small shoot or twig: a scion, a young person.

spright, sprīt, *n.* same as *sprite.*—*n.* **spright'liness.**—*a.* **spright'ly,** airy: full of life: lively: brisk.

spring, spring, *v. i.* to bound: to leap: to rush hastily: to move suddenly by elastic force: to start up suddenly: to break forth: to appear: to issue: to come into existence.—*v. t.* to cause to spring up: to start: to produce quickly, cause to act suddenly: to leap over: to open, as a leak: to crack, as a mast: to bend by force, strain: (*archit.*) to start from an abutment, etc.:—*pa. t.* sprang, sprung; *pa. p.* sprung.—*n.* a leap: a flying back with elastic force: elastic power: an elastic body: any active power: that by which action is produced: cause or origin: a source: an outflow of water from the earth: the time when plants begin to spring up and grow, the vernal season—



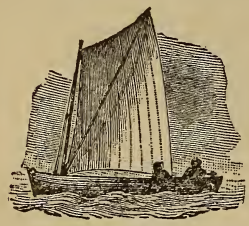
Springs.
a, spiral spring; *b*, coiled or watch spring; *c*, volute spring; *d*, elliptic spring; *e*, half-elliptic spring; *f*, C spring; *g*, strut spring; *h*, India-rubber spring.

March, April, May: a starting of a plank in a vessel: a crack in a mast.

sprinkle, spring'kl, *v. t.* to scatter in small drops or particles: to scatter on: to baptize with a few drops of water: to purify.—*v. i.* to scatter in drops.

sprint, sprint, *n.* a short-distance race at full speed.—*v. i.* to run at full speed.—*n.* **sprin'ter,** a short-distance runner.

sprit, sprit, *n.* (*naut.*) a spar set diagonally to extend a fore-and-aft sail, called a **sprit'-sail.** [A. S. *spreot,* a pole; Dut. and Ger. *spriet,* a bow-sprit; conn. with *sprout.*]



Sprit-sail.

sprite, sprīt, *n.* a spirit: a shade: a ghost. [A doublet of *spirit.*]

sprocket, sprok'et, *n.* a projection on the periphery of a wheel or capstan for engaging the chain.

sprout, sprowt, *n.* a germ or young shoot: (*pl.*) young shoots from old cabbages.—*v. i.* to shoot: to push out new shoots.

spruce, sprös, *a.* smart: neat, dapper: over-fastidious, finical.—*n.* Prussian leather.—*v. t.* to smarten.—*v. i.* to become spruce or smart.—

sprung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *spring.*

spry, sprī, *a.* vigorous, lively, gay.

spud, spud, *n.* a small narrow spade with a short handle: any short thick thing: (*coll.*) a potato, etc.

spume, spūm, *n.* scum or froth thrown up by liquid: foam.—*v. i.* to throw up scum: to foam.—*n.* **spū'miness.**

spun, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *spin.*

spunk, spungk, *n.* touchwood, tinder, a fungus from which tinder is made, punk, amadou: mettle, spirit, pluck.—*a.* **spunk'y,** spirited: fiery-tempered.

spur, spĕr, *n.* an instrument worn on a horseman's heels, with sharp points for goading the horse: that which goads or instigates: something projecting.

spurious, spūr'i-us, *a.* illegitimate: not genuine: false.—*adv.* **spūr'iously.**

spurn, spĕrn, *v. t.* to drive away, as with the foot: to kick: to reject.

spurt, spĕrt, *v. t.* to spout, or send out in a sudden stream, as water.—*v. i.* to gush out suddenly in a small stream: to flow out forcibly or at intervals.—*n.* a sudden or violent gush of a liquid from an opening: a jet: a sudden short effort.

sputter, sput'ĕr, *v. i.* to throw out moisture in scattered drops: to speak rapidly and indistinctly, to jabber.—*v. t.* to throw out with haste and noise.

sputum, spū'tum, *n.* spittle.

spy, spī, *n.* one sent into an enemy's country or camp to find out their strength, etc.: one who keeps a watch on others: one who secretly conveys information.—*v. t.* to see: to discover, generally at a distance.

squab, skwob, *a.* fat, clumsy: unfledged, newly hatched.—*n.* a young pigeon, the young of other animals before the hair or feathers are grown: a short stumpy person.—*a.* **squab'by.**

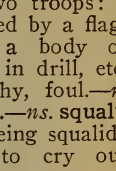
squabble, skwob'l, *v. i.* to dispute in a noisy manner: to wrangle.—*n.* a noisy, petty quarrel: a brawl.—*n.* **squabb'ler.**

squad, skwod, *n.* a small body of men assembled for drill, any small group or company of men.—*n.* **squad'ron,** a body of cavalry, consisting of two troops: a section of a fleet commanded by a flag-officer.—**awkward squad,** a body of recruits not yet competent in drill, etc.

squalid, skwol'id, *a.* filthy, foul.—*n.* **squalid'ity.**—*adv.* **squal'idly.**—*ns.* **squal'idness; squal'or,** state of being squalid.

squall, skwawl, *v. i.* to cry out violently.—*n.* a loud cry or scream: a violent gust of wind.—*n.* **squall'er.**—*a.* **squall'y,** abounding or disturbed with squalls or gusts of wind: gusty.

squama, skwā'ma, *n.* a scale: any scaly bracted leaf:—*pl.* **squā'mæ.**—*adjs.* **squā'mate, squā'mous, squā'mose,** covered with or consisting of scales: scaly. [L. *squamosus*—*squama,* a scale.]



Squamose Flowers.

squander, skwon'dĕr, *v. t.* to spend lavishly or wastefully: to waste money or powers.—*n.* **squan'derer.**—*adv.* **squan'deringly,** by squandering.

square, skwār, *a.* having four equal sides and angles: forming a right angle: having a straight front or an outline formed by straight lines: exact, suitable, fitting: true, that does equal justice, fair, honest: even, leaving no balance, settled, as accounts: directly opposed,

complete, unequivocal: solid, full, satisfying.—*n.* that which is square: a square figure: a four-sided space inclosed by houses: a city block: a square body of troops: the length of the side of any figure squared: an instrument for measuring right angles: (*arith.*) the product of a quantity multiplied by itself: due proportion, order, honesty, equity, fairness.—*v. t.* to form like a square: (*arith.*) to multiply by itself: to reduce to any given measure or standard, to adjust, regulate: (*naut.*) to place at right angles with the mast or keel.—*v. i.* to suit, fit: to accord or agree: to take an attitude of offense and defense.

squash, skwosh, *v. t.* to press into pulp: to crush flat.—*v. i.* to form a soft mass as from a fall: to make a noise similar to such.—*n.* a sudden fall or shock of soft bodies: something soft and easily crushed.—*n.* **squash'iness.**—*a.* **squash'y,** like a squash: muddy.

squash, skwosh, *n.* a term loosely used for several kinds of gourd.

squat, skwot, *v. i.* to sit down upon the hams or heels: to cower, as an animal: to settle on new land without title.—*a.* short and thick, dumpy, clumsy.—*ns.* **squat'ter,** a settler on land without title; **squat'tiness.**—*a.* **squat'ty.**

squaw, skwaw, *n.* an American Indian woman, esp. a wife.

squeak, skwēk, *v. i.* to utter a shrill and usually short cry.—*n.* a sudden, shrill cry.—*v. i.* **squawk,** to utter a harsh cry.—*n.* a loud squeak.—*n.* **squeak'er.**

squeal, skwēl, *v. i.* to utter a shrill and prolonged sound: to turn informer.—*n.* a shrill loud cry.—*n.* **squeal'er.**

squeamish, skwēm'ish, *a.* sickish at stomach: easily disgusted or offended: fastidious in taste.—*adv.* **squeam'ishly.**

squeeze, skwēz, *v. t.* to crush or press between two bodies: to embrace closely: to cause to pass: to extort, oppress, harass.—*v. i.* to push between close bodies: to press: to crowd.—*n.* act of squeezing: pressure between bodies.—*n.* **squeez'er,** one who or that which squeezes: (*pl.*) playing-cards having the number of spots, etc., marked in the right-hand corner of each.

squelch, skwelch, *n.* a heavy blow or a heavy fall.—*v. t.* to crush down.

squib, skwib, *n.* a small bursting firework: a hissing firecracker: a petty lampoon.—*v. t.* to aim squibs at.

squint, skwint, *a.* looking obliquely: having the vision distorted.—*v. i.* to look obliquely: to have the vision distorted.—*v. t.* to cause to squint.—*n.* act or habit of squinting: an oblique look.

squirm, skwērm, *v. i.* to wriggle or writhe, to climb by wriggling up: to escape with any awkward evasion or lie.

squirrel, skwir'el, *n.* a small, nimble, reddish-brown rodent with hairy tail and large eyes, mainly of arboreal habit.

squirt, skwērt, *v. t.* to throw out (water) in a stream from a narrow opening.—*n.* a small instrument for squirting: a small, quick stream.

stab, stab, *v. t.* to wound with a pointed weapon: to wound: to injure secretly, or by slander: to pierce.—*v. i.* to give a stab or a mortal wound.—*n.* a wound with a pointed weapon: an injury given secretly.—*n.* **stab'ber.**

stable, stā'bl, *a.* that stands firm: firmly established: durable: firm in purpose or character: constant, unchangeable.—*n.* **stabil'ity,** steadiness.

stable, stā'bl, *n.* a building for horses and cattle.—*v. t.* to put or keep in a stable.—*v. i.* to dwell in a stable.

stack, stak, *n.* a large pile of hay, grain, wood, etc.: a group of chimneys: a smokestack: a pyramid formed by a number of rifles.—*v. t.* to pile into a stack: to arrange (cards) for cheating.

stadium, stā'di-um, *n.* a Greek measure of length = 582 feet: a course for foot-races: an amphitheater for athletic contests.

staff, staf, *n.* a stick carried for support or defense: a prop: a long piece of wood: a pole: the long handle of an instrument: a stick as ensign of authority: the five lines and spaces on which music is written: a stanza (the above meanings have *pl.* **staffs** or **staves,** stāvz): a body of skilled officers directing the movements and supply of an army, etc.: a similar body of persons in any undertaking, acting under a manager or chief (the last two meanings have *pl.* **staffs.**

stag, stag, *n.* the male deer, esp. one of the red deer:—*fem.* **hind.**—*n.* **stag'-part'y,** a party for men only.

stage, stāj, *n.* an elevated platform, esp. in a theater: the theater: theatrical

representations, the theatrical calling: any place of exhibition or performance: a place of rest on a journey or road: distance between places: degree of progress.—*v. t.* to represent or place for representation on the stage.

stagger, stag'ĕr, *v. i.* to reel from side to side: to begin to give way: to begin to doubt: to hesitate.—*v. t.* to cause to reel: to cause to doubt or hesitate: to shock.—*adv.* **stagg'eringly.**

stagnant, stag'nant, *a.* stagnating: not flowing: motionless: impure from being motionless: not brisk: dull.—*n.* **stag'nancy.**—*adv.* **stag'nantly.**—*v. i.* **stag'nate,** to cease to flow: to become dull or motionless.—*n.* **stagnā'tion,** act of stagnating: state of being stagnant.

staid, stād, *a.* steady: sober: grave.

stain, stān, *v. t.* to tinge or color: to give a different color to: to dye: to mark with guilt or infamy: to bring reproach on: to sully: to tarnish.—*v. i.* to take or impart a stain.—*n.* a discoloration: a spot: taint of guilt.

stair, stār, *n.* a series of steps for ascending to a higher level: one of such steps: a flight of steps, only in *pl.*

stake, stāk, *n.* a strong stick pointed at one end: one of the upright pieces of a fence: a post to which a condemned person or animal is tied, esp. that to which a martyr was tied to be burned: martyrdom: anything pledged in a wager: a prize, anything to gain or lose.—*v. t.* to fasten, or pierce with a stake: to mark the bounds of with stakes (often with *off* and *out*): to wager, to hazard.—**at stake,** hazarded.

stalactite, sta-lak'tīt, *n.* a deposit of carbonate of lime, hanging like an icicle from the roof of a cavern.

stalagmite, sta-lag'mīt, *n.* a deposit of carbonate of lime, etc., on the floor of a cavern,

stale, stāl, *a.* too long kept: tainted: vapid or tasteless from age: not new: worn out by age: decayed: no longer fresh, trite: in athletics, over-trained, hence unfit.—*v. t.* to render insipid, to make common.—*adv.* **stale'ly.**

stalk, stawk, *n.* the stem of a plant: the stem on which a flower or fruit grows: the handle of anything, the stem.

stalk, stawk, *v. i.* to walk as on stilts: to walk with long, slow steps: to walk behind a stalking-horse: to pursue game by approaching behind covers.—*v. t.* to approach secretly in order to kill, as deer.—*n.* a stately step: the pursuit of game by stealthy approach.—*n.* **stalk'er.**

stall, stawl, *n.* a place where a horse or other animal stands and is fed: a division of a stable for a single animal: a stable: a bench or table on which articles are exposed for sale: one of the seats in churches reserved for the clergy and choir: a reserved seat in a theater.—*v. t.* to put or keep in a stall: to plunge into mire, to stop the progress of.

stallion, stal'yun, *n.* an uncastrated male horse, esp. one kept for breeding.

stalwart, stawl'wĕrt, *a.* stout, strong, sturdy: determined in one's partisanship.—*n.* a resolute person.

stamen, stā'men, *n.* one of the male organs of a flower which produce the pollen:—*pl.* **stā'mens.**—*n.* **stam'ina.**

stammer, stam'ĕr, *v. i.* to halt in one's speech: to stutter.—*v. t.* to utter with hesitation.—*n.* hesitation in speech.

stamp, stamp, *v. t.* to strike with the sole of the foot, by thrusting it down: to impress with some mark or figure: to imprint: to fix deeply: to coin: to form: to pound, bray, crush, bruise.—*v. i.* to step or plant the foot firmly down.—*n.* the act of stamping: the mark made by pressing something on a soft body: an instrument for making impressions on other bodies: that which is stamped: an official mark put on things chargeable with duty, as proof that the duty is paid: an instrument for cutting materials into a certain shape by a downward pressure: cast, form, character: distinguishing mark, imprint, sign, evidence: a species of heavy pestle.

stampede, stam-pēd', *n.* a sudden fright seizing a herd of horses or other cattle, causing them to run: flight, or any sudden confused movement of a multitude, caused by panic.

stanch, staunch, stänsh, *v. t.* to stop the flowing of, as blood: to quench, allay.—*a.* constant: trusty: hearty, zealous: sound, strong, firm in principle.

stand, stand, *v. i.* to cease to move: to be stationary: to occupy a certain position: to stagnate: to be at rest: to be fixed in an upright position, to be erect, to be on the feet—as opposed to *sit, lie, kneel,* etc.: to become erect: to have a position or rank: to be in a par-

MAINE

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VERMONT

MASSACHUSETTS

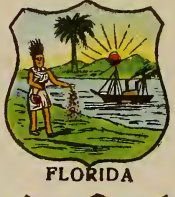
PENNSYLVANIA

DELAWARE

MARYLAND

VIRGINIA

ARKANSAS



FLORIDA

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ILLINOIS

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KANSAS

MINNESOTA

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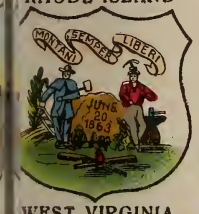

WEST VIRGINIA

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

GEORGIA

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TEXAS

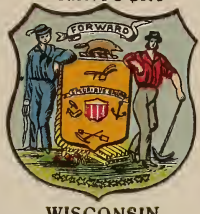
TENNESSEE

KENTUCKY

OHIO

IOWA

OREGON



WISCONSIN

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA

UTAH

COLORADO

NORTH DAKOTA

MONTANA

WYOMING

OKLAHOMA

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

ARMS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE AMERICAN UNION

ticular state, to be with relation to something else: to maintain an attitude: to be fixed or firm: to keep one's ground: to remain unimpaired: to endure, to be consistent: to consist: to depend or be supported: to offer oneself as a candidate: to have a certain direction: to hold a course at sea.—*v. t.* to endure: to sustain: to suffer: to abide by: to be at the expense of, to offer and pay for: —*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* stood.—*ns.* **stand'er; stand'-by,** a firm aid or supporter.—*a.* **stand'ing,** established: settled: permanent: fixed: stagnant: being erect.—*n.* continuance: existence: place to stand in: position in society: a right or capacity to sue or maintain an action.

stand, stand, *n.* a place where one stands or remains: a place beyond which one does not go, the highest or ultimate point: a structure for spectators at races, etc.: the place of a witness in court: something on which anything rests, a frame for glasses, etc.: a stop, obstruction, rest, quiescence: a state of cessation from action, motion, or business.

standard, stand'ard, *n.* that which stands or is fixed, as an established rule or model: the upright post of a truss: a staff with a flag: an ensign of war.—*a.* according to some rule or model: legal: usual: having a fixed or permanent value.

stank, stangk, *pa. t.* of *stink*.

stanza, stan'za, *n.* a series of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other in a fixed order of sequence.

staple, stā'pl, *n.* a settled mart or market: the principal production or industry of a district or country: the principal element: the thread of textile fabrics: unmanufactured material.—*a.* established in commerce.

staple, stā'pl, *n.* a loop of iron, etc., for holding a bolt, etc.

star, stär, *n.* one of the bright bodies in the heavens, except the sun and moon: a celestial body which from its distance appears as a luminous point: anything star-like or star-shaped: a representation of a star worn as a badge of rank or honor: the chief actor or actress in a dramatic company: (*print.*) an asterisk (*).—*v. t.* to set with stars: to bespangle.—*v. i.* to shine, as a star.

starboard, stär'bōrd, *n.* the right-hand side of a ship.

starch, stärch, *n.* a pure-white farinaceous principle of vegetables, yielding a translucent jelly used for stiffening clothes in the laundry: stiffness, formality.—*a.* **starched,** stiffened with starch: formal.—*adv.* **starch'edly.**—*ns.* **starch'edness, starch'er.**—*adv.* **starch'ily,** in a starchy or stiff manner: formally.—*n.* **starch'iness,** the state or quality of being starchy: stiffness of manner: formality.—*a.* **starch'y,** consisting of or like starch: stiff: precise.

stare, stār, *v. i.* to look with a fixed gaze, as in horror, astonishment, etc.: to gaze steadily.—*v. t.* to influence in some way by staring.—*n.* a fixed look.—*n.* **stā'ring,** the act of regarding with a fixed gaze.—*adv.* **stā'ringly.**

stark, stärk, *a.* stiff: gross: absolute: entire: naked, an abbreviation of **stark'-nā'ked,** quite naked.—*adv.* absolutely.

starling, stär'ling, *n.* a passerine bird.

start, stärt, *v. i.* to move suddenly aside: to wince: to deviate: to begin: to proceed: to give way somewhat.—*v. t.* to cause to move suddenly: to disturb suddenly: to rouse suddenly from concealment: to set in motion: to call forth: to invent or discover: to move suddenly from its place: to loosen: to empty: to pour out.—*n.* a sudden movement: a sudden motion of the body: a sudden rousing to action: an unexpected movement: a sally: a sudden fit: a quick spring: the first motion from a point or place: the outset.—*n.* **start'er.**

startle, stärt'l, *v. i.* to start or move suddenly: to feel sudden alarm.—*v. t.* to excite suddenly: to shock: to frighten. —*n.* sudden alarm or surprise.—*n.* **start'-ler.**—*a.* **start'ling,** such as to strike with astonishment or alarm.—*adv.* **start'-lingly.** [Extension of *start*.]

starve, stärv, *v. i.* to die of hunger or cold: to suffer extreme hunger or want: to be in want of anything necessary.—*v. t.* to kill with hunger or cold: to destroy by want: to deprive of power. —*n.* **starvā'tion,** act of starving: state of being starved.—*a.* **starve'ling.**

state, stāt, *n.* position: condition: situation: circumstances at any time: the whole body of people under one government: a nation: a commonwealth, esp. one of those forming the United States of America: the public: the civil power: estate: order, class: rank, quality: pomp: dignity: style of living: sta-

bility, continuance: (*pl.*) the bodies constituting the legislature of a country: a stage, condition.—*a.* belonging to the state: public: royal: ceremonial: pompous: magnificent.—*v. t.* to set forth: to express the details of: to set down fully and formally: to narrate: to set in order: to settle.—*n.* **state'craft,** the art of managing state affairs.—*a.* **stāt'ed,** settled: established: fixed: regular.—*adv.* **stāt'edly.**—*ns.* **state'-house,** the building in which the legislature of a state holds its sittings, a state capitol; **stāte'liness.**—*a.* **stāte'ly,** showing state or dignity: majestic: grand.—*adv.* majestically.—*n.* **stāte'ment,** the act of stating: that which is stated.

static, -al, stat'ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to statics: pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium: resting: acting by mere weight.—*adv.* **stat'ically.**—*n.* **stat'ics.**

station, stā'shun, *n.* the place where a person or thing stands: post assigned: position: office: situation: occupation, business: state: rank: condition in life: a railroad depot: a regular stopping-place: a police-office: (*pl.*) in R. C. usage, any one of the images or pictures ranged round a church, representing the several stages of the Passion.—*v. t.* to assign a station to: to set: to appoint to a post, place, or office.—*a.* **stā'tionary,** pertaining to a station: standing: fixed: settled: acting from or in a fixed position (as an engine): not progressing or retrogressing: not improving.—*n.* **stā'tioner,** one who sells paper and other articles used in writing.—*a.* **stā'tionery,** belonging to a stationer.—*n.* the articles sold by a stationer.

statistics, sta-tist'iks, *n.* a collection of facts and figures regarding the condition of a people, class, etc.: the science of the collection and arrangement of statistical facts.—*adjs.* **statist'ic, -al,** pertaining to or containing statistics.—*adv.* **statist'ically.**—*n.* **statistic'ian,** one skilled in statistics.

statue, stat'ū, *n.* a representation of a human figure or animal carved out of some solid substance: an image.—*ns.* **stat'ūary,** the art of carving statues: a collection of statues.

stature, stat'ūr, *n.* height. [L. *statura.*]

status, stā'tus, *n.* state: condition: rank. [L.]

statute, stat'ūt, *n.* a law expressly enacted by the legislature (as distinguished from a customary law or law of use and wont): a written law.

staunch. Same as **stanch.**

stave, stāv, *n.* one of the pieces of which a cask is made: a staff or part of a piece of music: a stanza.—*v. t.* to break a stave or the staves of: to break: to burst: to drive off, as with a staff: to delay:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* stāved or stōve. [By-form of *staff.*]

staves, stāvz, pl. of *staff* and of *stave.*

stay, stā, *v. i.* to remain: to abide for any time: to continue in a state: to wait: to cease acting: to dwell: to trust.—*v. t.* to cause to stand: to stop: to restrain: to delay: to prevent from falling: to prop: to support, rest, rely:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* stayed, staid.—*n.* continuance in a place: abode for a time: stand: stop: a fixed state: a standstill: suspension of a legal proceeding: prop, support: (*pl.*) a corset or corsets.—*n.* **stay'er,** one who stays: a person or animal of good lasting or staying qualities for a race, etc.

stay, stā, *n.* a large strong rope running from the head of one mast to another mast or to the side of the ship.—*v. t.* to support by means of stays: to put on the other tack, to cause to go about.—*v. i.* to change tack, to go about.

stead, sted, *n.* the place which another had or might have: a fixed place of abode: use, help, service.

steadfast, sted'fast, *a.* firmly fixed or established: firm: constant: resolute.

steady, sted'i, *a.* (*comp.* **stead'ier,** *superl.* **stead'iest**) firm in standing or in place: fixed: stable: constant: resolute: regular: uniform: sober, industrious.—*v. t.* to make steady: to make or keep firm.—*adv.* **stead'ily.**

steak, stāk, *n.* a thick slice of meat.

steal, stēl, *v. t.* to take by theft or feloniously: to take away without notice: to gain or win by address, insidiously, or by gradual means: to snatch.—*v. i.* to practise theft: to take feloniously: to pass secretly: to slip in or out unperceived:—*pa. t.* stōle; *pa. p.* stōl'en.—*ns.* **steal'er; steal'ing.**

stealth, stelth, *n.* the act of stealing: a secret manner of bringing anything to pass.—*adv.* **stealth'ily.**—*n.* **stealth'iness.**—*a.* **stealth'y,** done by stealth.

steam, stēm, *n.* the vapor of water—

when dry, invisible and transparent like air: the mist formed by condensed vapor: any vaporous exhalation: energy, force, spirit.—*v. i.* to rise or pass off in steam or vapor: to move by steam.—*v. t.* to expose to steam.

steed, stēd, *n.* a horse or stallion, esp. a spirited horse.

steel, stēl, *n.* iron combined in varying proportions with carbon: any instrument or weapon of steel: an instrument for sharpening knives on: a strip of steel for stiffening a corset: a piece of steel for striking fire from a flint: extreme hardness.—*a.* made of steel: hard, unfeeling.—*v. t.* to overlay or edge with steel: to harden: to make obdurate.

steep, stēp, *a.* rising or descending with great inclination: precipitous: difficult, excessive, exorbitant.—*n.* a precipitous place: a precipice.—*v. i.* **steep'en,** to become steep.—*n.* **steep'ness.**

steep, stēp, *v. t.* to dip or soak in a liquid: to imbue.—*n.* something steeped or used in steeping.—*n.* **steep'er.**

steeple, stēp'l, *n.* a tower of a church or building, ending in a point.

steer, stēr, *n.* a young ox, esp. a castrated one from two to four years old.

steer, stēr, *v. t.* to direct with the helm: to guide: to govern.—*v. i.* to direct a ship in its course: to be directed: to move.—*ns.* **steer'age,** act or practice of steering: the effect of a rudder on the ship: the portion of a ship for passengers paying a low rate of fare; **steer'er; steers'man,** a man who steers a ship.

stellar, stel'ar, **stellary,** stel'ar-i, *a.* relating to the stars: starry.—*adjs.* **stell'āte, -d,** like a star: radiated; **stell'ular,** formed like little stars. [L. *stellaris*—*stella,* a star.]

Stellate Leaves.

stem, stem, *n.* the ascending axis of a plant, which usually bears leaves and flowers, and maintains communication between the roots and the leaves: the little branch supporting the flower or fruit: a race or family: branch of a family: the part of a word that remains the same through all inflections.

stem, stem, *n.* the prow of a ship: a curved piece of timber, etc., at the prow to which the two sides of a ship are united.—*v. t.* to cut, as with the stem: to resist or make progress against: to stop, to check. [Same word as above.]

stench, stensh, *n.* stink: a strong bad odor or smell.

stencil, sten'sil, *n.* a plate of metal, etc., with a pattern cut out, which is impressed upon a surface by drawing a brush with color over it.—*v. t.* to print or paint by means of a stencil.

stenography, sten-og'ra-fi, *n.* the art of writing very quickly by means of brief signs and characters: shorthand.—*ns.* **sten'ograph,** a character used in stenography; **stenog'rapher, stenog'raphist.**—*adjs.* **stenograph'ic, -al.**

Stentor, stent'or, *n.* a very loud-voiced herald in the Iliad, hence (s-) any person with a remarkably loud voice: the ursine howler.—*a.* **stentō'rian,** very loud or powerful. [Gr.]

step, step, *n.* a pace: the distance crossed by the foot in walking or running: a small space: degree: one remove in ascending or descending a stair: round of a ladder: footprint: manner of walking: proceeding: action: the support on which the lower end of a mast, etc., rests.—*v. i.* to advance or retire by pacing: to walk: to walk slowly or gravely: to walk a short distance.—*v. t.* to set, as a foot: to fix, as a mast.—*n.* **step'per.**

stereopticon, ster-ē-op'ti-kon, *n.* a double magic-lantern, the projecting lenses having a field in common, thus permitting the views to be merged into or superimposed upon one another.

stereoscope, ster'ē-ō-skōp, *n.* an instrument in which each of two pictures is examined by a separate lens, and the two lenses are inclined so that the two images blend into one and stand out in relief with solidity.

stereotype, stē'rē-ō-tīp, *n.* a solid metallic plate for printing, cast from an impression of movable types, taken on some plastic substance.—*a.* pertaining to or done with stereotypes.—*v. t.* to make a stereotype of: to print with stereotypes.—*p. a.* **stē'reotyped.**

sterile, ster'il, *a.* unfruitful: barren: destitute of ideas or sentiment.—*n.* **sterilizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **ster'ilize,** to cause to be fruitless: to destroy bacteria or other micro-organisms in.—*ns.* **ster'ilizer,** anything which sterilizes; **steril'ity,** quality of being sterile.

sterling, stĕr'ling, *a.* pure, genuine, of good quality: of value or excellence, uthoritative: designating English money of account as of the fixed or standard value.

stern, stĕrn, *a.* severe of countenance, manner, or feeling: austere: harsh.

stern, stĕrn, *n.* the hind part of a vessel: the rump or tail of an animal. —*n.* **stern'-chase,** a chase in which one ship follows directly in the wake of another.—*a.* **stern'most,** farthest astern.

stertorous, stĕr'tō-rus, *a.* snoring.

stet, stet, *v. t.* to restore—generally used on proof-sheets, etc.

stethoscope, steth'ō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for auscultation.

stew, stū, *v. t.* to simmer or boil slowly with little moisture.—*v. i.* to be boiled slowly and gently: (*slang*) to be in a state of worry or agitation.—*n.* meat stewed: mental agitation: worry.

steward, stū'ard, *n.* one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution: one who superintends another's affairs: the manager of the provision department, etc., on a ship.—*ns.* **stew'ardess,** a female steward.

stick, stik, *v. t.* to stab: to thrust in: to fasten by piercing: to fix in: to set with something pointed: to cause to adhere.—*v. i.* to hold to: to remain: to stop: to be hindered: to hesitate, to be embarrassed or puzzled: to adhere closely in affection:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* stuck.—*ns.* **stick'er; stick'ing,** the act of stabbing.—**stick at,** to hesitate: to persist at; **stick by,** to be firm in support.

stick, stik, *n.* a small shoot or branch cut off a tree: a staff or walking-stick: anything in the form of a stick, a cudgel: a printer's composing-stick: a stiff, stupidly obstinate person.

stickle, stik'l, *v. i.* to interpose between combatants: to contend obstinately: to hesitate.—*n.* a sharp point, a prickle, a spine.—*ns.* **stick'leback,** a small river-fish so called from the spines on its back; **stick'ler,** a second in a fight or contention: an obstinate contender, esp. for something trifling.

sticky, stik'i, *a.* that sticks or adheres: adhesive: glutinous.—*n.* **stick'iness.**

stiff, stif, *a.* not easily bent: rigid: rather hard than soft: obstinate: not natural and easy: constrained: formal: hard to overcome, difficult: firm, of prices, etc.: dead, rigid in death: (*naut.*) keeping upright.—*n.* (*slang*) a corpse.—*v. t.* **stiff'en,** to make stiff.—*v. i.* to become stiff: to become less impressible or more obstinate.—*ns.* **stiff'ener,** one who, or that which, stiffens; **stiff'ening,** something used to make a substance more stiff.—*adv.* **stiff'ly.**

stifle, stī'fl, *v. t.* to stop the breath of: to suffocate, smother: to extinguish: to suppress the sound of: to destroy: to suppress, conceal.—*v. i.* to suffocate.—*a.* **stī'fling,** close, oppressive.

stigma, stig'ma, *n.* a brand: a mark of infamy: (*bot.*) the top of a pistil: any special mark: a place on the skin which bleeds periodically:—*pl.* **stig'mas** or **stig'mata.**—*adjs.* **stigmat'ic, -al,** marked or branded with a stigma: giving infamy or reproach.—*adv.* **stigmat'ically.**—*v. t.* **stig'matize,** to brand with a stigma.

stile, stīl, *n.* a step, or set of steps, for climbing over a wall or fence.

stiletto, sti-let'ō, *n.* a dagger with a slender and narrow blade.

still, stil, *a.* silent: motionless: calm, subdued: not sparkling or effervescing: constant.—*v. t.* to quiet: to silence: to appease: to restrain.—*adv.* always, constantly: nevertheless, for all that: even yet: after that.—*n.* calm.—*a.* **still'born,** dead when born.—*ns.* **still'-life,** the class of pictures representing inanimate objects; **still'ness.**—*a.* **still'y,** still: quiet: calm.—*adv.* silently: gently.

still, stil, *v. t.* to cause to fall by drops: to distil.—*n.* an apparatus for distillation.

stilt, stilt, *n.* one of a pair of props or poles with steps or supports at a distance from the ground, used to walk with.—*v. t.* to raise on stilts: to elevate by unnatural means.—*adjs.* **stilt'ed stilt'y,** elevated as if on stilts: pompous.

stimulant, stim'ū-lant, *a.* stimulating: increasing or exciting vital action.—*n.* anything that stimulates or excites: a stimulating medicine.—*v. t.* **stim'ulāte,** to prick with anything sharp: to incite: to instigate: (*physiol.*) to produce increased action in.—*n.* **stimulā'tion.**—*a.* **stim'ulātive,** tending to stimulate.—*ns.* **stim'ulātor,** one who stimulates:—*fem.* **stim'ulātress; stim'ūlus,** a goad: anything that rouses the mind, or that ex-

cites to action: a stimulant: — *pl.* **stim'ulī.**

sting, sting, *v. t.* to stick anything sharp into, to pain acutely.—*v. i.* to have a sting: to give pain:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* stung.—*n.* the sharp-pointed weapon of some animals: the thrust of a sting into the flesh.

stingy, stin'ji, *a.* niggardly: avaricious. —*adv.* **stin'gily.**—*n.* **stin'giness.**

stink, stingk, *v. i.* to give out a strong, offensive smell: to have a bad reputation:—*pa. t.* stank; *pa. p.* stunk.—*n.* a disagreeable smell.

stint, stint, *v. t.* to shorten: to limit: to restrain.—*v. i.* to cease, stop: to be saving.—*n.* limit: restraint, restriction: proportion allotted, fixed amount.—*a.* **stint'ed,** limited.

stipend, stī'pend, *n.* a salary paid for services, esp. to a clergyman: settled pay.—*a.* **stipend'iary,** receiving stipend.

stipple, stip'l, *v. t.* to engrave or form by means of dots or small points, as distinguished from line-engraving.

stipulate, stip'ū-lāt, *v. i.* to contract: to settle terms.—*ns.* **stipulā'tion,** act of stipulating: a contract; **stip'ulātor.**

stir, stēr, *v. t.* to move: to rouse: to instigate.—*v. i.* to move oneself: to be active: to draw notice.—*n.* tumult: bustle.—*n.* **stir'rer.**—*p. a.* **stir'ring,** putting in motion: active: accustomed to a busy life: animating, rousing.

stirrup, stir'up, *n.* a metal or wooden loop suspended from the saddle, for a horseman's foot.

stitch, stich, *n.* a pass of a needle and thread, the part of the thread left in the fabric, a single loop or link: the kind of work produced by stitching. —*v. t.* to sew so as to show a regular line of stitches: to sew or unite.—*v. i.* to practise stitching. — *ns.* **stitch'er; stitch'ing,** the act of one who stitches.

stock, stok, *n.* something stuck or thrust in: the stem of a tree or plant: the trunk which receives a graft: a block or log: anything dull and lifeless as a log: a stupid person: the wood in which the barrel of a firearm is fixed: the cross-piece of timber, etc., into which the shank of an anchor is inserted: the part to which others are attached: the original progenitor: family: a fund, shares of capital: store, goods used in trade: the cattle, etc., kept on a farm or ranch: the foundation for soup: a cravat:—(*pl.*) an instrument in which the legs of offenders were confined: the frame for a ship while building: public funds, shares of corporate capital.—*v. t.* to store: to supply: to fill: to supply with domestic animals.—*a.* kept in stock.

Stocks.

stocking, stok'ing, *n.* a close covering for the foot and lower leg.

stocky, stok'i, *a.* short and stout, thick-set: having a strong stem.

stogy, stogie, stō'gi, *n.* a long, thin-rolled cigar of a coarse grade.

Stoic, stō'ik, *n.* a disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who opened his school in a colonnade at Athens: (s-) one indifferent to pleasure or pain.—*adjs.* **stō'ic, -al.**

stoke, stōk, *v. i.* to stir or tend a fire.

stole, stōl, *pa. t.* of *steal.*

stole, stōl, *n.* a long robe reaching to the feet: a narrow vestment worn by bishops and priests of the R. C. Church.

stolen, stōl'en, *pa. p.* of *steal.*

stolid, stol'id, *a.* dull: heavy: stupid: foolish.—*ns.* **stolid'ity, stol'idness,** state of being stolid: dullness of intellect.

stomach, stum'ak, *n.* the strong membranous sac into which the food passes when swallowed, and where it is principally digested: the cavity in any animal for the digestion of its food: appetite, relish for food, inclination generally: disposition, spirit, courage, pride, spleen.—*v. t.* to brook or put up with.

stone, stōn, *n.* a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter, the hard material of which rock consists: a piece of rock of a certain size or form, or for a particular purpose: a precious stone or gem: a tombstone: a concretion formed in the bladder: a hard shell containing the seed of some fruits: a weight of 14 lb. avoirdupois.—*a.* made of stone, or of stoneware.—*v. t.* to pelt with stones: to free from stones: to wall with stones.—*a.* **stone'-blind,** as blind as a stone, perfectly blind.—*adv.* **stō'nily.**—*n.* **stō'niness,** the state of being stony or abounding with stones: hardness of heart or

mind.—*a.* **stō'ny,** made of, or resembling stone: abounding with stones: hard: pitiless: obdurate.

stood, stöd, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *stand.*

stool, stöl, *n.* a seat without a back: a low bench for the feet or for kneeling on: the seat used in evacuating the bowels: the act of evacuating the bowels, also that which is evacuated.

stoop, stöp, *v. i.* to bend the body: to lean forward: to submit: to descend from rank or dignity: to condescend: to swoop down, as a bird of prey.

stoop, stöp, *n.* (*Shak.*) a vessel of liquor, a flagon. [A. S. *stoppa,* a cup.]

stoop, stöp, *n.* an open platform before the entrance of a house, with steps.

stop, stop, *v. t.* to stuff or close up: to obstruct: to render impassable: to hinder from further motion, progress, effect, or change: to restrain, repress, suppress, suspend: to intercept: to apply musical stops to: to regulate the sounds of (a stringed instrument) with the fingers: (*naut.*) to make fast.—*v. i.* to cease going forward: to cease from any motion or action, to stay, tarry: to leave off: to be at an end: to ward off a blow. —*n.* act of stopping: state of being stopped: hindrance: obstacle.

store, stōr, *n.* a hoard or quantity gathered: abundance: a storehouse: any place where goods are sold, a shop: (*pl.*) supplies of provisions, ammunition, etc. —*v. t.* to gather in quantities: to supply: to lay up in store: to hoard: to place in a warehouse.—*ns.* **stō'rage,** the placing in a store: the safe-keeping of goods in a store: the price paid or charged for keeping goods in a store; **store'house.**

stork, stork, *n.* a long-necked and long-legged wading-bird.

storm, storm, *n.* a violent commotion of the atmosphere producing wind, rain, etc.: a tempest: a fall of snow, etc.: an outbreak of anger, or the like: commotion: tumult: calamity: (*mil.*) an assault.—*v. i.* to raise a tempest: to blow with violence: to be in a violent passion.—*v. t.* to attack by open force: to assault.—*ns.* **storm'-door,** an outer supplementary door to shelter the interior of a building; **storm'iness.**—*a.* **storm'y,** having many storms: agitated with furious winds: boisterous: violent.

story, stō'ri, *n.* a history or narrative of incidents in their sequence: an account, report, statement: an anecdote: the plot of a novel or drama: a lie, a fib, a fictitious narrative.—*a.* **stō'ried,** told or celebrated in a story.

story, stō'ri, *n.* a division of a house reached by one flight of stairs.

stout, stowt, *a.* strong: robust: corpulent: resolute: proud.—*n.* extra strong.

stovaine, stō'vān, *n.* a crystalline substance producing local anæsthesia. Formula $C_6H_5OCO.\ (CH_3)\ C(C_2H_5).\ CH_2.N\ (CH_3)_2$.

stove, stōv, *n.* an apparatus with a fire for warming a room, cooking, etc.

stove, stōv, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *stave.*

stow, stō, *v. t.* to place: to arrange: to fill by packing things in.—*ns.* **stow'age,** act of placing in order: state of being laid up: room for articles to be laid away; **stow'away,** one who hides himself in an outward-bound vessel in order to get a passage for nothing.

strabismus, strā-bis'mus, *n.* squint.

straddle, strad'l, *v. i.* to stride or part the legs wide: to stand or walk with the legs far apart: to be on both sides of a question, to be non-committal.—*v. t.* to stand or sit astride of.—*n.* act of straddling: an attempt to fill a non-committal position.—*adv.* astride.

straggle, strag'l, *v. i.* to wander from the course: to stretch beyond proper limits: to be dispersed.—*n.* **stragg'ler.**—*adv.* **stragg'lingly.**—*a.* **stragg'ly.**

straight, strāt, *a.* direct; being in a right line: not crooked: upright: free from disorder: honorable: unqualified: consisting of a sequence at poker: (*slang*) undiluted, as a dram of whisky, etc.: direct, authoritative.—*adv.* immediately.—*v. t.* to straighten.—*n.* in poker, a regular sequence of five cards.—*a.* **straight'away,** straight forward. —*v. t.* **straight'en,** to make straight.—*a.* **straightfor'ward,** going forward in a straight course: honest: open.—*adv.* **straightfor'wardly.** — *n.* **straightfor'wardness,** undeviating rectitude.—*adv.* **straight'ly.** — *n.* **straight'ness.** — *adv.* **straight'way,** directly: immediately.

strain, strān, *v. t.* to stretch tight: to draw with force: to exert to the utmost: to injure by overtasking: to make tight: to constrain, make uneasy or unnatural: to press to oneself, to embrace: to pass through a filter.—*v. i.* to make violent efforts: to filter.—*n.* the act of straining:

a violent effort: an injury inflicted by straining, esp. a wrenching of the muscles: a note, sound, or song, stretch of imagination, etc.: (*mech.*) any change of form or bulk experienced by a solid or fluid under stress: mood, disposition.—*n.* **strain'er,** one who, or that which, strains: an instrument for filtration.

strain, strān, *n.* race, stock, generation: descent: natural tendency, any admixture or element in one's character.

strait, strāt, *a.* difficult: distressful: —*n.* a narrow passage of water between two portions of land: difficulty, distress. —*v. t.* to stretch, tighten: to distress.—*v. t.* **strait'en,** to make strait or narrow: to confine: to draw tight: to distress: to put into difficulties.—*a.* **strait'-laced,** rigid or narrow in opinion.

strand, strand, *n.* the margin or beach of the sea or of a lake.—*v. t.* to run aground: to be stopped.—*v. i.* to drift or be driven ashore.—*p. a.* **strand'ed,** driven on shore: left helpless.

strand, strand, *n.* one of the strings or parts that compose a rope.

strange, strānj, *a.* foreign: belonging to another country: not formerly known, heard, or seen: not domestic: new: causing surprise or curiosity, marvelous; unusual, odd: estranged, reserved: unacquainted with, unversed: not lawfully belonging to one.—*adv.* **strange'ly.**—*ns.* **strange'ness; strān'ger,** a foreigner: one away from home: one unknown or unacquainted.

strangle, strang'gl, *v. t.* to compress the throat of, so as to prevent breathing and destroy life: to choke: to hinder from birth or appearance: to suppress.—*n.* **strang'ler.**—*v. t.* **strang'ulate,** to strangle: to compress so as to suppress or suspend function.—*p. a.* **strang'ulated.**—*n.* **strangulā'tion.**

strap, strap, *n.* a narrow strip of cloth, leather, etc.: a razor-strop: an iron plate secured by screw-bolts, for connecting two or more timbers.—*v. t.* to beat or bind with a strap: to strop, as a razor. —*ns.* **strap'-hang'er,** (*coll.*) one who has to hang on to a strap in a street-car, etc., for lack of seats; **strap'per,** something big, a tall large person; **strap'ping,** the act of fastening with a strap: materials for straps: a thrashing.—*a.* tall, handsome.

strata, strā'ta, *pl.* of *stratum.*

stratagem, strat'a-jem, *n.* an artifice, esp. in war: a plan for deceiving an enemy or gaining an advantage: any artifice generally.—*adjs.* **strateg'ic, -al,** pertaining to or done by strategy. — *n.* **strat'egy,** generalship, or the art of conducting a campaign and maneuvering an army: artifice or finesse generally.—*adv.* **strateg'ically.**—*n.* **strat'egist,** one skilled in strategy.

stratify, strat'i-fī, *v. t.* to form or lay in strata or layers.—*n.* **stratificā'tion,** act of stratifying: state of being stratified.

stratum, strā'tum, *n.* a bed of earth or rock formed by natural causes, and consisting usually of a series of layers: any bed or layer:—*pl.* **strā'ta.**—*a.* **strat'iform,** formed like strata.

stratus, strā'tus, *n.* the lowest of clouds, a widely-extended horizontal sheet, of varied thickness.

straw, straw, *n.* the stalk on which certain grains grow, and from which they are thrashed: a quantity of these when thrashed: anything worthless.

stray, strā, *v. i.* to wander: to go from the inclosure, company, or proper limits: to err: to rove.—*n.* a domestic animal that has strayed or is lost: a straggler, a waif, a truant.—*a.* **strayed.**

streak, strēk, *n.* a line or long mark different in color from the ground, a band of marked color of some length, a stripe: a slight characteristic, a trace, a passing mood: the appearance presented by the surface of a mineral when scratched: a strake or line of planking. —*v. t.* to form streaks in: to mark with streaks.—*a.* **streaked,** streaky, striped: (*coll.*) confused.—*n.* **streak'iness.**—*a.* **streak'y,** marked with streaks, striped.

streak, strēk, *v. i.* to run swiftly.

stream, strēm, *n.* a current of water, air, or light, etc.: anything flowing out from a source: anything forcible, flowing, and continuous: drift, tendency.—*v. i.* to flow in a stream: to pour out abundantly: to be overflown with: to issue in rays: to stretch in a long line. —*v. t.* to discharge in a stream: to wave. *n.* **stream'er,** a flag flowing in the wind.

street, strēt, *n.* a road in a city or town, lined with houses or stores: those who live in a street: the part of the street for vehicles: the body of brokers. —*n.* **street'-car,** a passenger-car.

strength, strength, *n.* quality of being

strong: power of any kind, active or passive: force, vigor, violence: solidity or toughness: power to resist attack: excellence, boldness of conception or treatment: brightness: intensity: validity: vigor of style or expression: security: amount of force: potency of liquors: available force or support.—*v. t.* **strength'en** to make strong or stronger: to confirm: to encourage: to increase in power or security.—*v. i.* to become stronger.—*a.* **strength'ening,** invigorating.

strenuous, stren'ū-us, *a.* active: vigorous: urgent: zealous: bold: necessitating exertion.—*n.* **strenuos'ity,** strenuousness: a straining after effect.

stress, stres, *n.* force: pressure: urgency: strain: violence, as of the weather: the relative loudness or emphasis with which certain syllables are pronounced, accent: weight, importance.

stretch, strech, *v. t.* to extend: to draw out: to expand: to reach out: to exaggerate, strain, or carry further than is right: to cause to lie at full length.—*v. i.* to be drawn out: to be extended: to extend without breaking: to exaggerate.—*n.* act of stretching: effort: struggle: reach: extension: state of being stretched: utmost extent of meaning: course: one single uninterrupted sitting, turn, etc.—*n.* **stretch'er.**

strew, strō, *v. t.* to spread by scattering: to scatter loosely:—*pa. p.* strewed or strewn.—*n.* **strew'ing.**

stricken, strik'n (*B.*), *pa. p.* of *strike.*

strict, strikt, *a.* exact: extremely nice: observing exact rules, regular: severe: restricted, taken strictly: thoroughly accurate: tense, stiff: absolute, unbroken: constricted.—*adv.* **strict'ly,** narrowly, closely, rigorously, exclusively. — *ns.* **strict'ness; stric'ture,** (*surg.*) an unnatural contraction of a mucous canal: an unfavorable criticism: censure.

stride, strīd, *v. i.* to walk with long steps: to straddle.—*v. t.* to pass over at a step: to bestride, ride upon:—*pa. t.* strōde; *pa. p.* strid'den.—*n.* a long step.

strident, strī'dent, *a.* creaking, grating, harsh.—*adv.* **strī'dently.**—*v. i.* **strid'ūlate,** to make a stridulous sound.

strife, strīf, *n.* contention for superiority: struggle for victory: contest.

strike, strīk, *v. t.* to give a blow to: to hit with force, to smite: to pierce: to dash: to stamp: to coin: to thrust in: to cause to sound: to let down, as a sail: to ground upon, as a ship: to punish: to affect strongly: to affect suddenly with alarm or surprise: to ratify: to take down and remove: to erase (with *out, off*): to come upon unexpectedly, to find: to occur to: to appear to: to assume: to hook a fish by a quick turn of the wrist.—*v. i.* to give a quick blow: to hit: to dash: to sound by being struck: to touch: to run aground: to pass quickly: to dart: to take root: to lower the flag in token of respect or surrender: to give up work in order to secure higher wages, or the redress of some grievance, or from sympathy with other striking workers, etc.: — *pa. t.* struck; *pa. p.* struck or strick'en.—*n.* act of striking for redress of grievances, etc.: (*geol.*) the direction of the outcrop of a stratum: any dishonest attempt to extort money: a lucky find, discovery: in baseball, any one of several plays scoring against the batsman: in bowling, the advantage gained by knocking down all the pins with one ball.—*n.* **strīk'er,** one who or that which strikes. — *a.* **strīk'ing,** affecting: surprising: forcible: impressive: exact.—*adv.* **strīk'ingly.**

string, string, *n.* a small cord or slip of anything for tying, twine: a ribbon: nerve, tendon, a vegetable fiber: the chord of a musical instrument: (*pl.*) stringed instruments collectively: a succession or series of things: a drove of horses: in billiards, the number of points made in a game.—*v. t.* to supply with strings: to put on a string: to make tense or firm.—*v. i.* to stretch out into a long line: to form itself into strings: at billiards, to drive the ball the length of the table and back, in order to determine which player is to open the game.—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* strung.—*a.* **stringed,** having strings.—*ns.* **string'er,** one who or that which strings: a lengthwise timber on which a rail is fastened: any main lengthwise timber in a bridge or other building; **string'iness.** — *adjs.* **string'less,** having no strings; **string'y,** consisting of strings or small threads.

stringent, strin'jent, *a.* binding strongly: urgent.—*n.* **strin'gency,** state or quality of being stringent: severe pressure.—*adv.* **strin'gently.**

strip, strip, *v. t.* to pull off in strips

or stripes: to tear off: to deprive of a covering: to skin, to peel, to husk: to make bare: to expose: to deprive: to impoverish or make destitute: to plunder: to press out the last milk from (a cow): to separate from the stems, as the leaves of tobacco.—*v. i.* to undress: to lose the thread, as a screw: to come off.—*n.* a long narrow piece of anything.—*n.* **strip'per.**

stripe, strīp, *n.* a blow, esp. one made with a lash, rod, etc.: a wale or discolored mark made by a lash or rod: a line of a different color from the ground: kind, particular sort: striped cloth.—*v. t.* to make stripes upon: to form with lines of different colors.—*adjs.* **strīped,** having stripes of different colors; **strī'py,** stripe-like.

stripling, strip'ling, *n.* a youth: one yet growing. [Dim. of *strip.*]

strive, strīv, *v. i.* to make efforts (with *with, against, for*): to endeavor earnestly: to labor hard: to struggle, to fight: to contend: to aim:—*pa. t.* strōve; *pa. p.* striv'en.—*ns.* **strīv'er, strīv'ing.**—*adv.* **strīv'ingly,** with earnest efforts.

strode, strōd, *pa. t.* of *stride.*

stroke, strōk, *n.* a blow: a sudden attack: calamity: the sound of a clock: a dash in writing: the sweep of an oar in rowing, the aftmost oar of a boat: the movement of the piston of a steam-engine: the touch of a pen or pencil: any characteristic feature: an effective action, a feat, a masterly effort.

stroke, strōk, *v. t.* to rub gently in one direction: to rub gently in kindness.

stroll, strōl, *v. i.* to ramble idly or leisurely: to wander on foot.—*n.* a leisurely walk: a wandering on foot.

strong, strong, *a.* firm: having physical power: hale, healthy: able to endure: solid: well fortified: having wealth or resources: moving with rapidity: impetuous: earnest: having great vigor, as the mind: forcible: energetic, determined, positive: affecting the senses, as smell and taste: forcibly offensive or intense in quality, pungent: loud, stentorian: hard, indigestible: having a quality in a great degree: intoxicating, rich in alcohol: bright: intense: well established, firm.—*n.* **strong'hold,** a place strong to hold out against attack: a fastness: a fortress.—*adv.* **strong'ly.**

strop, strop, *n.* a strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather, etc., for sharpening razors.—*v. t.* to sharpen on a strop. [Older form of *strap.*]

strove, strōv, *pa. t.* of *strive.*

strow, strō, same as **strew:**—*pa. p.* strōwed or strōwn.

struck, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *strike.*

structure, struk'tūr, *n.* manner of building: construction: a building, esp. one of large size: arrangement of parts or of particles in a substance: manner of organization: an organic form.

struggle, strug'l, *v. i.* to make great efforts with contortions of the body: to make great exertions: to contend: to labor in pain: to be in agony or distress.—*n.* a violent effort with contortions of the body: great labor: agony.

strum, strum, *v. t.* to play on (as a musical instrument) in a coarse, noisy manner. [A variant of *thrum.*]

strung, strung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *string.*

strut, strut, *v. i.* to walk in a pompous manner: to walk with affected dignity.—*n.* a proud step or walk: affectation of dignity in walking.—*n.* **strut'ter.**

strychnine, strik'nin, *n.* a poisonous alkaloid occurring in crystals, obtained from the seeds of nux vomica—also **strych'nia.**—*a.* **strych'nic.**

stub, stub, *n.* the stump left after a tree is cut down: anything short and thick, a stump or truncated end of anything.—*v. t.* to take the stubs or roots of from the ground: to cut to a stub: to strike against a stub.—*n.* **stub'biness,** state of being stubby: stubbedness.—*a.* **stub'by,** abounding with stubs: short, thick.

stubble, stub'l, *n.* the stumps or root-ends of the stalks of grain left in the ground by the reaper or mower: anything like this, as a bristly beard, etc.

stubborn, stub'ẽrn, *a.* immovably fixed in opinion: obstinate: persevering: steady: stiff: inflexible: hardy: not easily melted or worked.—*adv.* **stubb'ornly.**—*n.* **stubb'ornness.**

stucco, stuk'ō, *n.* a plaster of lime and fine sand, etc., used as a coating for walls, for decorations, etc.

stuck, stuk, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *stick.*

stud, stud, *n.* a collection of breeding horses and mares, also the place where they are kept: a collection of horses for racing or hunting.—*n.* **stud'horse.**

stud, stud, *n.* a nail with a large head;

an ornamental button worn in a cuff or shirt-front: one of the intermediate posts in a partition to which laths are nailed, etc.—*v. t.* to adorn with knobs: to set thickly, as with studs.

student, stū'dent, *n.* one who studies, a scholar at a higher school, college, or university: one devoted to the study of any subject: a man devoted to books.

studio, stū'di-ō, *n.* the workshop of an artist or photographer: —*pl.* **stū'dios.**

studious, stū'di-us, *a.* given to study: thoughtful: diligent: careful (with *of*): studied: deliberately planned.—*adv.* **stū'diously.**—*n.* **stū'diousness.**

study, stud'i, *v. t.* to bestow pains upon: to apply the mind to: to examine closely, in order to learn thoroughly: to form and arrange by thought: to con over.—*v. i.* to apply the mind closely to a subject: to try hard: to muse, meditate, reflect: to apply the mind to books: —*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* stud'ied.—*n.* earnest endeavor, application to books, etc.

stuff, stuf, *n.* materials of which anything is made: that which fills anything: essence, elemental part: textile fabrics, cloth, esp. when woolen: something trifling, worthless, or contemptible: possessions generally, esp. household furniture, etc.—*v. t.* to fill by crowding: to fill the skin of (a dead animal) so as to reproduce its living form.—*v. i.* to feed gluttonously: to practise taxidermy. —*ns.* **stuff'er; stuff'ing,** that which is used to stuff or fill anything.

stuffy, stuf'i, *a.* badly ventilated, musty: causing difficulty in breathing.

stultify, stul'ti-fī, *v. t.* to make a fool of: to cause to appear foolish: to destroy the force of (one's argument) by self-contradiction. — *ns.* **stultificā'tion, stul'tifier.**

stumble, stum'bl, *v. i.* to trip in walking: to light on by chance (with *upon*): to slide into crime or error.—*v. t.* to cause to trip or stop: to puzzle.—*n.* a trip in walking or running: a blunder.

stump, stump, *n.* the part of a tree left in the ground after the trunk is cut down: the part of a body remaining after a part is cut off or destroyed: in cricket, one of the three sticks forming a wicket.—*v. t.* to reduce to a stump, to truncate, to cut off a part of: to strike unexpectedly, as the foot against something fixed: to bring to a stop by means of some obstacle or other, to defeat, ruin: (*coll.*) to challenge to do something difficult: to make stump-speeches throughout a district, constituency, etc. —*v. i.* to walk along heavily: to make stump-speeches.

stun, stun, *v. t.* to stupefy or astonish with a loud noise, or with a blow: to surprise completely: to amaze.—*n.* a stroke, shock, stupefying blow. — *ns.* **stun'ner,** a person or an action that strikes with amazement; **stun'ning,** stupefaction.—*a.* very striking.

stung, stung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *sting.*

stunk, stungk, *pa. p.* of *stink.*

stunt, stunt, *v. t.* to hinder from growth, to dwarf, check.—*n.* a check in growth: an animal whose growth is stunted.—*a.* **stunt'ed,** dwarfed.

stunt, stunt, *n.* an act, deed, or performance: a feat, a difficult task.

stupefy, stū'pe-fī, *v. t.* to make stupid or senseless: to deaden the perception of: to deprive of sensibility:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* stū'pefied. — *a.* **stūpefā'cient,** stupefying.—*n.* anything that stupefies, a narcotic drug.—*n.* **stūpefac'tion,** the act of making stupid or senseless: insensibility: stupidity.—*a.* **stūpefac'tive.**

stupendous, stū-pen'dus, *a.* wonderful, amazing, astonishing for its magnitude, force, or enormity.

stupid, stū'pid, *a.* struck senseless: insensible: deficient or dull in understanding: formed or done without reason or judgment: foolish: unskilful.—*ns.* **stūpid'ity, stū'pidness.**—*adv.* **stū'pidly.**

stupor, stū'por, *n.* the state of being struck senseless: suspension of sense.

sturdy, stĕr'di, *a.* (*comp.* **stur'dier,** *superl.* **stur'diest**) resolute: firm: forcible: strong: robust: stout.

sturgeon, stĕr'jun, *n.* a large ganoid fish yielding caviare from its roe.

stutter, stut'ĕr, *v. i.* to hesitate in speaking: to stammer.—*n.* the act of stuttering: a hesitation in speaking.

sty, stī, *n.* a small inflamed tumor on the eyelid.

sty, stī, *n.* an inclosure for swine.

Stygian, stij'i-an, *a.* relating to *Styx,* one of the rivers of Hades: hellish.

style, stīl, *n.* anything long and pointed, esp. a pointed tool for engraving or writing: manner of writing, mode of expressing thought in language: characteristic or peculiar mode of expression

and execution (in the fine arts): title: mode of address: manner: form: fashion: mode of reckoning time.—*a.* **sty'lish,** displaying style: fashionable: showy: pretending to style.—*adv.* **sty'lishly.**—*ns.* **sty'lishness; sty'list,** one with a distinctive and fine literary style; **sty'lus,** a style, pen: the vibrating pin of a phonograph.

stylograph, stīl'o-graf, *n.* a pencil-like pen from which ink is fed to a tubular writing-point through which runs a needle which when pressed on the paper releases the ink.—*a.* **stylograph'ic.**

Styx, stiks. See **Stygian.**

suasion, swā'zhun, *n.* the act of persuading or advising: advice.—*a.* **suā'sive,** tending to persuade: persuasive.

suave, swāv, or swäv, *a.* pleasant: agreeable.—*adv.* **suāve'ly.**—*n.* **suav'ity.**

sub-. A prefix from L. *sub,* under, denoting inferior position, subordinate degree, etc. In chemistry, prefixed to the name of a salt it denotes a deficiency of acid and an excess of base.

subagent, sub-āj'ent, *n.* one employed by an agent to transact business in his stead.

subaltern, sub-awl'tẽrn, or sub'altẽrn, *a.* inferior: subordinate.—*n.* a subordinate: an officer in the army under the rank of captain.—*a.* **subalter'nate.**

subaqueous, sub-ā'kwe-us, *a.* lying under water: formed under water: living under water.—*a.* **subaquat'ic,** subaqueous: partially aquatic.

subconscious, sub-kon'shus, *a.* faintly conscious, applying to perceptions which are without consciousness or memory.

subdivide, sub-di-vīd', *v. t.* to divide into smaller divisions: to divide again.—*v. i.* to be subdivided: to separate.—*a.* **subdivis'ible.**—*n.* **subdivi'sion,**

subdue, sub-dū', *v. t.* to conquer: to bring under dominion: to render submissive: to tame: to soften.—*a.* **subdū'able.**—*n.* **subdū'al,** the act of subduing.

subjacent, sub-jā'sent, *a.* lying under or below: being in a lower situation.

subject, sub'jekt, *a.* under the power of another: liable, prone, disposed: exposed: subordinate, tributary: subservient.—*n.* one under the power of another: one under allegiance to a sovereign: that on which any operation is performed: that which is treated or handled: (*anat.*) a dead body for dissection: a person supposed to be peculiarly sensitive to hypnotic influence: the object of expression or representation: topic: matter, materials: the general plan of any work of art.—*v. t.* **subject',** to throw or bring under: to bring under the power of: to make subordinate or subservient: to subdue: to enslave: to undergo.—*n.* **subjec'tion,** the act of subjecting or subduing: the state of being subject to another.—*a.* **subject'ive,** relating to the subject: derived from one's own consciousness.—*adv.* **subject'ively.**—*ns.* **subject'iveness; subjectiv'ity,** state of being subjective.

subjoin, sub-join', *v. t.* to join under: to add at the end or afterwards: to fix or annex.—*n.* **subjoin'der,** a remark following on another.

subjugate, sub'jö-gāt, *v. t.* to bring under the yoke: to bring under power or dominion: to conquer.

subjunctive, sub-jungk'tiv, *a.* subjoined: added to something: denoting that mood of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, or contingency.

sublimate, sub'lim-āt, *v. t.* to elevate: to refine and exalt: to purify by raising by heat into vapor which again becomes solid.—*n.* the product of sublimation.

sublime, sub-līm', *a.* high: lofty: majestic: awakening feelings of awe or veneration.—*v. t.* to exalt: to dignify, to ennoble: to improve: to purify, to bring to a state of vapor by heat and condense again by cold.—*v. i.* to be sublimed or sublimated.—*adv.* **sublime'ly,** in a sublime manner: loftily: with elevated conceptions.—*ns.* **sublime'ness, sublim'ity,** loftiness: elevation: grandeur: loftiness of thought or style.

submarine, sub-ma-rēn', *a.* under or in the sea.—*n.* a boat capable of being propelled under water, esp. for carrying and firing torpedoes.

submerge, sub-mẽrj', **submerse,** sub-mẽrs', *v. t.* to plunge under water: to overflow with water: to drown.—*v. i.* to sink under water.—*ns.* **submerg'ence; submer'sion; submers'ible,** a submarine boat of high surface-cruising power.

submit, sub-mit', *v. t.* to refer to the judgment of another: to surrender to another.—*v. i.* to yield oneself to another: to surrender: to yield one's opinion: to be subject.—*n.* **submis'sion,**

act of submitting or yielding: acknowledgment of inferiority or of a fault: humble behavior: resignation.—*a.* **submis'sive,** willing or ready to submit.

subordinate, sub-or'di-nāt, *a.* lower in order, rank, nature, power, etc.: descending in a regular series.—*n.* one in a lower order or rank: an inferior.—*v. t.* to place in a lower order: to consider of less value: to make subject.

suborn, sub-orn', *v. t.* to cause to commit a perjury: to procure indirectly.—*ns.* **subornā'tion,** act of causing a person to take a false oath: crime of procuring any one to do a bad action.

subpœna, subpena, sub-pē'na, *n.* a writ commanding the attendance of a person in court under a penalty: a summons to a witness, etc.—*v. t.* to serve with a writ of subpœna.

subrogation, sub-rō-gā'shun, *n.* (*law*) the substitution of one person or thing for another.

subscribe, sub-skrīb', *v. t.* to write underneath: to give consent to something written, or to attest, by writing one's name underneath: to sign one's name: to promise to give or pay, or to take, as a newspaper or book, by attaching one's name.—*v. i.* to promise a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper: to enter one's name for anything.

subsequent, sub'sē-kwent, *a.* following or coming after.—*ns.* **sub'sequence, sub'sequency,** state of being subsequent.—*adv.* **sub'sequently.**

subserve, sub-sĕrv', *v. t.* to serve subordinately or instrumentally: to help forward.—*ns.* **subser'vience, subser'viency,** state of being subservient: obsequiousness: servility.—*a.* **subser'vient,** subserving: serving to promote: subject: submissive.—*adv.* **subser'viently.**

subside, sub-sīd', *v. i.* to settle down: to settle at the bottom: to fall into a state of quiet: to sink to a lower level: (*coll.*) to cease talking, to take a less prominent place.

subsidy, sub'si-di, *n.* assistance: aid in money: a grant of financial aid by a government.—*adv.* **subsid'iarily.**—*a.* **subsid'iary,** furnishing a subsidy, help, or additional supplies: aiding.—*n.* one who or that which aids or supplies: an assistant.—*v. t.* **sub'sidize,** to furnish with a subsidy, grant, or regular allowance: to purchase the aid of, to buy over.

subsist, sub-sist', *v. i.* to have existence: to remain, continue, inhere: to have the means of living.—*n.* **subsist'ence,** state of being subsistent: real being: means of supporting life: livelihood.

subsoil, sub'soil, *n.* the under soil: the bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil.

substance, sub'stans, *n.* that in which qualities or attributes exist, the existence to which qualities belong: that which constitutes anything what it is: the essential part: body: matter: property: foundation, ground, confidence.

substantial, sub-stan'shal, *a.* belonging to or having substance: actually existing: real: solid: having substance or strength: lasting: strong, stout, bulky: corporeal, material: having property or estate: considerable, fairly wealthy: conforming to what is essential.—*v. t.* **substan'tialize,** to give reality to.—*n.* **substantial'ity.**—*adv.* **substan'tially.**—*n. pl.* **substan'tials,** essential parts.—*v. t.* **substan'tiāte,** to make substantial: to prove or confirm.—*n.* **substantiā'tion.** — *adjs.* **substantī'val; sub'stantive,** expressing existence: real: of real, independent importance.—*n.* (*gram.*) the part of speech denoting something that exists: a noun.

substitute, sub'sti-tūt, *v. t.* to put in place of another.—*n.* one who or that which is put in place of another.—*a.* put instead of another.—*n.* **substitū'tion,** act of substituting or putting in place of another: the use of one word for another, syllepsis.—*a.* **sub'stitūtive.**

substratum, sub-strā'tum, *n.* an under stratum or layer, a fundamental element.

subterfuge, sub'tĕrfūj, *n.* that to which one resorts for escape or concealment: an artifice to escape censure or the force of an argument: evasion.

subterranean, sub-te-rā'nē-an, *a.* being or lying under the earth or ground.

subtile, sub'til, or sut'il, *a.* delicately constructed: fine: thin or rare: shrewd.—*adv.* **sub'tilely.**—*ns.* **sub'tileness; subtilizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **sub'tilize,** to make subtile, thin, or rare: to spin into niceties.—*v. i.* to make nice distinctions: to refine in argument.—*ns.* **sub'tilism,** the quality of being subtile; **sub'tilty,** state

or quality of being subtile: fineness: extreme acuteness: cunning.

subtle, sut'l, *a.* subtile in a figurative sense: acute, quick to discern or discriminate: insinuating, sly, artful: cunningly devised, ingenious.—*ns.* **subt'leness, subt'lety,** quality of being subtle: artfulness: shrewdness: extreme acuteness.—*adv.* **subt'ly** (*B.* **sub'tilly**), ingeniously, cleverly: artfully, deceitfully.

subtract, sub-trakt', *v. t.* to take away (a part) from the rest: to take (one number or quantity) from another to find their difference.—*ns.* **subtrac'ter; subtrac'tion,** the act or operation of subtracting.—*a.* **subtract'ive,** subtracting: tending to subtract or lessen.—*n.* **sub'trahend,** the sum or number to be subtracted from another.

suburb, sub'ĕrb, **suburbs,** sub'ĕrbz, *n.* the district which is near but beyond the limits of a city: the confines, outskirts.—*a.* **subur'ban,** situated or living in the suburbs.

subvene, sub-vēn', *v. i.* to occur so as to effect a result.—*n.* **subven'tion,** act of coming to relief, support: a government aid or subsidy.

subvert, sub-vĕrt', *v. t.* to turn upside down: to overthrow from the foundation: to ruin utterly: to corrupt.—*n.* **subver'sion.**—*a.* **subver'sive,** tending to subvert, overthrow, or destroy.

subway, sub'wā, *n.* an underground way for traffic, or for water-pipes, gas-pipes, sewers, electric wires, etc.: a tunnel.

succeed, suk-sēd', *v. t.* to come after, to follow up or in order: to follow: to take the place of.—*v. i.* to follow in order: to take the place of another: to obtain one's wish or accomplish what is attempted: to end with advantage.—*ns.* **succeed'er; success',** act of succeeding or state of having succeeded: the prosperous termination of anything attempted: a successful person or affair.—*a.* **success'ful,** resulting in success: having the desired effect or termination: prosperous.—*adv.* **success'fully.**—*ns.* **success'fulness; succes'sion,** act of succeeding or following after: series of persons or things following each other in time or place: series of descendants: race: (*agri.*) rotation, as of crops: right to take possession.—*a.* **succes'sive,** following in succession or in order.—*adv.* **succes'sively.**—*ns.* **succes'siveness; succes'sor,** one who succeeds or comes after: one who takes the place of another; **succes'sorship.**

succinct, suk-singkt', *a.* short: concise.—*adv.* **succinct'ly.**

succor, succour, suk'ĕr, *v. t.* to assist: to relieve.—*n.* aid: relief.

succotash, suk'o-tash, *n.* a mixture of green corn and beans. [Amer. Ind.]

succulent, suk'ū-lent, *a.* full of juice or moisture.—*n.* **succ'ūlence.**

succumb, suk-kum', *v. i.* to lie down under: to sink under: to yield, to submit, to die.

such, such, *a.* of the like kind: of that quality or character mentioned.—*pron.* denoting a particular person or thing.

suck, suk, *v. t.* to draw in with the mouth: to draw milk from with the mouth: to imbibe: to drain.—*v. i.* to draw with the mouth: to draw the breast: to draw in.—*n.* act of sucking: milk drawn from the breast.—*n.* **suck'er.**

suckle, suk'l, *v. t.* to give suck to: to nurse at the breast.—*n.* **suck'ling,** a young child or animal being nursed at the breast.—*a.* sucking. [Dim. of *suck.*]

suction, suk'shun, *n.* act or power of sucking: act of drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air. — *a.* **suctō'rial.**

sudden, sud'en, *a.* unexpected: hasty: abrupt.—*adv.* **sud'denly.**

sudorific, sū-dor-if'ik, *a.* causing sweat.—*n.* a medicine producing sweat.—*n.* **sū'dor,** sweat.

suds, sudz, *n. pl.* water frothing with soap.

sue, sū, *v. t.* to prosecute at law: to seek after, to try to win.—*v. i.* to make legal claim: to make application: to entreat: to demand (with *for*).—*n.* **sū'ing.**

suède, swād, *n.* undressed kid—often *a.,* as 'suède gloves'.

suet, sū'et, *n.* a solid fatty tissue.

suffer, suf'ĕr, *v. t.* to undergo: to endure: to be affected by: to permit.—*v. i.* to feel pain or punishment: to sustain loss: to be injured.—*a.* **suff'erable,** that may be suffered: allowable.—*adv.* **suff'erably.**—*ns.* **suff'erance,** state of suffering: endurance: permission: toleration; **suff'erer; suff'ering,** distress, loss.

suffice, suf'fīs, *v. i.* to be enough: to be equal to the end in view.—*v. t.* to satisfy.—*n.* **suffi'ciency,** state of being sufficient: competence: ability: capacity:

conceit.—*a.* **suffi'cient**, sufficing: enough: equal to any end or purpose: competent.

suffix, suf'iks, *n.* a particle added to the root of a word.—*v. t.* **suffix'**, to add, as a letter or syllable to a word.

suffocate, suf'ō-kāt, *v. t.* to choke by stopping the breath: to stifle:—*p. a.* **suff'ocāting**, choking.—*adv.* **suff'ocātingly.**—*n.* **suffocā'tion.**

suffrage, suf'rāj, *n.* a vote: a vote in approbation of any proposal, hence approval, assent: testimony; **suffragette'**, a woman who demands the right to vote.

suffuse, suf-fūz', *v. t.* to pour underneath: to overspread or cover, as with a fluid.—*n.* **suffū'sion**, act or operation of suffusing: state of being suffused.

sugar, shoog'ĕr, *n.* a sweet substance obtained chiefly from a kind of cane: anything resembling sugar, honeyed words, flattery.—*v. t.* to sprinkle or mix with sugar: to compliment.—*ns.* **sug'ar-beet**, any one of several varieties of the common garden beet, grown for sugar; **sug'ar-cane**, the saccharine grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) from which sugar is chiefly obtained; **sug'ariness**, state or quality of being sugary or sweet; **sug'ar-mā'ple**, the hard maple; **sug'arplum**, a species of sweetmeat.—*a.* **sug'ary**, sweetened with, tasting of or like sugar.—**sugar of lead**, acetate of lead.

suggest, su-jest', *v. t.* to introduce indirectly to the thoughts: to hint.—*v. i.* to make suggestions.—*ns.* **sugges'ter; suggestibil'ity**, capability of being suggested.—*a.* **sugges'tible.**—*n.* **sugges'tion**, act of suggesting: hint: proposal: incitement, temptation: the production of a condition or state in a person by imparting to him an idea from without, also the idea so suggested.—*a.* **sugges'tive**, containing a hint: fitted to suggest.

suicide, sū'i-sīd, *n.* one who dies by his own hand: self-murder.—*a.* **sūicī'dal**, pertaining to or partaking of the crime of suicide.—*adv.* **sūicī'dally.**

suit, sūt, *n.* act of suing: a cause or action at law: a petition: a series: a set: a number of things of the same kind or made to be used together, as clothes or armor: courtship.—*v. t.* to fit: to become: to please.—*v. i.* to agree: to correspond.—*n.* **suit'or**, one who sues in love or law: a petitioner: a wooer.

suitable, sūt'a-bl, *a.* that suits: fitting: agreeable to: adequate.

suite, swēt, *n.* a train of followers or attendants: a regular set, particularly of rooms: a series: a sequel.

sulk, sulk, *v. i.* to be sullen.—*adv.* **sulk'ily**, in a sulky, sullen, or morose manner.—*n.* **sulk'iness.**—*n. pl.* **sulks**, a fit of sullenness.—*a.* **sulk'y**, silently sullen.—*n.* a light two-wheeled vehicle.

sullen, sul'en, *a.* gloomily angry and silent: malignant, baleful: dark: dull.

sully, sul'i, *v. t.* to soil: to spot.

sulphur, sul'fĕr, *n.* a yellow mineral substance, very brittle, fusible, and inflammable: brimstone.—*ns.* **sul'phate**, a salt formed by sulphuric acid with a base; **sul'phid**, a combination of sulphur with another element or base; **sul'phite**, a salt formed by sulphurous acid.—*v. t.* **sul'phūrāte**, to combine with, or subject to, the action of sulphur.—*n.* **sulphūrā'tion.**—*a.* **sulphū'rēous**, consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of sulphur.—*n.* **sul'phūret**, a combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal.—*adjs.* **sulphū'ric**, pertaining to or obtained from sulphur: denoting a well-known strong acid, formerly called oil of vitriol; **sul'phūrous**, pertaining to, resembling, or containing sulphur.

sultry, sul'tri, *a.* sweltering: very hot and oppressive: close.—*adv.* **sul'trily.**—*n.* **sul'triness.** [From *swelter.*]

sum, sum, *n.* the amount of two or more things taken together: the whole of anything: a quantity of money: a problem in arithmetic: chief points.

Sumerian, sū-mē'ri-an, *a.* and *n.* pertaining to *Sumer*, an ancient province: a native of Sumer: the language of Sumer.—Applied to the oldest civilization, still unfamiliar to all but scholars.

summary, sum'a-ri, *a.* summed up or condensed: short: brief: compendious: done by a short method.—*n.* an abstract, abridgment, or compendium. — *adv.* **summ'arily.**—*n.* **summ'ariness.**—*v. t.* **summ'arize**, to present in a summary.

summer, sum'ĕr, *n.* the second and warmest season of the year—June, July, August.—*v. i.* to pass the summer.—*ns.* **sum'mer-gar'den**, an open-air refreshment place; **summ'er-tide, summ'ertime**, the summer season.—*a.* **summ'ery**, like summer.

summit, sum'it, *n.* the highest point or degree: the top.

summon, sum'un, *v. t.* to call with

authority: to command to appear, esp. in court: to rouse to exertion.—*ns.* **summ'oner**; **summ'ons**, a summoning or an authoritative call: a call to appear, esp. in court: a call to surrender. —*v. t.* to serve with a summons.

sumptuary, sumpt'ū-ar-i, *a.* pertaining to or regulating expense, as in **sumptuary laws**, which sought to prevent extravagance in dress, etc.

sumptuous, sumpt'ū-us, *a.* costly: magnificent.—*n.* **sumpt'uousness.**

sun, sun, *n.* the central body of the solar system: a body which forms the center of a system of orbs: that which resembles the sun in brightness or value: the sunshine: sunrise: day.—*v. t.* to expose to the sun's rays.—*n.* **sun'beam**, a beam of ray of the sun.—*a.* **sun'less**, deprived of the sun or its rays: shaded.—*ns.* **sun'lessness**; **sun'light**, the light of the sun; **sun'niness.**—*a.* **sun'ny**, pertaining to, coming from, or like the sun: exposed to, warmed, or colored by the sun's rays.—*ns.* **sun'rise**, the rising or first appearance of the sun above the horizon: the time of this rising: the east; **sun'set**, the setting or going down of the sun: the west; **sun'shade**, a ladies' parasol: an awning; **sun'shine**, the shining light of the sun: the place on which it shines: warmth.—*a.* **sun'shiny**, bright with sunshine: pleasant: bright.—*ns.* **sun'spot**, one of the dark irregular spots appearing on the surface of the sun; **sun'stroke**, a nervous disease, from exposure to the sun.

sundæ, sun'dā, *n.* ice-cream served with a dip of fruit or other flavoring.

Sunday, sun'dā, *n.* the first day of the week, so called because anciently dedicated to the sun or its worship.

sunder, sun'dēr, *v. t.* to separate: to divide.—**in sunder** (*B.*), asunder.

sundry, sun'dri, *a.* separate: more than one or two: several: divers.—*n. pl.* **sun'dries**, sundry things: different small things.

sung, sung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *sing.*

sunk, sungk, **sunken**, sungk'n, *pa. p.* of *sink.*

sup, sup, *v. t.* to take into the mouth, as a liquid.—*v. i.* to eat the evening meal: (*B.*) to sip.—*n.* a small mouthful.

super, sū'pēr, *n.* a supernumerary.

superable, sū'pēr-a-bl, *a.* capable of being overcome.—*n.* **sū'perableness.**

superabundant, sū-pēr-ab-und'ant, *a.* abundant to excess: more than enough: copious.—*v. i.* **superabound'**, to abound exceedingly: to be more than enough.

superannuate, sū-pēr-an'ū-āt, *v. t.* to impair or disqualify by length of service, old age or infirmity: to pension.—*v. i.* to become incapacitated by long service.

superb, sū-pērb', *a.* proud: magnificent: stately: elegant: showy: (*coll.*) first-class, very good.—*adv.* **superb'ly.**

supercargo, sū-pēr-kär'go, *n.* a person in a merchant ship placed in charge of the cargo and superintending the commercial transactions of the voyage.

supercilious, sū-pēr-sil'i-us, *a.* lofty with pride: disdainful: dictatorial:

supererogation, sū-pēr-er-ō-gā'shun, *n.* the act of doing more than duty requires or is necessary, anything superfluous or uncalled for.—*adjs.* **supererog'ative, superog'atory.**

superficies, sū-pēr-fish'ēz, *n.* the upper face or surface: the outer face or part of a thing.—*a.* **superfi'cial**, pertaining to, or being on, the surface: shallow: slight: containing only what is apparent and simple: not learned.—*adv.* **superfi'cially.**—*n.* **superfi'cialness.**

superfluous, sū-pēr'flō-us, *a.* more than enough: unnecessary or useless.—*n.* **superflū'ity**, a superfluous quantity or more than enough: state of being superfluous: superabundance.—*adv.* **superfluously.**—*n.* **superfluousness.**

superhuman, sū-pēr-hū'man, *a.* above what is human: divine.

superimpose, sū-pēr-im-pōz', *v. t.* to impose or lay above.

superincumbent, sū-pēr-in-kum'bent, *a.* lying above.—*n.* **superincum'bence.**

superinduce, sū-pēr-in-dūs', *v. t.* to bring in over and above something else.

superintend, sū-pēr-in-tend', *v. t.* to have the oversight or charge of: to control, manage. — *v. i.* to exercise supervision. — *ns.* **superinten'dence, superinten'dency**, oversight: direction: management.—*a.* **superinten'dent**, superintending.—*n.* one who superintends.

superior, sū-pē'ri-or, *a.* upper: higher in place, rank, or excellence: surpassing others: beyond the influence of: of wider application, generic: (*print.*) set above the level of the line.—*n.* one superior to others: the chief of a mon-

astery, etc.—*ns.* **supē'rioress,** a female superior or chief in a convent, nunnery, etc.; **supēriorʹity,** quality or state of being superior: preeminence: advantage.—*adv.* **supē'riorly.**

superlative, sū-pĕrʹla-tiv, *a.* raised above others or to the highest degree: superior to all others: most eminent: (*gram.*) expressing the highest degree of a quality.—*n.* (*gram.*) the superlative or highest degree of adjectives and adverbs.—*adv.* **superʹlatively.**

supernatural, sū-pĕr-natʹū-ral, *a.* above or beyond the powers of nature: not according to the usual course of nature: miraculous: spiritual.

supernumerary, sū-pĕr-nūmʹĕr-ar-i, *a.* over and above the number stated, or which is usual or necessary.—*n.* a person or thing beyond the usual, necessary, or stated number: one who appears on the stage without a speaking part.

superpose, sū-pĕr-pōzʹ, *v. t.* to place over or upon.—*adjs.* **superpōʹsable; superposedʹ.**—*n.* **superposiʹtion.**

superscribe, sū-pĕr-skrībʹ, *v. t.* to write or engrave over, on the outside or top: to write the name on the outside or cover of.—*n.* **superscripʹtion.**

supersede, sū-pĕr-sēdʹ, *v. t.* to take the place of (another) by reason of superior right, power, etc.; to make useless by superior value or power: to replace: to displace, set aside, render unnecessary.—*ns.* **supersēʹdeas,** a writ to stay proceedings, etc.; **superses'sion, supersedure,** the act of superseding.

supersensible, sū-pĕr-senʹsi-bl, *a.* above the range of the senses, spiritual.—*adv.* **supersenʹsibly.**—*a.* **supersenʹsitive,** excessively sensitive.

superstition, sū-pĕr-stishʹun, *n.* excessive reverence or fear, based on ignorance: excessive exactness in religious opinions or practice: false worship or religion: an ignorant and irrational belief in supernatural agency, omens, sorcery, etc.: belief in what is absurd, without evidence: rites or practices proceeding from superstitious belief or fear.—*a.* **superstiʹtious,** pertaining to or proceeding from superstition: over-exact.—*adv.* **superstiʹtiously.**

superstructure, sū-pĕr-struktʹūr, *n.* a structure above or on something else.

supervene, sū-pĕr-vēnʹ, *v. i.* to come in addition, or closely after: to occur, take place.—*a.* **supervēʹnient,** coming above, as something additional.

supervise, sū-pĕr-vīzʹ, *v. i.* to oversee: to superintend.—*ns.* **supervi'sion,** act of supervising: inspection: control; **supervīʹsor,** one who supervises.

supine, sū-pīnʹ, *a.* lying on the back: leaning backward, inclined, sloping: negligent: indolent.—*ns.* **sūpinā'tion,** the state of being supine: the act of turning the palm of the hand upward; **sūʹpine,** one of two parts of the Latin verb, really verbal nouns.

supper, supʹĕr, *n.* the evening meal: a meal taken at the close of the day.

supplant, sup-plantʹ, *v. t.* to displace by strategem: to take the place of.

supple, supʹl, *a.* pliant: lithe: yielding to the humor of others: fawning.

supplement, supʹle-ment, *n.* that which supplies or fills up: an addition to a book or newspaper: any addition by which defects are supplied: the quantity by which an angle or an arc falls short of 180° or a semicircle.—*v. t.* **supplementʹ,** to supply or fill up: to add to.—*adjs.* **supplement'al, supplement'ary,** added to supply what is wanting.

suppliant, supʹli-ant, *a.* supplicating: asking earnestly: entreating.—*n.* a humble petitioner.—*adv.* **suppʹliantly.**

supplicant, supʹli-kant, *a.* supplicating: asking submissively.—*n.* one who supplicates or entreats earnestly.

supplicate, supʹli-kāt, *v. t.* to entreat earnestly: to address in prayer.—*adv.* **suppʹlicātingly.**—*n.* **supplicāʹtion,** act of supplicating: earnest prayer or entreaty.—*a.* **suppʹlicātory,** containing supplication or entreaty: humble.

supply, sup-plīʹ, *v. t.* to fill up, esp. a deficiency: to add what is wanted: to furnish: to fill (a vacant place): to serve instead of.—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* supplied.

supply, sup-plīʹ, *n.* act of supplying: that which is supplied or which supplies a want: amount of food or money provided (used generally in *pl.*).

support, sup-pōrtʹ, *v. t.* to bear up: to endure or sustain: to keep up, as a part or character: to make good: to defend: to represent in acting: to supply with means of living: to uphold by countenance, patronize: to speak in favor of.—*n.* act of supporting or upholding: that which supports, sustains, or main-

tains: maintenance: an actor or the body of actors playing with a star.—*a.* **supportable,** capable of being supported: endurable: capable of being maintained.

suppose, sup-pōz', *v. t.* to lay down, assume, or state as true: to imagine.—*a.* **suppō'sable,** that may be supposed.—*adv.* **suppō'sedly,** according to supposition.—*ns.* **suppō'ser; supposi'tion,** act of supposing: that which is supposed: assumption.—*a.* **suppos'itive,** implying, expressing or including a supposition.

supposititious, sup-poz-i-tish'us, *a.* put by trick in the place of another: spurious: imaginary, hypothetical.

suppress, sup-pres', *v. t.* to crush, put down: to keep in: to retain or conceal: to stop, restrain.—*n.* **suppress'or.**—*a.* **suppress'ible.**—*n.* **suppres'sion,** act of suppressing: stoppage: concealment.—*a.* **suppress'ive,** tending to suppress: subduing.

suppurate, sup'ū-rāt, *v. i.* to gather pus or matter.—*n.* **suppurā'tion.**

supreme, sū-prēm', *a.* highest: greatest: most excellent.—*n.* **suprem'acy,** state of being supreme: highest authority or power.—*adv.* **supreme'ly.**

surcease, sēr-sēs', *v. i.* to cease.—*v. t.* to cause to cease.—*n.* cessation.

surcharge, sēr-chärj', *v. t.* to overcharge or overload.—*n.* an excessive load: an overcharge: an extra charge.

surcingle, sēr'sing-gl, *n.* a girth or strap for holding a saddle on an animal's back: the girdle of a cassock.

sure, shör, *a.* secure: fit to be depended on: certain: strong: confident beyond doubt.—*advs.* **sure, surely,** firmly, safely: certainly, assuredly.

surety, shör'ti, *n.* certainty: he who or that which makes sure: security against loss: one who becomes bound for another, a bondsman.—*n.* **sure'tyship.**

surf, sērf, *n.* the foam made by the dashing of waves.

surface, sēr'fās, *n.* the exterior part of anything.—*ns.* **sur'face-wa'ter,** drainage-water; **sur'facing,** the act of giving a certain surface to anything.

surfeit, sēr'fit, *v. t.* to fill to satiety and disgust.—*n.* excess in eating and drinking: sickness or satiety caused by overfullness.—*n.* **sur'feiting.**

surge, sērj, *n.* the rising or swelling of a large wave.—*v. i.* to rise high.

surgeon, sēr'jun, *n.* one who treats injuries or diseases by manual operations.—*n.* **sur'gery,** act and art of treating lesions or malformations of the human body by manual operations, mediate and immediate: a place for surgical operations.—*a.* **sur'gical,** pertaining to surgeons, or to surgery.

surly, sēr'li, *a.* morose: uncivil: tempestuous.—*adv.* **sur'lily.**—*n.* **sur'liness.**

surmise, sēr-mīz', *n.* suspicion: conjecture.—*v. t.* to imagine: to suspect.

surmount, sēr-mownt', *v. t.* to mount above: to surpass: to overcome, get the better of.—*a.* **surmount'able.**

surname, sēr'nām, *n.* a name over and above the Christian name: the family name.—*v. t.* to call by a surname.

surpass, sēr-pas', *v. t.* to pass beyond: to exceed: to excel: to go past in space.—*a.* **surpass'able,** that may be surpassed.—*p. a.* **surpass'ing,** passing beyond others: excellent in a high degree.

surplice, sēr'plis, *n.* a white linen garment worn over the cassock by clergy and choristers.—*a.* **sur'pliced,** wearing a surplice. [Fr. *surplis*—Low L. *superpellicium,* an over-garment.]

Surplice.

surplus, sēr'plus, *n.* the overplus: excess above what is required.—*n.* **sur'plusage,** overplus. [Fr., from *sur*—L. *super,* over, *plus,* more.]

surprise, sēr-prīz', *n.* act of taking unawares: the emotion caused by anything sudden: amazement.—*v. t.* to come upon suddenly or unawares: to lead or bring unawares, to betray (with *into*): to confuse.—*adv.* **surprīs'edly.**—*a.* **surprīs'ing,** exciting surprise: wonderful.

surrender, sur-ren'dēr, *v. t.* to deliver over: to resign.—*v. i.* to yield up oneself to another.—*n.* act of yielding.

surreptitious, sur-rep-tish'us, *a.* done by stealth or fraud.—*adv.* **surrepti'tiously.**

surrey, sur'ā, *n.* a light four-wheeled vehicle.

surrogate, sur'rō-gāt, *n.* a substitute: the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge: a judicial officer corresponding to the ordinary or to a judge of probate, etc.

surround, sur-rownd', *v. t.* to go round about: to encompass, environ: to

cut off from communication or retreat. —*n.* **surround'ing,** an encompassing: (*pl.*) things which surround, external circumstances.

surveillance, sĕr-vāl'ans, *n.* a being vigilant or w .tchful inspection.

survey, sĕr-vā', *v. t.* to see or look over: to inspect: to superintend: to examine: to measure and estimate, as land. —*ns.* **sur'vey,** oversight: view: examination: the measuring of land, or of a country: a general view; **survey'ing,** the art of ascertaining the boundaries and superficial extent of any portion of the earth's surface; **survey'or,** an overseer: a measurer of land.

survive, sĕr-vīv', *v. t.* to live beyond: to outlive.—*v. i.* to remain alive.—*n.* **survī'val,** a surviving or living after: a custom or belief that survives from ancient times.—*p. a.* **survī'ving,** continuing alive: outliving.—*n.* **survī'vor,** one who survives or lives after another.

susceptible, sus-sep'ti-bl, *a.* capable of receiving anything: impressible: disposed to admit.—*ns.* **susceptibil'ity, suscep'tibleness,** quality of being susceptible: capability: sensibility. —*adv.* **suscep'tibly.**—*a.* **suscep'tive.**

suspect, sus-pekt', *v. t.* to mistrust: to imagine to be guilty: to doubt: to have a slight opinion that something exists, but without sufficient evidence, to conjecture.—*v. i.* to imagine guilt, to be suspicious.—*n.* a person suspected.

suspend, sus-pend', *v. t.* to hang one thing beneath another: to make to depend on: to make to stop for a time: to delay: to debar from any privilege, office, emolument, etc., for a time.—*ns.* **suspen'der,** one who or that which suspends, one of a pair of straps worn over the shoulders to support the trousers; **suspense',** state of being suspended: act of withholding the judgment: uncertainty: indecision; **suspen'sion,** act of suspending: interruption: delay: temporary privation of office or privilege: a conditional withholding; **suspen'sion-bridge,** a bridge in which the roadway is supported by chains or cables secured below at each end.—*a.* **suspen'sory,** that suspends: doubtful: having the effect of delaying or staying.—*n.* that which suspends: a bandage or sling for a weak or injured part.

suspicion, sus-pish'un, *n.* act of suspecting: the imagining of something without evidence or on slender evidence: mistrust: (*coll.*) a slight quantity or degree.—*a.* **suspi'cious,** full of suspicion.

sustain, sus-tān', *v. t.* to hold up: to bear: to maintain: to relieve: to prove: to sanction: to prolong.—*adjs.* **sustain'able,** that may be sustained; **sustained',** kept up at one uniform pitch.—*ns.* **sustain'ment,** act of sustaining, sustenance; **sus'tenance,** that which sustains: maintenance: provisions; **sustenā'tion.**

sutler, sut'lĕr, *n.* a person who follows an army and sells liquor or provisions.—*n.* **sut'lery,** a sutler's work.

suzerain, sū'ze-rān, *n.* a feudal lord: a supreme or paramount ruler.—*n.* **sū'zerainty,** paramount authority.

swaddle, swod'l, *v. t.* to swathe or bind tight with clothes, as an infant.

swag, swag, *n.* (*slang*) anything obtained by plunder: baggage.

swag, swag, *v. i.* (*slang*) to sway, as the body or garments, proudly.

swage, swāj, *n.* a tool used for making moldings on sheet-iron.

swagger, swag'ĕr, *v. i.* to swing the body in a blustering defiant way: to brag noisily, to bully.—*n.* boastfulness: insolence of manner.—*a.* (*slang*) very fashionable.—*n.* **swagg'erer.**

swain, swān, *n.* a young man: a rustic: a country lover.

swallow, swol'ō, *n.* popular name of a genus (*Hirundo*) of passerine birds.

swallow, swol'ō, *v. t.* to receive through the gullet into the stomach: to engulf: to absorb: to occupy: to exhaust.

swam, swam, *pa. t.* of *swim.*

swamp, swomp, *n.* wet, spongy land: low ground filled with water.—*v. t.* to sink in, or as in a swamp: to overset, or cause to fill with water, as a boat.—*a.* **swamp'y,** consisting of swamp.

swan, swon, *n.* a large aquatic bird having the neck as long as the body, noted for grace and stateliness of movement on the water.—*a.* **swan'-like.**—*n.* **swan'-song,** the fabled song of a swan just before its death: a poet's or musician's last work.

swap, swop, *v. t.* to barter, exchange. —*n.* an exchange.—Also **swop.**

sward, swawrd, *n.* the grassy surface of land: green turf.

swarm, swawrm, *n.* a body of humming or buzzing insects: a cluster of

insects, esp. of bees: a great number: throng.—*v. i.* to gather as bees: to appear in a crowd: to throng: to abound.

swarthy, swawr*th*'i, *a.* dark-skinned.

swash, swosh, *v. t.* to dash or splash.—*v. i.* to make a splashing noise, to wash up against.—*n.* **swash'buck'ler,** a bully, a blusterer.

swat, swot, *v. t.* (*slang*) to strike.—*n.* a blow.

swath, swawth, *n.* a line of grass or grain cut by the mower or reaper: the sweep of a scythe.—*a.* **swath'y.**

swathe, swā*th*, *v. t.* to bind with a band or bandage.—*n.* a bandage.

sway, swā, *v. t.* to swing or wield with the hand: to incline to one side: to influence by power or moral force: to govern: to hoist, raise.—*v. i.* to incline to one side: to govern: to have weight or influence.—*n.* the sweep of a weapon: that which moves with power.

swear, swār, *v. i.* to affirm, calling God to witness: to give evidence on oath: to utter the name of God or of sacred things profanely.—*v. t.* to utter, calling God to witness: to administer an oath to: to declare on oath:—*pa. t.* swōre; *pa. p.* sworn.—*n.* **swear'er.**

sweat, swet, *n.* the moisture from the skin, the state of one who sweats, diaphoresis: labor: drudgery.—*v. i.* to give out sweat or moisture: to toil, drudge for poor wages: to suffer penalty, smart.—*v. t.* to give out, as sweat: to cause to sweat: to squeeze money or extortionate interest from, to compel to hard work for mean wages.—*ns.* **sweat'er,** one who sweats, or that which causes sweating, a diaphoretic: a heavy kind of jersey or woolen jacket; **sweat'iness.**—*a.* **sweat'y,** wet with sweat: consisting of sweat.

sweep, swēp, *v. t.* to wipe or rub over with a brush or broom: to carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force: to destroy or carry off at a stroke: to strike with a long stroke: to pass rapidly over.—*v. i.* to pass swiftly and forcibly: to pass with pomp: to move with a long reach:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* swept.—*n.* act of sweeping: extent: general movement: rapid or widespread destructiveness: a chimney-sweeper: (*pl.*) oars of great length.—*n.* **sweep'er.**—*adv.* **sweep'ingly,** in a sweeping manner.—*n. pl.* **sweep'ings,** things collected by sweeping: rubbish.—*ns.* **sweep'stake** (*Shak.*), one who wins all—usually in *pl.* **sweep'stakes.**

sweet, swēt, *a.* pleasing to the taste or senses: tasting like sugar: fragrant: melodious: beautiful, grateful to the eye: fresh, as opposed to salt or to sour: pure: recent, not stale or putrid: mild, soft, gentle: kind, obliging.—*n.* a sweet substance: a term of endearment: (*pl.*) sweetmeats, confections: sweet dishes served at table, puddings, tarts, jellies, etc.—*v. t.* **sweet'en,** to make sweet: to make pleasing, mild, or kind: to increase the agreeable qualities of: to make pure and healthy: to add to (a jack-pot, etc.).—*ns.* **sweet'ener; sweet'ening,** act of sweetening: that which sweetens; **sweet'heart,** a lover of either sex.—*a.* **sweet'ish,** somewhat sweet to the taste.—*n.* **sweet'ishness.**—*adv.* **sweet'ly.**

swell, swel, *v. i.* to grow larger: to expand: to rise into waves: to heave: to be inflated: to bulge out: to grow louder: to be bombastic, to strut: to become arrogant: to grow upon the view: to grow more violent: to grow louder, as a note.—*v. t.* to increase the size of: to aggravate: to increase the sound of: to raise to arrogance: to augment the sound of:—*pa. p.* swelled or swollen (swōln).—*n.* act of swelling: a bulge or protuberance: increase in size.—*n.* **swell'ing,** a protuberance: a tumor: a rising, as of passion.

swelter, swelt'ĕr, *v. i.* to be faint or oppressed with heat: to perspire copiously from heat.—*p. a.* **swelt'ering.**

swept, swept, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *sweep.*

swerve, swĕrv, *v. i.* to turn, depart from any line, duty, or custom.

swift, swift, *a.* moving quickly: fleet, rapid: speedy: ready.—*n.* popular name of a family of picarian birds, resembling the swallows in general appearance and habits.—*adv.* **swift'ly,** with swiftness: rapidly.—*n.* **swift'ness.**

swig, swig, *n.* a large draught.—*v. t.* to drink by large draughts, to gulp down.

swill, swil, *v. t.* or *v. i.* to drink: to drench oneself with.—*n.* a large draught of liquor: the liquid mixture given to swine.—*ns.* **swill'er; swill'ing.**

swim, swim, *v. i.* to float, as opposed to sink: to move on or in water: to be borne along by a current: to glide along.—*v. t.* to pass by swimming: to make

to swim or float:—*pa. t.* swam or swum; *pa. p.* swum.—*n.* act of swimming: any motion like swimming: air-bladder of a fish.—*ns.* **swim'mer,** one who swims: used in swimming; **swim'ming.**—*adv.* **swim'mingly,** in a gliding manner, as if swimming: smoothly, successfully.

swindle, swin'dl, *v. t.* to cheat under the pretense of fair dealing.—*n.* the act of swindling or defrauding: anything not really what it appears to be.

swine, swīn, *n. sing.* and *pl.* a well-known quadruped with bristly skin and long snout, fed for its flesh: a pig.

swing, swing, *v. i.* to sway or wave to and fro, as a body hanging in air: to move forward with swaying gait: to vibrate: to practise swinging: to turn round at anchor: to be hanged.—*v. t.* to move to and fro: to cause to wave or vibrate: to whirl, to brandish: to cause to wheel or turn, as about some point:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* swung.—*n.* the act of swinging: motion to and fro: a waving motion: anything suspended for swinging in: the sweep or compass of a swinging body: free course, unrestrained liberty.—*ns.* **swing'er; swing'ing,** the act of moving back and forth.

swinish, swī'nish, *a.* like or befitting swine: gross: brutal.—*adv.* **swin'ishly.**—*n.* **swin'ishness.**

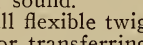
swipe, swīp, *n.* a hard blow.—*v. t.* to give a strong blow to: to steal.

swirl, swĕrl, *v. i.* to sweep along with a whirling motion.—*n.* a whirling motion, as of wind or water.

swish, swish, *v. t.* to cause to move or to cut with a whistling sound.

switch, swich, *n.* a small flexible twig or cane: a movable rail for transferring a car from one line of rails to another: a device to make or break a circuit, or to transfer an electric current from one conductor to another.—*v. t.* to strike or beat with a switch: to swing, whisk: to transfer (a car) from one line of rails to another by a switch: to shift from one circuit to another, or in or out of circuit, as an electric current.

swivel, swiv'l, *n.* something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it: a ring or link that turns round on a pin or neck: a pivot-gun. [A. S. *swifan,* to move quickly, to turn round.]



Swivel and Chain.

swollen, swōln, *pa. p.* of *swell.*

swoon, swön, *v. i.* to faint: to fall into a fainting-fit.—*n.* the act of swooning: a fainting-fit.—*n.* **swoon'ing.**

swoop, swōp, *v. t.* to sweep down upon: to take with a sweep: to catch up.—*v. i.* to descend with a sweep.—*n.* the act of swooping: a seizing.

swop. See **swap.**

sword, sōrd, *n.* an offensive weapon with a long blade, sharp upon one or both edges, for cutting or thrusting: (*fig.*) destruction, war, military force: the emblem of vengeance or justice.

swore, sworn. See **swear.**

sworn, swōrn, *pa. p.* of *swear.*

swum, swum, *pa. p.* of *swim.*

swung, swung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *swing.*

sycophant, sik'ō-fant, *n.* a common informer: a servile flatterer.—*n.* **syc'ophancy,** the behavior of a sycophant: mean tale-bearing: obsequious flattery.

syllable, sil'a-bl, *n.* several letters taken together so as to form one sound: a word or part of a word uttered by a single effort of the voice: a small part of a sentence.—*v. t.* to express by syllables, to utter.—*adjs.* **syllab'ic, -al,** consisting of a syllable or syllables.—*adv.* **syllab'ically.**—*vs. t.* **syllab'icāte, syllab'ify,** to form into syllables.—*ns.* **syllabicā'tion, syllabificā'tion; syll'abism,** syllabic character, representation of syllables.

syllabus, sil'a-bus, *n.* an abstract: a table of contents.

syllogism, sil'ō-jizm, *n.* the logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last, which follows from them, the conclusion.—*n.* **syllogizā'tion.**—*v. i.* **syll'ogize,** to reason by syllogisms.—*v. t.* to deduce consequences from.—*n.* **syll'ogizer.**

sylph, silf, *n.* one of the elemental spirits of the air: a fairy.

sylva, silva, sil'va, *n.* the forest trees of any region collectively.—*a.* **syl'van.**

symbol, sim'bol, *n.* a sign by which one knows a thing: an arbitrary or other conventional mark, a scientific abbreviation, as in algebra, and esp. chemistry: an emblem: that which represents something else: a figure or letter representing something.—*adjs.* **symbol'ic, -al,** pertaining to or of the nature of a symbol: representing by signs: emblematic: fig-

urative: typical.—*adv.* **symbol'ically.**—*v. i.* **sym'bolize.** to be symbolical.

symmetry, sim'e-tri, *n.* due proportion: harmony or adaptation of parts to each other.—*a.* **symm'etral,** symmetrical.—*adjs.* **symmet'ric, -al,** having symmetry or due proportion in its parts: harmonious.—*adv.* **symmet'rically,** with symmetry.—*v. t.* **symm'etrize.**

sympathy, sim'pa-thi, *n.* like feeling: an agreement of inclination, feeling or sensation: compassion: pity: tenderness: correspondence of parts in similar sensations or affections: propensity to union or mutual action: effective union of colors.—*adjs.* **sympathet'ic, -al,** showing, or inclined to sympathy: feeling with another: able to sympathize: compassionate: produced by sympathy.—*adv.* **sympathet'ically.**—*v. i.* **sym'pathize.**

symphony, sim'fō-ni, *n.* an agreeing together in sound: unison, consonance, or harmony of sound: a musical composition for a full band of instruments.

symposium, sim-pō'zi-um, *n.* a drinking together: a banquet with philosophic conversation: a collection of articles by various writers on some topic of general interest.—*adjs.* **sympō'siac, sympō'sial.**

symptom, simp'tum, *n.* that which attends and indicates the existence of something else as a constant effect: (*med.*) that which indicates disease.—*adjs.* **symptomat'ic, -al.**

synagogue, sin'a-gog, *n.* an assembly of Jews for worship: a Jewish place of worship.—*adjs.* **syn'agogal, synagog'ical.**

synchronal, sing'krō-nal, *a.* happening or being at the same time: simultaneous: lasting for the same time—also **syn'chronous.**—*n.* **synchronizā'tion.**—*v. i.* **syn'chronize,** to be synchronal or simultaneous: to agree in time.—*v. t.* to cause to be synchronous: to regulate, as a clock, etc., by some standard. — *ns.* **syn'chronizer; syn'chronism,** concurrence of events in time: the tabular arrangement of contemporary events, etc., in history. — *adv.* **syn'chronously.**—*n.* **syn'chrony.**

syncopate, sing'kō-pāt, *v. t.* to contract, as a word, by taking away letters from the middle: (*mus.*) to unite by a slur the last note of a bar to the first note of the next.—*ns.* **syncopā'tion; syn'copē,** the omission of letters from the middle of a word, as *ne'er* for *never*: (*med.*) a fainting-fit: (*mus.*) syncopation.

syndic, sin'dik, *n.* a Swiss magistrate: one chosen to transact business for others.—*n.* **syn'dicāte,** a council: a body of men chosen to watch the interests of others: an association for the purpose of carrying through some great or important enterprise: a 'trust': a combination of financiers: an association for the purchase and sale of commodities of any sort. —*v. t.* to effect by means of a syndicate. —*v. i.* to join in a syndicate.

synod, sin'od, *n.* a meeting: an ecclesiastical council: among Presbyterians, a church court consisting of several presbyteries, intermediate between these and the General Assembly.—*adjs.* **syn'odal, synod'ic, -al,** pertaining to a synod.

synonym, sin'o-nim, *n.* a name or word having the same meaning with another: one of two or more words which have the same meaning.—*n.* **synonym'icon,** a dictionary of synonymous words. —*v. t.* **synon'ymize,** to express by other words of the same meaning.—*a.* **synon'ymous,** pertaining to synonyms.

synopsis, si-nop'sis, *n.* a view of the whole together: a collective or general view of any subject:—*pl.* **synop'sēs.**

syntax, sin'taks, *n.* (*gram.*) the correct arrangement of words in sentences.—*adjs.* **syntac'tic, -al,** pertaining to syntax: according to the rules of syntax.

synthesis, sin'the-sis, *n.* the making of a whole out of parts: the combination of separate elements of matter, thought, etc., into a whole: (*gram.*) the uniting of ideas into a sentence: (*med.*) the reunion of parts that have been divided:—*pl.* **syn'theses** (-sēz).—*adjs.* **synthet'ic, -al,** pertaining to synthesis.

syphilis, sif'i-lis, *n.* a markedly contagious, infective and inoculable disease.

syringe, sir'inj, *n.* an instrument used to draw in or contain a quantity of liquid and eject it forcibly: a tube for injecting, etc.—*v. t.* to inject or clean with a syringe.

syrup, sir'up, *n.* a saturated solution of sugar: the juice of fruits saturated with sugar.

system, sis'tem, *n.* an assemblage of bodies as a connected whole: an orderly arrangement of objects according to some common law or end: regular method or order: an explanatory hy-

pothesis or theory: the universe.—*adjs.* **systemat'ic, -al,** pertaining to or consisting of system: formed or done according to system: methodical.—*adv.* **systemat'ically.**—*vs. t.* **sys'tematize, sys'temize,** to reduce to a system.

systyle, sis'tīl, *n.* (*archit.*) the arrangement of columns so that they are only two diameters apart: a front or portico having columns so arranged.

syzygy, siz'i-ji, *n.* the period of new or full moon. [Gr. *syzygia,* union.]

T, tē, the twentieth letter in our alphabet, its sound that of the hard dental mute: something fashioned like a T, or having a cross section like a T.—*ns.* **T'-rail,** a rail having a T-like cross section; **T'-square,** a ruler shaped like the letter T, used in mechanical and architectural drawing.

tab, tab, *n.* a small tag, flap, or strap, forming an appendage of something: reckoning, tally, check.

tabard, tab'ard, *n.* a military cloak of the 15th and 16th centuries: a loose sleeveless coat worn by heralds.

tabby, tab'i, *n.* a coarse kind of waved or watered silk: a female cat.

tabernacle, tab'ĕr-na-kl, *n.* (*B.*) the movable temple carried by the Jews through the desert: a tent: the human body as the temporary abode of the soul: a place of worship or sacred place.

table, tā'bl, *n.* a smooth, flat slab or board, with legs, used as an article of furniture: supply of food, entertainment: the company at a table: the board or table on which a game is played, as billiards or pool: a surface on which something is written or engraved: an inscription: a condensed statement: syllabus or index.—*a.* of or pertaining to a table, or the food partaken from the table.—*v. t.* to make into a table or catalogue: to lay on the table: to pay down: to postpone consideration of.

tableau, tab'lō, *n.* a picture: a living picture: any striking and vivid representation:—*pl.* **tableaux** (tab'lōz).

tablet, tab'let, *n.* a small flat surface: something flat on which to write, paint, etc.: a lozenge.—*n.* **tab'loid,** a small tablet containing a certain portion of some food or drug. [Dim. of *table.*]

taboo, ta-bōō', *n.* an institution among the Polynesians by which certain things are held sacred and hence prohibited to be used: any prohibition, interdict, restraint, ban, exclusion, ostracism.—*v. t.* to forbid approach to: to forbid the use of:—*pr. p.* taboo'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* tabooed'.

tabor, tabour, tā'bĕr, *n.* a small drum like the tambourine without jingles.—*ns.* **tab'oret, tab'ouret, tabret,** a small tabor or drum.

tabular, tab'ū-lar, *a.* of the form of or pertaining to a table: having a flat surface: arranged in a table or schedule, computed from tables: having the form of laminæ or plates.—*n.* **tabularizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **tab'ularize,** to put in a tabular form: to tabulate.—*adv.* **tab'ularly.**—*v. t.* **tab'ulāte,** to reduce to tables or synopses: to shape with a flat surface.—*n.* **tabulā'tion.**

tacit, tas'it, *a.* implied, but not expressed by words: silent, giving no sound.—*adv.* **tac'itly.**—*n.* **tac'itness.**—*a.* **tac'iturn,** habitually tacit or silent: not fond of talking: reserved in speech.—*n.* **taciturn'ity,** habitual silence: reserve in speaking.—*adv.* **tac'iturnly.**

tack, tak, *n.* a short, sharp nail with a broad head: a fastening, a long temporary stitch: (*naut.*) the weather clue or foremost lower corner of any of the courses, or of any sail set with a boom or gaff, also the rope by which such clue or tack is confined or fastened: the course of a ship in reference to the position of her sails: a determinate course, a change of policy, a strategical move.—*v. t.* to attach or fasten, esp. in a slight manner, as by tacks.—*v. i.* to change the course or tack of a ship by shifting the position of the sails: to shift one's position, to veer.—*a.* **tack'y,** adhesive, viscous.

tack, tak, *n.* food generally, fare, esp. of the bread kind, as *hard tack.*

tackle, tak'l, *n.* the ropes, rigging, etc., of a ship: tools, weapons: ropes, etc., for raising heavy weights: a pulley.—*v. t.* to harness: to seize or take hold of, attack, fasten upon.—*v. i.* to get hold of and stop an opponent in football.

tacky, tak'i, *a.* shabby: unkempt: in poor condition, as a horse.

tact, takt, *n.* adroitness in managing the feelings of persons dealt with: nice perception in seeing and doing exactly what is best in the circumstances.—*adjs.* **tact'ful; tac'tile,** that may be touched or felt.—*ns.* **tactil'ity,** state of being tactile; **tac'tion,** act of touching: sense of touch.—*a.* **tact'less,** without tact.—*n.* **tact'lessness.**—*a.* **tact'ūal,** relating to or derived from the sense of touch.—*adv.* **tact'ūally.**

tactics, tak'tiks, *n. sing.* the science or art of maneuvering military and naval forces in the presence of the enemy: method of proceeding.—*adjs.* **tac'tic, -al,** pertaining to tactics.—*adv.* **tac'tically.**—*n.* **tacti'cian,** one skilled in tactics.

tadpole, tad'pōl, *n.* a young toad or frog in its first state.—*n.* **tad,** an urchin.

taffeta, taf'e-ta, *n.* a thin glossy silk-stuff.

taffrail, taf'rāl, *n.* the upper part of a ship's stern timbers.

taffy, taf'i, *n.* a confection made by boiling molasses, etc.: (*coll.*) flattery.

tag, tag, *n.* a tack or point of metal at the end of a string: any small thing tacked or attached to another: the rabble collectively, anything mean.—*v. t.* to fit a tag or point to: to tack, fasten, or hang to: to dog or follow closely.—*v. i.* to go behind as a follower.

tag, tag, *n.* a children's game in which one player chases the rest until he touches another, who then takes his place as **tag'ger.**—*v. t.* to touch or hit in this game.

tail, tāl, *n.* the posterior extremity of an animal, its caudal appendage: anything resembling a tail in appearance, position, etc.: the back, lower, or hinder part of anything: a retinue, suite: a queue or body of persons in single file: anything long and hanging, as a catkin, train of a comet, etc.—*n. pl.* **tail'ings,** refuse, dregs.—*n.* **tail'race,** the channel in which water runs away below a mill-wheel.

Nest of Tailor-bird.

tailor, tāl'ẽr, *n.* one whose business is to make garments for men or garments of similar texture and fit for women: —*fem.* **tail'oress.**—*v. i.* to work as a tailor.—*v. t.* to make clothes for.—*ns.* **tail'or-bird,** one of several small Oriental passerine birds which sew leaves together to form a nest; **tail'oring,** the business or work of a tailor.—*a.* **tail'or-made,** made by a tailor, esp. of plain, close-fitting garments for women, in imitation of men's: (*coll.*) wearing such garments, as a tailor-made woman. [Fr. *tailleur—tailler,* to cut.]

taint, tānt, *v. t.* to tinge, moisten, or impregnate with anything noxious: to infect: to stain.—*n.* a stain or tincture: infection or corruption: a spot: a moral blemish.

take, tāk, *v. t.* to lay hold of: to get into one's possession: to catch: to capture: to captivate: to receive: to choose: to use: to allow: to understand: to agree to: to become affected with.—*v. i.* to catch: to have the intended effect: to gain reception, to please: to move or direct the course of: to have recourse to:—*pa. t.* took; *pa. p.* tā'ken.—*n.* quantity of fish taken or captured at one time: (*print.*) quantity of 'copy' taken by a compositor at one time.—*ns.* **tā'ker; tā'king,** act of taking or gaining possession: a seizing: agitation, excitement.—*a.* captivating: alluring.—*adv.* **tā'kingly.**

talc, talk, *n.* a mineral occurring in thin flakes, of a white or green color and a soapy feel.—*adjs.* **talc'ky, tal'cose, tal'cous,** containing, consisting of, or like talc.—*n.* **talc'um,** talc.

tale, tāl, *n.* a narrative or story: a fable: what is told or counted off: number: reckoning.—*n.* **tale'-bear'er,** one who maliciously tells tales or gives information.—*a.* **tale'-bear'ing,** given to carrying tales.—*n.* act of telling secrets.

talent, tal'ent, *n.* an ancient Hebrew and Greek weight or denomination of money—the Hebrew talent equaled about 93 lbs. avoir., and (silver) from $1,655 to $1,900, the Greek talent about 57 lbs. avoir., and $1,185: any natural or special gift: special aptitude: eminent ability: abundance.—*a.* **tal'ented,** possessing mental gifts.

tales, tā'lēz, *n. pl.* a list of persons, apparently a selection from spectators in court, made at a trial to supply any

defect in a jury or panel.—*n.* **tāles'man,** a bystander so chosen.

talisman, tal'is-man, *n.* a species of charm supposed to exert some protective influence over the wearer of it.

talk, tawk, *v. i.* to speak familiarly: to prattle: to reason.—*n.* familiar conversation: that which is uttered in familiar intercourse: subject of discourse: rumor.—*a.* **talk'ative,** given to much talking: prating.—*adv.* **talk'atively.**—*ns.* **talk'ativeness; talk'er.**—*a.* **talk'ing,** that talks.

tall, tawl, *a.* high, esp. in stature: lofty: long: sturdy: bold: courageous: great, remarkable: demanding much credulity, hardly to be believed.

tallow, tal'ō, *n.* the melted fat of animals: any coarse, hard fat.—*v. t.* to grease with tallow.—*ns.* **tall'ow-can'dle; tall'ow-chand'ler,** a dealer in tallow.

tally, tal'i, *n.* a stick cut or notched to mark or keep account of number: a score or account: a certain number: anything made to suit another:—*pl.* **tall'ies.**—*v. t.* to correspond with: to make to fit.—*v. i.* to correspond: to suit.

tally-ho, tal'i-hō, *interj.* a huntsman's cry betokening that a fox has gone away.—*n.* a four-in-hand coach.—*v. t.* to urge on, as hounds.

Talmud, tal'mud, *n.* the name of the fundamental code of the Jewish civil and canonical law, comprising the *Mishna* and the *Gemara,* the former as the text, the latter as the commentary and complement.—*adjs.* **Talmud'ic, -al.**

talon, tal'on, *n.* the claw of a bird of prey.

tamal, ta-mäl', tamale, ta-mä'lē, *n.* a Mexican dish of crushed Indian corn, meat, etc., highly seasoned, often rolled in a cornshuck and sold by street-venders—also called *hot tamale.* [Sp.]

tamarack, tam'a-rak, *n.* the American or black larch: also the black pine of the Pacific coast. [Amer. Ind.]

tamarind, tam'a-rind, *n.* an East Indian tree, its pods filled with a pleasant, acidulous, sweet, reddish-black pulp.

tamarisk, tam'ar-isk, *n.* a Mediterranean evergreen shrub with small white or pink flowers.

tambour, tam'bör, *n.* a small, shallow drum: a frame on which muslin, etc., is stretched for embroidering: a rich kind of gold and silver embroidery.

tambourine, tam-bö-rēn', *n.* a shallow drum with one skin and bells or jingles, and played on with the hand. [Fr. *tambourin,* dim. of *tambour.*]

Tambourine.

tame, tām, *a.* having lost native wildness and shyness: domesticated: gentle: spiritless: without vigor: dull, flat, uninspiring: wonted, accustomed.—*v. t.* to reduce to a domestic state: to make gentle: to reclaim: to civilize.—*adjs.* **tām'able, tāme'able,** that may be tamed.—*adv.* **tāme'ly.**—*ns.* **tāme'ness; tā'mer,** one who tames.

Tammany, tam'a-ni, *n.* the Tammany Society, a Democratic organization in New York, noted for the influence it has exerted in city politics.

tam-o'-shanter, tam-ō-shan'tĕr, *n.* a broad Scotch bonnet, or flat woolen cap.

tamp, tamp, *v. t.* to fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting: to force in or down by repeated light strokes.

tamper, tam'pĕr, *v. i.* to try the temper of: to meddle: to practise secretly and unfairly.—*n.* **tam'perer.**

tampion, tamp'i-un, *n.* the stopper used to close the mouth of a cannon or mortar.—Also **tom'pion.**

tan, tan, *n.* bark of the oak, etc., bruised and broken for tanning: a yellowish-brown color.—*v. t.* to convert (skins and hides) into leather by steeping in vegetable solutions containing tannin: to make brown or tawny: to take the freshness from: (*coll.*) to beat.—*v. i.* to become tanned.—*ns.* **tan'ner,** one who tans; **tan'nery,** a place for tanning; **tan'ning,** the art of converting into leather.

tandem, tan'dem, *adv.* applied to the position of horses harnessed singly one before the other instead of abreast.—*n.* a team of horses (usually two) so harnessed: a bicycle on which two ride one before the other.

tang, tang, *n.* a strong or offensive taste, esp. of something extraneous: relish: taste: specific flavor.—*a.* **tang'y.**

tang, tang, *n.* a point, the tapering part of a knife or tool which goes into the haft.

tangent, tan'jent, *n.* a line which touches a curve, and which when produced does not cut it.—*ns.* **tan'gency, tan'gence,** state of being tangent.

tangerine, tan-je-rēn′, *n.* a small dark-skinned orange.—*a.* and *n.* (**T-**) relating to *Tangiers,* on the Morocco coast: a native of Tangiers.

tangible, tan′ji-bl, *a.* perceptible by the touch: capable of being possessed or realized.—*ns.* **tangibil′ity,** quality of being tangible or perceptible to the touch.

tangle, tang′gl, *n.* a knot of things united confusedly: an edible seaweed: a perplexity, complication.—*v. t.* to unite together confusedly: to interweave: to ensnare, entangle.—*n.* **tang′lefoot** (*slang*), whisky, etc.—*a.* **tang′ly,** in a tangle: united confusedly: covered with tangle or seaweed.

tank, tangk, *n.* a large basin or cistern: a reservoir of water, oil, etc.—*v. t.* to cause to flow into a tank: to plunge into a tank.—*n.* **tank′age,** the capacity of a tank or series of tanks.

tankard, tangk′ard, *n.* a large vessel for holding liquors: a drinking vessel.

tannin, tan′in, *n.* an astringent substance found largely in oak-bark or gall-nuts, of great use in tanning.—*n.* **tann′ate,** a salt of tannic acid.—*a.* **tann′ic,** pertaining to or derived from oak-bark or tan.

tansy, tan′zi, *n.* a bitter, aromatic plant with small yellow flowers.

tantalize, tan′ta-līz, *v. t.* to torment by presenting something to excite desire, but keeping it out of reach.—*ns.* **tantalizā′tion; tan′talizer,** one who or that which tantalizes.—*adv.* **tan′talizingly.**

tantamount, tan′ta-mownt, *a.* amounting to so much or to the same: equivalent.

tantrum, tan′trum, *n.* a capricious fit of ill-temper without adequate cause.

tap, tap, *n.* a gentle blow or touch, esp. with something small: (*pl.*) a signal with a drum to put lights out.—*v. t.* to strike lightly, touch gently.—*v. i.* to give a gentle knock.

tap, tap, *n.* a hole or short pipe through which liquor is drawn: (*Eng.*) a place where liquor is drawn, a bar: any particular liquor drawn through a tap.—*v. t.* to pierce, so as to let out fluid: to broach.

tape, tāp, *n.* a narrow fillet or band of woven work, used for strings, etc.: a strong flexible band for directing the sheets in a printing-press: the strip of paper used in a printing-telegraph instrument, etc.—*v. t.* to furnish or tie up with tape.—*ns.* **tape′-line, -meas′ure,** a measuring-line of tape, marked with inches, etc.

taper, tā′pēr, *n.* a small wax-candle or light: tapering form.—*a.* narrowed towards the point: long and slender.—*v. i.* to become gradually smaller towards one end.—*v. t.* to make to taper.—*a.* **tā′pering,** growing gradually thinner.

tapestry, tap′es-tri, *n.* an ornamental textile fabric used for the covering of walls and furniture, and for curtains and hangings.

tapeworm, tāp′wērm, *n.* a popular synonym for parasitic worms, esp. of the genus *Tænia.*

tapioca, tap-i-ō′ka, *n.* a farinaceous substance obtained from cassava.

tapir, tā′pēr, *n.* a hoofed animal, thick-skinned, short-necked, with a short flexible proboscis, found in South America.

tapis, tap′is, or ta-pē′, *n.* tapestry, carpeting: formerly, the cover of a council-table.—**on the tapis,** on the table: under consideration. [Fr.]

tar, tär, *n.* a viscous, liquid, resinous substance of a dark color, obtained from pine-trees: a sailor.—*v. t.* to smear with tar.—*n.* **Tar′heel,** a North Carolinian.

tarantism, tar′ant-izm, *n.* an epidemic leaping or dancing mania, somewhat resembling chorea—also **tar′entism.**—*ns.* **tarantel′la, tarentel′la,** a lively Neapolitan dance in triplets for one couple—thought a remedy for tarantism; **taran′tula, taren′tula,** a large hairy spider found in South Italy, whose bite is much dreaded, and was long supposed to cause tarantism: a similar large spider of the New World.

tardy, tär′di, *a.* slow, late, sluggish: out of season.—*adv.* **tar′dily,** slowly: reluctantly: late.—*n.* **tar′diness.**

tare, tār, *n.* any one of several species of vetch: (*B.*) an unidentified weed, prob. darnel. [Prob. *tear.*]

tare, tār, *n.* the weight of the vessel or package in which goods are contained: an allowance made for it, the remainder being the *net* weight.

target, tär′get, *n.* a small buckler or shield: a mark to fire at: any object of desire or ambition.—*n.* **targeteer′.**

tariff, tar′if, *n.* a list of the duties, etc., fixed by law on merchandise: a list of charges, fees, or prices.

tarlatan, tär'la-tan, *n.* a transparent fabric resembling gauze.

tarnish, tär'nish, *v. t.* to soil by exposure to the air, etc.: to diminish the luster or purity of, to stain, sully.—*v. i.* to become dull: to lose luster.—*n.* a spot, stain, change in luster of a mineral.—*n.* **tar'nisher.**

tarpaulin, tär-paw'lin, *n.* strong linen or hempen cloth coated with tar or pitch to render it water-proof: a sailor's wide-brimmed storm-hat.

tarpon, tar'pon, *n.* a large American food-fish, common in the warmer Atlantic waters, often six feet long.

tarradiddle, tar-a-did'l, *n.* a fib, a lie.

tarrier, tar'i-ĕr, *n.* old form of *terrier.*

tarry, tär'i, *a.* consisting of, covered with, or like tar.

tarry, tar'i, *v. i.* to be tardy or slow: to loiter or stay behind: to delay.

tart, tärt, *a.* sharp or sour to the taste: (*fig.*) sharp: severe.—*adv.* **tart'ly.**

tart, tärt, *n.* a small pie, containing fruit or jelly baked in paste.

tartan, tär'tan, *n.* a woolen or worsted stuff checked with various colors, once the distinctive dress of the Scottish Highlanders, each clan having its own pattern.

tartar, tär'tar, *n.* a deposit formed from wine, and known in its crude form as argol: a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth.—*adjs.* **tartā'reous, tar'tarous,** consisting of or resembling tartar; **tartar'ic,** pertaining to or obtained from tartar.—*n.* **tar'trāte,** a salt of tartaric acid.

Tartar, tär'tar, *n.* a native of *Tartary* in Asia: an irritable person, or one too strong for his assailant.

task, task, *n.* a set amount of work, esp. of study, given by another: work: drudgery.—*v. t.* to impose a task on: to burden with severe work.—*ns.* **task'er,** one who imposes a task, or who performs it; **task'master,** a person who imposes a task: an overseer.

tasse, tas, *n.* a drinking-cup or its contents.—*n.* **dem'i-tasse,** a small cup. [Fr.]

tassel, tas'el, *n.* a hanging ornament consisting of a bunch of silk or other material: anything like a tassel.—*v. t.* to ornament with tassels.

taste, tāst, *v. t.* to try or perceive by the touch of the tongue or palate: to try by eating a little: to eat a little of: to partake of: to relish, enjoy: to experience.—*v. i.* to try food or drink by the mouth: to have a flavor.—*n.* the act or sense of tasting: the particular sensation caused by a substance on the tongue: the sense by which we perceive the flavor of a thing: the quality or flavor of anything: a small portion: intellectual relish or discernment: the faculty by which the mind perceives the beautiful: nice perception: choice, predilection.—*a.* **taste'ful,** full of taste: having a high relish: showing good taste.—*adv.* **taste'fully.**—*n.* **taste'fulness.**—*a.* **taste'less,** without taste: insipid.—*adv.* **taste'lessly.**—*ns.* **taste'lessness; tāst'er.**—*adv.* **tāst'ily,** with good taste, neatly.—*a.* **tāst'y,** having a good taste.

tat, tat, *v. t.* to make by hand by knotting and looping thread.—*v. i.* to make tatting.—*n.* **tat'ting,** a kind of lace.

tatter, tat'ĕr, *n.* a torn piece: a loose hanging rag.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to tear to tatters: to fall into tatters.—*n.* **tatter-demā'lion,** a ragged fellow.—*p. a.* **tatt'ered,** in tatters or rags: torn.

tattle, tat'l, *n.* trifling talk or chat.—*v. i.* to talk idly or triflingly: to tell tales or secrets.—*n.* idle talk.—*ns.* **tatt'ler,** one given to tattling; **tatt'lery.**

tattoo, tat-tō', *n.* a beat of drum and a bugle-call to call soldiers to quarters.

tattoo, tat-tō', *v. t.* to mark permanently, as the skin, with figures, by pricking in coloring matter.—*n.* marks or figures made in this manner.

taught, tawt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *teach.*

taunt, tänt, or tawnt, *v. t.* to reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words: to censure sarcastically.—*n.* a bitter reproach.—*n.* **taunt'er.**

Taurus, taw'rus, *n.* the Bull, one of the signs of the zodiac.

taut, tawt, *a.* tightly drawn: in good condition.—*v. t.* **taut'en,** to make tight.

tautology, taw-tol'ō-ji, *n.* needless repetition of the same thing in different words.—*adjs.* **tautolog'ic, -al,** containing tautology.—*adv.* **tautolog'ically.**

tavern, tav'ĕrn, *n.* a licensed house for the sale of liquors, with accommodation for travelers: an inn.

tawdry, taw'dri, *a.* showy without taste: gaudily dressed.—*adv.* **taw'drily.**

tawny, taw'ni, *a.* of the color of things tanned, a yellowish brown.

tax, taks, *n.* a charge imposed on

property or persons for the benefit of the nation, state, or municipality: anything imposed: a burdensome duty.—*v. t.* to lay a tax on: to burden: to accuse: to examine (accounts) in order to allow or disallow items.—*a.* **tax'able,** capable of being or liable to be taxed.—*ns.* **taxā'tion,** act of taxing; **tax'er.**

taxicab, taks'i-kab, *n.* any vehicle with automatic device for indicating distance traveled and charges therefor.

taxidermy, taks'i-dĕr-mi, *n.* the art of preparing and stuffing the skins of animals.—*adjs.* **taxider'mal, taxider'mic.**—*n.* **taxider'mist.**

taximeter, taks'i-mē-ter, *n.* an automatic device for indicating distance traveled, charges therefor, or both, in any vehicle.

taxis, tak'sis, *n.* (*surg.*) the art of putting parts in their natural place by pressure: orderly arrangement.

tea, tē, *n.* the dried leaves of a shrub cultivated in China, Japan, Assam, and Ceylon: an infusion of the leaves in boiling water: any vegetable infusion.—*ns.* **tea'cup,** a small cup used in drinking tea; **tea'gown,** a loose gown for wearing at afternoon tea at home; **tea'pot,** a pot or vessel in which the beverage tea is made; **tea'spoon,** a small spoon used with the teacup.

teach, tēch, *v. t.* to show: to impart knowledge to: to guide the studies of: to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind: to impart the knowledge of: to accustom: to counsel.—*v. i.* to practise giving instruction:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* taught (tawt).—*a.* **teach'able,** capable of being taught: apt or willing to learn.—*ns.* **teach'er,** one who teaches or instructs; **teach'ing,** the act of teaching.

teak, tēk, *n.* a hardwood tree of many of the tropical countries.

teal, tēl, *n.* a web-footed water-fowl.

team, tēm, *n.* two or more horses or other animals harnessed to the same vehicle: a number of persons associated for doing anything conjointly, playing a game, etc.—*n.* **team'ster.**

tear, tēr, *n.* a drop of the fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, appearing in the eyes: *n.* **tear'duct,** the lachrymal or nasal duct.—*a.* **tear'ful,** abounding with tears; weeping.—*adv.* **tear'fully.**—*n.* **tear'fulness.**—*adjs.* **tear'less, tear'y.**

tear, tār, *v. t.* to draw asunder or separate with violence: to make a violent rent in: to lacerate.—*v. i.* to move or act with violence: to rage:—*pa. t.* tōre, (*B.*) tāre; *pa. p.* tōrn.—*n.* something torn, a rent: (*slang*) a spree.—*n.* **tear'er.**—*p. a.* **tear'ing,** great, terrible.

tease, tēz, *v. t.* to comb or card, as wool: to scratch, as cloth: to raise a nap on: to vex with importunity, jests, etc.: to torment, irritate.—*n.* one who teases or torments.—*n.* **teas'er.**—*a.* **teas'ing,** vexatious.—*adv.* **teas'ingly.**

teat, tēt, *n.* the nipple of the female breast. [A. S. *tit.*]

teazel, teasel, tēz'l, *n.* a plant with large burs or heads covered with stiff, hooked awns, used in raising a nap on cloth.—*v. t.* to raise a nap on with the teazel.—*ns.* **teaz'eler**; **teaz'eling.** [A. S. *tæsel, tæsl*—*tæsan,* to pluck.]

Common Teazel.

technic, -al, tek'nik, -al, *a.* pertaining to art, esp. the useful arts: belonging to a particular art or profession.—*n.* **technical'ity,** state or quality of being technical: that which is technical.—*adv.* **tech'nically.**—*ns.* **tech'nicalness; tech'nicist,** one skilled in the practical arts.—*n. sing.* **tech'nics,** the doctrine of arts in general:—(*pl.*) the matters, terms, etc., that relate to the arts; **technique** (tek-nēk'), method of performance, manipulation, esp. everything concerned with the mechanical part of a musical performance.—*adjs.* **technolog'ic, -al,** relating to technology.—*ns.* **technol'ogist,** one skilled in technology; **technol'ogy,** the systematic knowledge of the industrial arts.

tedious, tē'di-us, *a.* wearisome: tiresome from length or slowness: irksome: slow.—*adv.* **tē'diously.**—*n.* **tē'diousness.**

tedium, tē'di-um, *n.* wearisomeness.

tee, tē, *n.* a mark for quoits, curling-stones, etc.: (*golf*) the raised sand from which the ball is played at each hole.—*v. t.* to place (the ball) on this before striking off.

teem, tēm, *v. i.* to bear or be fruitful: to be pregnant: to be full or prolific.

teens, tēnz, *n. pl.* the years of one's age from thir*teen* to nine*teen*.

teeny, tē'ni, *a.* very small, tiny.

teeth. See **tooth.**

teething, tē*th*'ing, *n.* the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums.—*v. i.* **teethe,** to grow or cut the teeth.

teetotaler, tē-tō'tal-ēr, *n.* one pledged to entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks.—*a.* **teetō'tal.**—*n.* **teetō'talism.**

teetotum, tē-tō'tum, *n.* a toy like a small top, twirled by the fingers.

telautograph, tel-aw'tō-graf, *n.* a writing or copying telegraph, invented by Elisha Gray, for reproducing writings at a distance.

telegram, tel'e-gram, *n.* a message sent by telegraph.

telegraph, tel'e-graf, *n.* an apparatus for transmitting intelligible messages to a distance, esp. by means of electricity.—*v. t.* to convey or announce by telegraph.—*ns.* **teleg'rapher, teleg'raphist,** one who works a telegraph.—*adjs.* **telegraph'ic, -al,** pertaining to or communicated by a telegraph.

telelogue, tel'e-log, *n.* a message to or speech with one at a distance, as by means of telephony.

telemeter, tē-lem'e-tēr, *n.* an instrument for fixing distances in surveying, gunnery, etc.

teleology, tel-e-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the doctrine of the final causes of things.—*adjs.* **teleolog'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **teleolog'ically.**

telepathy, tē-lep'a-thi, *n.* the phenomenon of communication between mind and mind otherwise than through the known channels of the senses, as at a distance without external means: thought-transference.—*a.* **telepath'ic.**—*adv.* **telepath'ically.**—*n.* **telep'athist.**

telephone, tel'e-fōn, *n.* an instrument for reproducing sound at a distance over a conducting wire or cord, esp. by means of electricity.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* to communicate by telephone.—*a.* **telephon'ic.**—*adv.* **telephon'ically.**—*ns.* **tel'ephōnist; telephō'nograph,** an apparatus for recording a telephone message; **tel'ephony,** the art of telephoning.

telephote, tel'ē-fōt, *n.* an instrument for reproducing images of objects at a distance by means of electricity.—*n.* **telephō'tograph,** a picture so produced.

telescope, tel'e-skōp, *n.* an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance.—*v. t.* to drive together so that one thing, as a railway-car in a collision, slides into another like the movable joints of a spy-glass.—*adjs.* **telescop'ic, -al,** pertaining to, performed by or like a telescope: seen only by a telescope.—*adv.* **telescop'ically.**—*n.* **tel'escopy** (or tē-les'-), the art of constructing or of using the telescope.

teleseme, tel'ē-sēm, *n.* a system of electric signaling for the automatic transmission of different signals, in use in large hotels, for police alarms, etc.

tell, tel, *v. t.* to number or give an account of: to utter: to narrate: to disclose: to inform: to discern: to explain.—*v. i.* to give an account: to produce or take effect: to chat, gossip: to tell tales, play the informer:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* tōld.—*ns.* **tell'er,** one who tells or counts: a clerk whose duty it is to receive or pay money; **tell'ership.**—*p. a.* **tell'ing,** having great effect.—*adv.* **tell'ingly,** in a telling or effective manner.—*n.* **tell'tale,** one who tells tales: one who officiously tells the private concerns of others: an indicator, as an automatic instrument.—*a.* given to reveal secrets, blabbing: apparent, openly seen: giving warning.

tellurium, te-lū'ri-um, *n.* a non-metallic element, bluish-white in color, with close analogies to sulphur and selenium.—*n.* **tel'lurate,** a salt of telluric acid.—*a.* **tellū'rian,** pertaining to the earth.

telotype, tel'ō-tīp, *n.* a printing electric telegraph: an automatically printed telegram.

telpher, tel'fēr, *a.* pertaining to a system of telpherage.—*n.* an apparatus or carriage employed in telpherage.—*n.* **tel'pherage,** a system of automatic electric traction.

temerity, te-mēr'i-ti, *n.* rashness: unreasonable contempt for danger.

temper, tem'pēr, *v. t.* to mix in due proportion: to modify by blending or mixture: to moderate: to soften: to bring to a proper degree of hardness and elasticity, as steel.—*n.* due mixture or balance of different or contrary qualities: state of a metal as to hardness, etc.: constitution of the body: constitutional frame or state of mind, esp. with regard to feelings, disposition, temperament, mood: passion, irritation;

calmness or moderation.—*a.* **tem'pered,** having a certain specified disposition or temper: brought to a certain temper, as steel.—*adv.* **tem'peredly.**—*ns.* **tem'perer; tem'pering,** the process of giving the required degree of hardness or softness to iron or steel.

temperament, tem'pĕr-a-ment, *n.* state with respect to the predominance of any quality: internal constitution or state: disposition—*choleric* or *bilious, lymphatic, nervous, sanguine.*—*a.* **temperamen'tal.**—*adv.* **temperamen'tally.**

temperance, tem'pĕr-ans, *n.* moderation, esp. in the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions—in a narrower sense, moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors, or entire abstinence from such.

temperate, tem'pĕr-āt, *a.* moderate in degree of any quality, esp. in the appetites and passions: self-restrained: calm: cool, mild, moderate in temperature: abstemious.—*adv.* **tem'perately.**—*ns.* **tem'perateness; tem'perature,** constitution: proportion: degree of any quality, esp. of heat or cold in weather or climate: state of a living body with respect to sensible heat.

tempest, tem'pest, *n.* a violent storm: any violent commotion.—*a.* **tempes'tūous,** resembling or pertaining to a tempest: very stormy: turbulent.—*adv.* **tempes'tūously.**—*n.* **tempes'tūousness.**

templar, tem'plĕr, *n.* one of a religious and military order founded in 1119 for the protection of the Holy Sepulcher and pilgrims going thither—extinguished 1307-14: a student or lawyer living in the Temple, London.

temple, tem'pl, *n.* an edifice erected to a deity or for religious purposes.

temple, tem'pl, *n.* the flat portion of either side of the head above the cheek-bone.—*a.* **tem'poral,** pertaining to the temples.

temporal, tem'por-al, *a.* pertaining to time, esp. to this life or world: worldly, secular, or civil.—*n.* **temporal'ity,** what pertains to temporal welfare: (*pl.*) secular possessions, revenues of an ecclesiastic.—*advs.* **tem'porally; tem'porarily.**—*n.* **tem'porariness.**—*a.* **tem'porary,** for a time only: transient.—*n.* **temporizā'tion.**—*v. i.* **tem'porize,** to comply with the time or occasion: to yield to circumstances.—*ns.* **tem'porizer; tem'porizing.**

tempt, temt, *v. t.* to put to trial: to test: to try to persuade, esp. to evil: to entice.—*ns.* **temptā'tion,** act of tempting: state of being tempted: that which tempts: enticement to evil: trial; **temp'ter,** one who tempts, esp. the devil: —*fem.* **temp'tress.**—*a.* **temp'ting,** adapted to tempt or entice.—*adv.* **temp'tingly.**

ten, ten, *a.* twice five.—*n.* a figure denoting ten units, as 10 or X: a playing-card with ten spots: ten o'clock.

tenable, ten'a-bl, *a.* capable of being retained, kept or defended.—*ns.* **tenabil'ity, ten'ableness.**

tenacious, tē-nā'shus, *a.* retaining or holding fast: apt to stick: stubborn.—*adv.* **tenā'ciously.**—*ns.* **tenā'ciousness, tenac'ity,** quality of being tenacious.

tenant, ten'ant, *n.* one who holds or possesses land or property under another by a tenure of payments or services: one who has, on certain conditions, temporary possession of any place, an occupant.—*v. t.* to hold as a tenant.—*n.* **ten'ancy,** a temporary holding of land or property by a tenant.—*adjs.* **ten'antable,** fit to be tenanted: in a state of repair suitable for a tenant; **ten'antless,** without a tenant.—*n.* **ten'antry,** the body of tenants on an estate.

tend, tend, *v. t.* to take care of, to be attentive to, to wait upon so as to execute.—*n.* **ten'der,** a small vessel that attends a larger with stores, etc.: a car attached to locomotives to supply fuel.

tend, tend, *v. i.* to stretch, aim at, move, or incline in a certain direction: to be directed to any end or purpose: to contribute.—*n.* **ten'dency,** direction, object or result to which anything tends.

tender, ten'dĕr, *v. t.* to stretch out or offer for acceptance.—*n.* an offer or proposal, esp. of some service, also the paper containing it: the thing offered, the actual production and formal offer of a sum due in legal money, or an offer of services to be performed.

tender, ten'dĕr, *a.* soft, delicate: easily impressed or injured: not hardy: fragile: weak and feeble: easily moved to pity, love, etc.: careful not to injure (with *of*): unwilling to cause pain: apt to cause pain: pathetic, expressive of the softer passions: compassionate, loving, affectionate: young and inexperienced;

weakly in health: delicate, requiring careful handling.—*n.* **ten'derfoot,** one not yet hardened to life in the mining-camp, etc.: a newcomer, greenhorn.—*a.* **ten'der-heart'ed,** full of feeling.—*n.* **ten'derloin,** the tenderest part of the loin of beef, pork, etc.: (*slang*) a city district infested by the dissolute.

tendon, ten'don, *n.* the white fibrous tissue reaching from the end of a muscle to bone or some other structure.—*a.* **ten'dinous,** consisting of, containing or resembling tendons: full of tendons.

tendril, ten'dril, *n.* a slender, spiral shoot of a plant by which it attaches itself for support. [O. Fr. *tendrillons, tendre*—L. *tener,* tender.]

Tendrils.

tenebrous, ten'e-brus, *a.* dark: gloomy—also **ten'ebrose.**—*n.* **tenebros'ity.**

tenement, ten'e-ment, *n.* anything held, or that may be held, by a tenant: a dwelling or habitation, or part of it, used by one family: one of a set of apartments in one building, each occupied by a separate family.

tenet, ten'et, *n.* any opinion, principle, or doctrine which a person holds or maintains as true.

tenfold, ten'fōld, *a.* ten times folded: ten times more.

tennis, ten'is, *n.* an ancient game for two to four persons, played with ball and rackets in a special building or court: lawn-tennis, a modern imitation of the old game.

tenor, ten'ẽr, *n.* continuity of state: general run or currency: purport: the higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males: the part next above the bass in a vocal quartet: one who sings tenor.

tenpins, ten'pinz, *n.* a game played in a bowling-alley, the aim being to bowl down ten pins set up at the far end.

tense, tens, *n.* time in grammar, the form of a verb to indicate the time of the action.

tense, tens, *a.* strained to stiffness: rigid.—*adv.* **tense'ly.**—*n.* **tense'ness,** state of being tense.—*adjs.* **ten'sile,** capable of being stretched.—*ns.* **ten'sion,** act of stretching: state of being stretched or strained: strain: effort: strain in the direction of the length, or the degree of it: mental strain, excited feeling: a strained state of any kind; **ten'sity,** tenseness: state of being tense; **ten'sor,** a muscle that tightens a part.

tent, tent, *n.* a portable lodge or shelter, generally of canvas stretched on a pole or poles: a plug or roll of lint used to dilate a wound or opening in the flesh.—*v. t.* to probe: to keep open with a tent.—*a.* **ten'ted.**

tentacle, ten'ta-kl, *n.* a thread-like organ of certain insects for feeling or motion.—*adjs.* **ten'tacled; tentac'ūlar.**

tentative, ten'ta-tiv, *a.* trying: experimental.—*n.* any attempt, conjecture.

tenter, ten'tẽr, *n.* a machine for extending or stretching cloth by hooks.—*v. t.* to stretch on hooks.—*n.* **ten'ter-hook,** a sharp, hooked nail, anything that gives torture.—**be on tenter-hooks,** to be on the stretch: to be in suspense.

tenth, tenth, *a.* the last of ten: next in order after the ninth.—*n.* one of ten equal parts.—*adv.* **tenth'ly.**

tenuity, te-nū'i-ti, *n.* thinness: smallness of diameter: slenderness: rarity.—*v. t.* **ten'ūate,** to make tenuous.—*adjs.* **tenūiros'tral** (*ornith.*) slender-billed; **ten'ūous,** thin, slender.

tenure, ten'ūr, *n.* a general name for the conditions on which land is held by the persons who occupy and use it.

tepee, tē'pē, *n.* an Indian wigwam, a tent. [Amer. Ind.]

tepefy, tep'ē-fī, *v. t.* to make tepid or moderately warm:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* tep'efīed.—*n.* **tepefac'tion.**

tepid, tep'id, *a.* moderately warm: lukewarm.—*ns.* **tepid'ity, tep'idness,** lukewarmness; **tep'or,** gentle heat.

tercentenary, tẽr-sen'te-nā-ri, *a.* including or relating to an interval of three hundred years.—*n.* the 300th anniversary of anything.—*a.* **tercenten'nial.**

teredo, tē-rē'do, *n.* the ship-worm, very destructive in boring into wood.

tergal, tẽr'gal, *a.* pertaining to the back, dorsal. [L. *tergum,* the back.]

tergiversation, tẽr-ji-vẽr-sā'shun, *n.* a shuffling or shifting: subterfuge: fickleness of conduct.—*v. i.* **ter'giversate.**

term, tẽrm, *n.* any limited period: the time for which anything lasts or is open for business, as a court of law, a school, etc.: a word or expression: a condition or arrangement (gener. in *pl.*): (*alg.*)

a member of a compound quantity.—*v. t.* to apply a term to: to name or call.—*a.* **terminolog'ical.**—*adv.* **terminolog'ically.**—*n.* **terminol'ogy,** doctrine of terms: the terms used in any art, science, etc.—*a.* **term'less,** having no term or end.

termagant, tēr'ma-gant, *n.* a boisterous, bold woman.—*a.* boisterous: brawling: tumultuous.—*n.* **ter'magancy.**

terminate, tēr'min-āt, *v. t.* to set a limit to: to set the boundary of: to put an end to: to finish.—*v. i.* to be limited: to end either in space or time: to close.—*a.* **ter'minable,** that may be limited: that may terminate or cease.—*n.* **ter'minableness.**—*a.* **ter'minal,** pertaining to or being at the end or extremity: ending a series or part: occurring in every term.—*n.* a terminus: an end or extremity: the end of an electric conductor.—*adv.* **ter'minally.**—*n.* **terminā'tion,** act of terminating or ending: limit: end: result: the variable ending of words.—*a.* **ter'minative,** tending to terminate or determine: absolute.

terminus, tēr'mi-nus, *n.* the end or extreme point: one of the extreme points of a railroad, etc:—*pl.* **ter'mini** (ī).—*n.* **ter'miner** (*law*), the act of determining.

termite, ter'mīt, *n.* the white ant.

tern, tērn, *n.* a long-winged aquatic fowl allied to the gull.

tern, tērn, *a.* threefold: consisting of three: growing in threes.—*n.* that which consists of three things or numbers together.—*adjs.* **ter'nal,** threefold; **ter'nary,** proceeding by or consisting of threes.—*n.* the number three.—*a.* **ter'nāte,** threefold, or arranged in threes.

terne, tērn, *n.* an inferior tin-plate.

Terpsichore, tērp-sik'ō-rē, *n.* one of the nine muses, who presided over choral song and dancing.—*a.* **terpsichorē'an,** relating to dancing.

terra, ter'a, *n.* earth.—*ns.* **terr'acot'ta,** a composition of clay and sand, hardened like bricks by fire; **terr'afir'ma,** land as distinguished from water.

terrace, ter'ās, *n.* a raised level bank of earth: any raised flat place: a row of houses on top of a slope: a row of similar houses.—*v. t.* to form into a terrace.

terrapin, ter'a-pin, *n.* the popular name of many species of fresh-water and tidal tortoises, of tropical and the warmer temperate countries.

terrestrial, te-res'tri-al, *a.* pertaining to or existing on the earth: earthly: living on the ground: representing the earth.—*adv.* **terres'trially**

terrible, ter'i-bl, *a.* fitted to excite terror or awe: awful: dreadful.—*n.* **terr'ibleness.**—*adv.* **terr'ibly.**

terricolous, te-rik'ō-lus, *a.* terrestrial.

terrier, ter'i-ēr, *n.* originally, any breed of dog used to burrow underground, but now applied to any small dog, as the *fox terrier, Scotch* or *Skye terrier, bull terrier,* etc.

terrify, ter'i-fī, *v. t.* to cause terror in: to frighten greatly: to alarm:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* terr'ified.—*a.* **terrif'ic,** creating or causing terror: fitted to terrify.

territory, ter'i-tō-ri, *n.* the extent of land around or belonging to a city or state: domain: a portion of the U. S. possessions not yet admitted as a State into the Union, and still under a provisional government.—*a.* **territō'rial,** pertaining to territory: limited to a district.

terror, ter'or, *n.* extreme fear: an object of fear or dread.—*v. t.* **terr'orize,** to terrify: to govern by terror.—*ns.* **terr'orism,** a state of terror: a state which impresses terror: an organized system of intimidation; **terr'orist,** one who rules by terror.

terse, tērs, *a.* compact or concise, with smoothness or elegance: neat.—*adv.* **terse'ly.**—*n.* **terse'ness,** conciseness.

tertiary, tēr'shi-ar-i, *a.* of the third degree, order, or formation: (T-) pertaining to the series of sedimentary rocks or strata lying above the chalk and other Secondary strata, and abounding in organic remains.—*n.* one who or that which is tertiary. [L. *tertiarius—tertius.*]

tessera, tes'e-ra, *n.* one of the small square tiles or cut stones used in forming tesselated pavements:—*pl.* **tess'eræ**—also **tessel'la:**—*pl.* **tessel'læ.**—*v. t.* **tess'ellate,** to form into squares or lay with checkered work.—*a.* **tess'elated.**

test, test, *n.* any critical trial: means of trial: (*chem.*) anything used to distinguish substances or detect their presence, a reagent: standard: proof: distinction: the hard covering of certain animals, shield, lorica.—*v. t.* to put to proof: to examine critically.

testament, tes'ta-ment, *n.* that which testifies, or in which an attestation is

made: the solemn declaration in writing of one's will: a will: a dispensation: (**T-**) one of the two great divisions of the Bible.—*adjs.* **testamen'tal, testamen'tary,** pertaining to a testament or will: bequeathed or done by will.—*adv.* **testamen'tarily.**—*a.* **tes'tāte,** having made and left a will.—*ns.* **testā'tion,** a witnessing, a giving by will; **testā'tor,** one who leaves a will:—*fem.* **testā'trix.**

testicle, tes'ti-kl, *n.* a gland which secretes the seminal fluid in males.—*adjs.* **testic'ular,** pertaining to a testicle; **testic'ulate, -d,** shaped like a testicle.—*n.* **tes'tis,** a testicle, a rounded body resembling it:—*pl.* **tes'tes.**

testify, tes'ti-fī, *v. i.* to bear witness: to make a solemn declaration: to protest or declare a charge (with *against*).—*v. t.* to bear witness to: to affirm or declare solemnly or on oath.

testimony, tes'ti-mō-ni, *n.* evidence: declaration to prove some fact: proof: (*B.*) the two tables of the law: the whole divine revelation.—*a.* **testimō'nial,** containing testimony.—*n.* a writing or certificate bearing testimony to one's character or abilities: a gift to a person as a token of respect.

testy, tes'ti, *a.* heady: easily irritated: fretful: peevish.—*adv.* **tes'tily.**

tetanus, tet'a-nus, *n.* an involuntary, persistent, intense, and painful cramp of the voluntary muscles: lockjaw.

tête, tāt, *n.* a head, headdress.—*n.* **tête-à-tête** (tāt'-a-tāt'), a private confidential interview: a sofa for two.—*a.* confidential, secret.—*adv.* in private conversation: face to face. [Fr.]

tether, te*th'*ĕr, *n.* a rope or chain for tying a beast, while feeding, within certain limits.—*v. t.* to confine with a tether: to restrain within certain limits.

tetrachord, tet'ra-kord, *n.* a series of four sounds, forming a scale of two tones and a half.—*a.* **tet'rachordal.**

tetrad, tet'rad, *n.* a group of four: (*chem.*) an atom, radical, or element having a combining power of four.

tetrasyllable, tet'ra-sil-a-bl, *n.* a word of four syllables.—*adjs.* **tetrasyllab'ic, -al,** consisting of four syllables.

tetter, tet'ĕr, *n.* a popular name for several eruptive diseases of the skin.

text, tekst, *n.* the original words of an author: that on which a comment is written: a passage of Scripture selected as the subject or basis of a sermon: the main body or substance of a writing: a style of type.—*n.* **text'-book,** a book containing the leading principles of a science.—*a.* **tex'tūal,** pertaining to or contained in the text: serving for a text.—*adv.* **tex'tually.**

textile, teks'til, *a.* woven: capable of being woven.—*n.* a woven fabric.—*a.* **textō'rial,** pertaining to weaving.

texture, teks'tūr, *n.* anything woven, a web: manner of weaving or connecting: disposition of the parts of a body.

than, *th*an, *conj.* when, as, if compared with—a word placed after the comparative of an adjective or adverb between the things compared.

thanatoid, than'a-toid, *a.* looking like dead: deadly.—*ns.* **thanatop'sis,** a view of or reflection upon death; **thanatō'sis,** death of a part, gangrene.

thane, thān, *n.* a member of a class in the old British community between the nobility and mere landowners.

thank, thangk, *v. t.* to express gratitude to for a favor.—*n.* (usually in *pl.*) expression of gratitude for favor received, often elliptically = my thanks to you.—*a.* **thank'ful,** full of thanks: grateful.—*adv.* **thank'fully.**—*n.* **thank'fulness.**—*a.* **thank'less,** unthankful: not gaining thanks.—*adv.* **thank'lessly,** in a thankless manner: unthankfully.—*ns.* **thank'lessness,** the state of being thankless: ingratitude; **thank'-off'ering,** an offering made to express thanks for mercies received; **thanks'giving,** act of giving thanks: a public acknowledgment of divine goodness and mercy: a day set apart for this, esp. that in the United States, usually the last Thursday of November.

that, *th*at, *pron. demons.* and *rel.*—as a *demons.* (*pl.* **those**) it points out a person or thing: the former or more distant thing: not this but the other: as a *rel.,* who or which.—*conj.* used to introduce a clause: because: for: in order that.

thatch, thach, *v. t.* to cover, as a roof, with straw, reeds, etc.—*n.* straw, etc., used to cover the roofs of buildings and stacks.

thaumaturgy, thaw'ma-tĕr-ji, *n.* the art of working wonders or miracles.—*adjs.* **thaumatur'gic, -al,** wonder-work-

ing.—*n. pl.* **thaumatur'gics,** wonderful, especially magical performances.

thaw, thaw, *v. i.* to melt or grow liquid, as ice: to become so warm as to melt ice.—*v. t.* to cause to melt.—*n.* the melting of ice or snow by heat: the change of weather which causes it.

the, *th*e, or (when emphatic) *th*ē, *definite article,* used to denote a particular person or thing: also to denote a species.

the, *th*e, *adv.* by how much, by so much, used before comparatives, as, 'the more the better'.

thearchy, thē'ärk-i, *n.* a theocracy: a body of divine rulers.—*a.* **thear'chic.**

theater, theatre, thē'a-tēr, *n.* a place where public representations, chiefly dramatic or musical, are seen, a playhouse: any place rising by steps like the seats of a theater: scene of action, field of operations: the drama, the stage.—*adjs.* **theat'ric, -al,** relating or suitable to a theater, or to actors: artificial, affected.—*n.* **theat'ricalism,** staginess, artificiality.—*adv.* **theat'rically.**—*n. pl.* **theat'ricals,** dramatic performances.

thee, *th*ē, *pron.* objective of *thou.*

theft, theft, *n.* act of thieving.

theine, thē'in, *n.* a bitter crystallizable volatile principle found in tea.

their, *th*ār, *poss. a. pron.* of or belonging to them.

theirs, *th*ārz, *poss.* of *they.*

theism, thē'izm, *n.* belief in the existence of God with or without a belief in a special revelation.—*n.* **thē'ist,** one who believes in God.—*adjs.* **thēist'ic, -al.**

them, *th*em, *pron.* objective of *they.*

theme, thēm, *n.* a subject set or proposed for discussion, or on which a person speaks or writes: a thesis, a brief essay: a word in its radical form unmodified by inflections: (*mus.*) subject, a short melody developed with variations.—*a.* **thēmat'ic.**

themselves, *th*em-selvz', *pron. pl.* of *himself, herself,* and *itself.*

then, *th*en, *adv.* at that time: afterward: immediately: at another time.—*conj.* for that reason, therefore: in that case.—*a.* being at that time.—*n.* a specific time already mentioned.

thence, *th*ens, *adv.* from that time or place: for that reason.—*advs.* **thence'forth,** from that time forth or forward; **thencefor'ward,** from that time forward.

theocracy, thē-ok'ra-si, *n.* a form of government in which the Almighty is regarded as the sole sovereign, and the laws of the realm as divine commands.

theodicy, thē-od'i-si, *n.* (*theol.*) the exposition of the theory of Divine Providence, an explanation of the existence of evil. [Gr. *theos,* God, *dike,* justice.]

Theodolite.

theodolite, thē-od'ō-līt, *n.* an instrument used in land-surveying for the measurement of angles horizontal and vertical—a combination of the transit and level.—*a.* **theodolit'ic.**

theology, thē-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science which treats of God, and of man's duty to Him.—*n.* **theolō'gian,** one well versed in theology: a divine, a professor of or writer on divinity.—*adjs.* **theolog'ic, -al,** pertaining to theology or divinity.—*adv.* **theolog'ically.**—*n.* **theolog'ics,** theological disputation.—*v. t.* **theol'ogize,** to render theological.—*v. i.* to make a system of theology.—*ns.* **theol'ogist,** a student in the science of theology: a theologian; **thē'ologue** (-log), a theologian, esp. a theological student.

theomania, thē-ō-mā'ni-a, *n.* a madman's belief that he himself is God, or that God dwells in him.—*n.* **theomā'niac.**

theopathy, thē-ōp'a-thi, *n.* religious emotion aroused by meditation about God.—*a.* **theopathet'ic.**

theophany, thē-of'a-ni, *n.* a manifestation or appearance of God or the gods to man: the incarnation and second coming of Christ.—*a.* **theophan'ic.**

theophile, thē'ō-fīl, *n.* one who loves God.

theorem, thē'ō-rem, *n.* a proposition to be proved.—*adjs.* **theoret'ic, -al,** pertaining to theory: not practical: speculative.—*adv.* **theoret'ically.**—*n. pl.* **theoret'ics,** the speculative parts of a science.—*v. i.* **thē'orize,** to form a theory: to form opinions solely by theories: to speculate.—*ns.* **thē'orizer; thē'orist,** a theorizer: one given to theory and speculation; **thē'ory,** an explanation or system of anything: an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art: speculation as opposed to practice.

theosophy, thē-os'ō-fi, *n.* a system of religion based on belief in the immediate divine illumination or inspiration claimed to be possessed by specially gifted men: knowledge of divine things.—*n.* **theos'ophist.**—*adjs.* **theosoph'ic, -al.**

therapeutic, ther-a-pū'tik, *a.* pertaining to the healing art: curative.—*adv.* **therapeu'tically.**—*n. sing.* **therapeu'tics.**

there, *thār*, *adv.* in that place—opp. to *here*, at that point—it is used to begin sentences when the subject comes after the verb.—*interj.* expressing certainty, alarm, etc., and in interjectional phrases equivalent to *that*, as 'there's a good boy'.—*advs.* **thereabout'** or **-abouts'**, about or near that place: near that number, quantity or degree; **thereaft'er**, after or according to that; **thereat'**, at that place or occurrence: on that account; **there'away**, from that place or direction, thence: in those parts, thereabout; **thereby'**, by that means: in consequence of that; **therefor'**, for that, this, or it; **there'fore**, for that or this reason: consequently; **therefrom'**, from that or this; **therein'**, in that or this place, time or thing; **thereinaft'er**, later in the same document; **therein'to**, into that place; **thereof'**, of that or this; **thereon'**, on that or this; **thereto'**, **thereun'to**, to that or this; **there'tofore**, before that time; **thereupon'**, upon or in consequence of that or this: immediately; **therewith'**, with that or this, thereupon; **there'withal**, with that or this: at the same time, over and above.

thermal, thĕr'mal, *a.* pertaining to heat: warm.—*n.* **therm**, a thermal unit.—*adv.* **ther'mally.**—*a.* **ther'mic**, thermal.—*ns.* **ther'mo-dynam'ics**, the branch of physics which treats of heat as a mechanical agent; **ther'mo-electric'ity**, electricity developed by the unequal heating of bodies; **ther'mograph**, an automatic self-registering thermometer; **ther'mo-pile**, a thermo-electric battery used as a thermometer; **ther'moscope**, an instrument for detecting changes of temperature without measuring them accurately; **ther'mostat**, an appliance for showing temperatures automatically—used in regulating steam pressure, etc.; **thermot'ics**, the science of heat.

thermite, thĕr'mīt, *n.* a mixture of aluminium filings and oxid of chromium.

thermometer, thĕr-mom'e-tĕr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the variations of sensible heat or temperature.—*adjs.* **thermomet'ric, -al**, pertaining to or made with a thermometer.

thesaurus, thē-saw'rus, *n.* a treasury or repository, esp. of knowledge: a lexicon or cyclopedia.

these, *thēz*, *demons. pron., pl.* of *this.*

thesis, thē'sis, *n.* a position or that which is set down or advanced for argument: a subject for a scholastic exercise: an essay on a theme:—*pl.* **theses** (thē'sēz). [L.,—Gr. *ti-the-mi*, I set.]

Thespian, thes'pi-an, *a.* pertaining to tragedy or to dramatic art generally: tragic: dramatic.—*n.* an actor.

theurgy, thē'ĕr-ji, *n.* that kind of magic which affects to work by supernatural agency, as distinguished from natural magic and necromancy.

thew, thū, *n.* (used chiefly in *pl.*) muscle or strength: sinews.

they, *thā*, *pers. pron., pl.* of *he, she*, or *it.*

thick, thik, *a.* dense: imperfectly mobile: compact: not transparent or clear: misty: dull, mentally clouded: crowded: closely set: abundant: frequent, in quick succession: having great depth or circumference: (*coll.*) in fast friendship.—*n.* the thickest part of anything.—*adv.* closely: frequently: fast: to a great depth.—*v. t.* **thick'en**, to make thick or close: to strengthen.—*v. i.* to become thick or obscure: to crowd or press.—*ns.* **thick'ening**, something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick; **thick'et**, a collection of trees or shrubs thickly or closely set.—*a.* **thick'head'ed**, having a thick head or skull: stupid.—*adv.* **thick'ly.**—*n.* **thick'ness.**—*adjs.* **thick'-set**, closely planted: having a short, thick body; **thick'-skinned**, having a thick skin: wanting sensibility.

thief, thēf, *n.* one who steals or takes unlawfully what is not his own.

thieve, thēv, *v. i.* to practise theft: to steal.—*n.* **thiev'ery**, the practice of thieving.—*a.* **thiev'ish**, given to or like theft or stealing: acting by stealth.

thigh, thī, *n.* the thick fleshy part of the leg from the knee to the trunk.

thill, thil, *n.* one of the shafts of a cart, buggy or other vehicle.

thimble, thim'bl, *n.* a metal cover for the finger, used in sewing.—*ns.* **thim'ble-**

ful, as much as a thimble will hold: a small quantity; **thim'ble-rig,** a sleight-of-hand trick in which the performer conceals or pretends to conceal a pea or small ball under one of three thimble-like cups.—*v. i.* to cheat by such means.

thin, thin, *a.* having little thickness: slim: lean: freely mobile: small: fine: not close or crowded: transparent, flimsy, shallow: not full or well grown, meager, weak.—*adv.* not thickly or closely: in a scattered state.—*v. t.* to make thin: to make less close or crowded (with *away, out,* etc.): to make rare or less thick or dense.—*v. i.* to grow or become thin.—*adv.* **thin'ly.**—*n.* **thin'ness.**

thine, *thīn, pron.* (poss. form of *thou*) belonging to thee: thy.

thing, thing, *n.* an inanimate object: a living being (in tenderness or in contempt): an event: a part: (*pl.*) clothes.

think, thingk, *v. i.* to exercise the mind (with *about, of, on*): to revolve ideas in the mind: to judge: to form or hold as an opinion: to consider: to purpose or design.—*v. t.* to imagine: to judge: to believe or consider:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* thought.—*n.* **think'er.**—*p. a.* **think'ing,** having the faculty of thought.—*n.* the act or state of one who thinks.

third thērd, *a.* the last of three.—*n.* one of three equal parts: (*golf*) a handicap of a stroke every third hole.—*adv.* **third'ly,** in the third place.

thirst, thērst, *n.* the uneasiness caused by want of drink: vehement desire for drink: eager desire for anything.—*v. i.* to feel thirst: to desire vehemently.—*adv.* **thirst'ily.**—*n.* **thirst'iness.**—*a.* **thirst'y.**

thirteen, thēr'tēn, *a.* and *n.* three and ten.—*a.* and *n.* **thir'teenth,** the last of thirteen: a thirteenth part.

thirty, thēr'ti, *a.* and *n.* three times ten.—*a.* **thir'tieth,** the last of thirty.—*n.* a thirtieth part.

this, *th*is, *demons. pron.* or *a.* denoting a person or thing near, just mentioned or about to be mentioned:—*pl.* **these.**

thistle, this'l, *n.* the common name of numerous prickly plants, mostly natives of Europe.—*a.* **this'tly.**

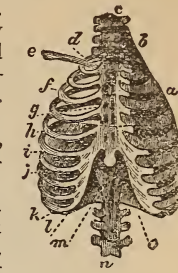
thither, *thith'*ēr, *adv.* to that place: to that end or result.—*adv.* **thith'erward.**

tho. Variant spelling of **though.**

thole, thōl. *v. t.* to endure, to suffer.—*v. i.* to be patient, to wait.

thong, thong, *n.* a piece or strap of leather to fasten anything.

thorax, thō'raks, *n.* the part of the body between the neck and abdomen: the chest.—*a.* **thoracic** (-ras'-). [L.,—Gr.]



Thorax.

e n, spine; *a, a, a,* intercostal muscles; *b,* chest muscles; *d,* thoracic muscles; *e,* clavicle; *f,* third rib; *g,* sternum, or breastbone; *h,* diaphragm; *i, j,* ribs; *k, l,* false ribs; *m o,* base of diaphragm.

thorium, thō'ri-um, *n.* a rare metal resembling aluminium.

thorn, thorn, *n.* a sharp, woody spine on the stem of a plant: a spine: a plant having spines or thorns: anything prickly or troublesome.—*ns.* **thorn' apple,** the hawthorn, or its fruit; **thorn'back,** a species of ray or skate which has nail-like crooked spines in its back.—*a.* **thorn'y,** full of thorns: prickly: troublesome: harassing.

thoro. Variant spelling of **thorough.**

thorofare. Variant spelling of **thoroughfare.**

thorough, thur'ō, *a.* passing through or to the end: complete: entire.—*n.* **thor'ough-bass,** (*mus.*) a bass part all through a piece, with figures to indicate the harmony to be played to each.—*a.* **thor'oughbred,** of pure or unmixed breed or race: high-spirited: of perfect breeding.—*n.* an animal, esp. a horse, of pure blood: (*coll.*) a well-bred person: a 'good fellow'.—*n.* **thor'oughfare,** a public way or street: right of passing through.—*a.* **thor'oughgō'ing,** going through or to the end: going all lengths: complete.—*adv.* **thor'oughly.** *n.* **thor'oughness.**—*a.* **thor'ough-paced,** thoroughly or perfectly paced or trained.

those, *thōz, pron. pl.* of *that.*

thou, *th*ow, *pron.* of the second person sing., the person addressed.

though, *thō, conj.* admitting: allowing: even if: notwithstanding.

thought, thawt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *think.* [A. S. *'thoht—thencan,* to think.]

thought, thawt, *n.* the act of thinking: reasoning: deliberation: that which one thinks: idea: fancy: consideration: opinion: meditation: design: care.—*a.* **thought'ful,** full of thought: employed in meditation: attentive: considerate:

promoting serious thought. — *adv.* **thought'fully.**—*n.* **thought'fulness.**—*a.* **thought'less,** without thought or care: careless: inattentive: stupid: dull.—*adv.* **thought'lessly.** — *n.* **thought'lessness.**

thousand, thow'zand, *a.* denoting ten hundred: proverbially, denoting any great number.—*n.* the number ten hundred: any large number.—*adjs.* **thou'sandfold,** folded a thousand times: multiplied by a thousand; **thou'sandth,** the last of a thousand or of any great number.—*n.* one of a thousand or of any great number.

thrall, thrawl, *n.* a slave, serf: slavery, servitude. — *v. t.* to enslave. — *ns.* **thral'dom, thrall'dom,** the condition of a thrall or slave: slavery: bondage.

thrash, thrash, *v. t.* to beat out (grain) from the straw: to beat soundly—also **thresh.** — *ns.* **thrash'er, thresh'er; thrash'ing, thresh'ing,** the act of beating out grain from the straw: a sound beating or drubbing.

thread, thred, *n.* a very thin line of any substance twisted and drawn out: a filament of any fibrous substance: a fine line of yarn: anything resembling a thread: the prominent spiral part of a screw: the uniform tenor of a discourse. —*v. t.* to pass a thread through the eye of (a needle, etc.): to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way: to furnish with a thread.—*a.* **thread'bare,** worn to the bare thread: having the nap worn off: hackneyed: used till its novelty or interest is gone.

threat, thret, *n.* declaration of an intention to inflict punishment or other evil upon another: menace. — *v. t.* **threat'en,** to declare the intention of doing mischief to: to terrify by menaces: to present the appearance of (coming evil or something unpleasant).—*n.* **threat'ener.**—*a.* **threat'ening,** indicating a threat or menace: indicating something impending.—*adv.* **threat'eningly.**

three, thrē, *a.* and *n.* two and one.—*adjs.* **three'fold,** folded thrice: thrice repeated: consisting of three; **three'ply,** having three plies or folds; **three'score,** three times a score, sixty (also *n.*); **three'some,** triple.

thresh, thresh (see **thrash**).

threshold, thresh'ōld, *n.* a doorsill, a plank, stone, etc., under the door of a house: door: entrance: the place or point of entering.

threw, thrö, *pa. t.* of *throw.*

thrice, thrīs, *adv.* three times.

thrift, thrift, *n.* state of thriving: frugality: prosperity: increase of wealth: gain.—*adv.* **thrift'ily.**—*n.* **thrift'iness.**—*a.* **thrift'less,** not thrifty: extravagant: not thriving. — *adv.* **thrift'lessly.** — *n.* **thrift'lessness.**—*a.* **thrift'y.**

thrill, thril, *v. t.* to affect strongly.—*v. i.* to cause a tingling, shivering feeling to run through the body: to feel a sharp, shivering sensation.—*n.* a thrilling sensation.—*a.* **thrill'ing,** causing to thrill: stirring.—*adv.* **thrill'ingly.**

thrive, thrīv, *v. i.* to prosper: to increase in goods: to be successful: to grow: to flourish:—*pa. t.* thröve and thrīved; *pa. p.* thriv'en.—*p. a.* **thrī'ving,** flourishing, successful.—*adv.* **thrī'vingly.**

throat, thrōt, *n.* the forepart of the neck, in which are the gullet and windpipe: an entrance: a narrow part of anything: (*naut.*) the widened and hollowed end of a gaff next the mast—opp. to *peak,* the outer end.—*a.* **throat'y,** formed in the throat, guttural in sound.

throb, throb, *v. i.* to beat or palpitate, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force.—*n.* a beat or strong pulsation.—*adv.* **throb'bingly.**

throe, thrō, *n.* suffering, pain: agony.

throne, thrōn, *n.* a chair of state: seat of a bishop in the cathedral-church of his diocese: sovereign power and dignity.—*v. t.* to place on a royal seat: to exalt.—*v. i.* to sit in state, as on a throne.

throng, throng, *n.* a large number of people pressed or crowded together: a crowd: a great multitude.—*v. t.* to press or crowd: to annoy with numbers.—*v. i.* to crowd together: to come in multitudes.

throttle, throt'l, *n.* the throat or windpipe: a throttle-valve.—*v. t.* to choke by pressure on the windpipe: to shut off the steam from a steam-pipe, engine, etc.—*v. i.* to breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

through, thrö, *prep.* from end to end or from side to side of: between the sides of: over the whole extent of: among: from beginning to end: by means of: in consequence of.—*adv.* from one end or side to the other: from beginning to end: to the end or purpose.—

a. clear, unobstructed, serving for an entire route.—*adv.* **through'-and-through,** thoroughly.—*prep.* **throughout',** through to the outside: in every part of: from one end to the other.—*adv.* in every part.

throve, thrōv, *pa. t.* of *thrive.*

throw, thrō, *v. t.* to hurl: to fling: to wind or twist together, as yarn: to form on a wheel, as pottery: to cast, as dice: to put off: to put on or spread carelessly: to cast down squarely in wrestling.—*v. i.* to cast or hurl: to cast dice: —*pa. t.* threw (thrö); *pa. p.* thrōwn.—*n.* the act of throwing: a cast, of dice, a ball, etc.: the distance to which anything may be thrown: a violent effort.—*n.* **throw'er.**—*a.* **thrown,** twisted, as silk: cast from the hand, etc.

thru. Variant spelling of **through.**

thrum, thrum, *n.* the end of a weaver's thread, any loose thread or fringe: coarse yarn.—*v. t.* to furnish with thrums: to fringe.

thrum, thrum, *v. i.* to play rudely or monotonously on an instrument with the fingers.—*n.* a monotonous sound.

thruout. Variant spelling of **throughout.**

thrush, thrush, *n.* a passerine bird of the family *Turdidæ,* esp. the throstle.

thrush, thrush, *n.* an inflammatory and suppurating affection in the frog of the horse: an infantile disease of the mouth and throat.

thrust, thrust, *v. t.* to push or drive with force: to stab, pierce.—*v. i.* to make a push, esp. with a pointed weapon: to squeeze in: to intrude:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* thrust.—*n.* a stab: an assault: the horizontal outward pressure of an arch against its abutments, or of rafters, beams, etc., against the walls or bearings.

thud, thud, *n.* a dull hollow sound, caused by a blow or a heavy body falling.—*v. i.* to make a dull hollow sound.

thug, thug, *n.* one of a class of professional robbers and assassins in India, extirpated 1826-35: any cut-throat ruffian.—*ns.* **thug'gery, thug'gism.**

thumb, thum, *n.* the short, thick digit, consisting of two phalanges, on the radial side of the human hand: the corresponding member in other animals.—*v. t.* to handle awkwardly: to play or soil with the thumb or fingers.—*v. i.* to finger.—*a.* **thumbed,** having thumbs: marked by the thumb, worn.

thump, thump, *n.* a heavy blow.—*v. t.* to beat with something heavy.—*v. i.* to strike or fall with a dull, heavy blow.—*n.* **thump'er.**—*a.* **thump'ing** (*coll.*), unusually big.

thunder, thun'dĕr, *n.* the deep rumbling sound after a flash of lightning, a thunderbolt: any loud noise: an alarming denunciation.—*v. i.* to make thunder: to sound as thunder.—*v. t.* to give out with noise and terror: to issue as a denunciation.—*ns.* **thun'derbolt,** a bolt or shaft of lightning preceding a peal of thunder: anything sudden and irresistible: an awful threat, denunciation; **thun'der-clap,** a sudden peal of thunder.

thus, *th*us, *adv.* in this or that manner: to this degree or extent.—*n.* **thus'ness,** state of being thus.—*adv.* **thus'wise,** in this manner.

thwack, thwak, *v. t.* to strike with something blunt and heavy, to thrash.

thwart, thwawrt, *a.* cross: being crosswise.—*v. t.* to cross: to oppose: to defeat.—*n.* the bench for rowers placed athwart the boat.—*n.* **thwar'ter.**

thy, *th*ī, *a. pron.* thine, of or pertaining to thee.

thyme, tīm, *n.* a plant of the mint family, some species being cultivated as a relish and flavoring.—*a.* **thy'my.**

thyself, *th*ī-self', *pron.* thou or thee, in person—used for emphasis.

tiara, tī-ā'ra, *n.* a rich ornament for the head: the miter of the Jewish high priest: the pope's triple crown, the papal dignity. [Fr. *tiare* —L. *tiara* — Gr. *tiara.*]

Tiara.

tibet, thibet, ti-bet', *n.* a fine woolen fabric. —*a.* **Tib'etan,** pertaining to *Tibet,* its language or people.—*n.* the language or a native of Tibet.

tibia, tib'i-a, *n.* the large shinbone.

tick, tik, *n.* the popular name for several parasitical mites which infest dogs, sheep, etc.

tick, tik, *n.* the case or cover in which feathers, etc., are put for bedding.—*ns.* **tick'ing,** the cloth of which ticks are made.

tick, tik, *v. i.* to make a small, quick noise: to beat, as a watch.—*n.* **tick'er,** anything which ticks, a watch.

tick, tik, *v. i.* to get or give credit.—*n.* credit: trust. [*Ticket.*]

tick, tik, *v. i.* to touch lightly.—*n.* a tap or light touch: a slight mark.—*v. t.* **tick'le,** to touch lightly and cause to laugh: to please by slight gratification.—*v. i.* to feel titillation or tickling.—*ns.* **tick'ler, tick'ling.**

ticket, tik'et, *n.* a marked card: a token of any right or debt, as for admission, etc.: a list of candidates put forward by a party for election.—*v. t.* to mark by a ticket.

ticklish, tik'lish, *a.* easily tickled: easily affected: nice: critical.—*adv.* **tick'lishly.**—*n.* **tick'lishness.**—*a.* **tick'ly.**

tidbit. Same as **titbit.**

tide, tīd, *n.* time: season: the regular flux and reflux or rhythmic ebb and flow of the sea: course: a time or season, a feast-day, festival: commotion: turning-point.—*v. t.* to drive with the stream.—*v. i.* to pour a tide or flood: to work in or out of a river or harbor with the tide.—*a.* **tī'dal,** pertaining to tides: flowing and ebbing periodically. *a.* **tide'less,** having no tides.—*n.* **tide'-wa'ter,** the water of the portion of a river affected by the tide, the seaboard.

tidings, tī'dingz, *n. pl.* news: intelligence.

tidy, tī'di, *a.* neat: in good order: fairly large: (*coll.*) comfortable.—*n.* a cover for chairs, etc.—*v. t.* to make neat: to put in good order:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* tī'died.—*adv.* **tī'dily,** neatly.—*n.* **tī'diness.**

tie, tī, *v. t.* to bind: to fasten with a cord: to unite: to constrain: (*mus.*) to unite notes with a tie: to score equally with: to bind with a ligature.—*v. i.* to make an exactly equal number of points with each other:—*pr. p.* ty'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* tied (tīd).—*n.* a knot, bow, etc.: a bond: something for tying: a necktie: one of a set of timbers laid crosswise, one of the cross-beams of a railway, on which the rails are laid: an equality in numbers, as of votes, or of points in a game.

tier, tēr, *n.* a row or rank, especially when several rows are placed one above another.

tierce, tērs, *n.* a cask containing one-third of a pipe = 42 gallons: a sequence of three cards of the same color: a thrust, in fencing.

tiff, tif, *v. i.* to be in a pet.—*n.* a display of irritation, a pet, huff.

tiger, tī'gĕr, *n.* a fierce and rapacious feline quadruped, nearly as large as a lion: the jaguar or puma: one more cheer after a round of cheers:—*fem.* **tī'gress.**—*a.* **tī'gerish,** like a tiger in disposition.—*n.* **tī'gerism.**—*a.* **tī'grine,** like a tiger.

Bengal Tiger.

tight, tīt, *a.* close: compact: rigid: hampered from want of money: snug, trim: not leaky: fitting closely, also too closely: scarce, not easily obtainable: (*coll.*) unwilling to part with money: tipsy: not loose or free in treatment.—*v. t.* **tight'en,** to make tight or tighter: to straiten.—*v. i.* to grow tight or tighter.—*n.* **tight'ener.**—*adv.* **tight'ly.**—*n.* **tight'ness.**—*n. pl.* **tights,** a thin garment, as of silk, closely fitting the body, or the legs, worn by acrobats, dancers, etc.

tile, tīl, *n.* a piece of baked clay used for covering roofs, floors, etc.: a tube or pipe of baked clay used in drains: (*slang*) a tall silk hat.—*v. t.* to cover with tiles: to secure against intrusion, as a lodge-room.—*ns.* **tī'ler,** one who makes or who lays tiles: the keeper of the door in a Freemason's lodge—also **ty'ler**; **tī'ling,** a roof or floor of tiles.

till, til, *n.* a money-box or drawer in a desk, counter, or trunk.

till, til, *prep.* to the time of.—*adv.* to the time when: to the degree that.

till, til, *v. t.* to cultivate.—*a.* **till'able,** arable.—*ns.* **till'age,** act or practice of tilling: husbandry, farming: a place tilled; **till'er**; **till'ing.**

tiller, til'ĕr, *n.* the handle or lever for turning a rudder.

tilt, tilt, *v. i.* to ride against another and thrust with a lance: to thrust or fight with a lance or rapier: to fall into a sloping posture, to heel over.—*v. t.* to point or thrust with, as a lance: to slant: to raise one end of: to forge with a tilt-hammer.—*n.* a thrust: in the Middle Ages, an exercise in which combatants rode against each other with lances: inclination forward, dip, slant.

timber, tim'bĕr, *n.* wood for building purposes, lumber: trees collectively, a wood or forest: one of the larger pieces

of the framework of a house, ship, etc. —*v. t.* to furnish with timber or beams. —*p. a.* **tim'bered,** furnished with timber.

time, tīm, *n.* a point at which, or period during which, things happen: a season or the proper season: an opportunity: absolute duration: an interval: the past: the duration of one's life: allotted period: repetition of anything or mention with reference to repetition: musical measure, or rate of movement: (*gram.*) the relation of a verb with regard to tense: the referee's call in prize-fights, etc.: hour of travail: the state of things at any period, usually in *pl:* the period of existence or history of the world: addition of a thing to itself.—*v. t.* to do at the proper season: to regulate as to time: (*mus.*) to measure.—*v. i.* to keep or beat time.—*a.* **time'-hon'ored,** honored for a long time: venerable on account of antiquity.—*ns.* **time'-keep'er,** a clock, watch, or other instrument for keeping or marking time: one who keeps the time of workmen; **time'liness.**—*a.* **time'ly,** in good time: sufficiently early. —*adv.* early, soon.—*ns.* **time'piece,** a piece of machinery for keeping time, esp. a clock; **time'-serv'er.**—*a.* **time'-serv'ing,** complying with the spirit of the times or with present power.—*n.* mean compliance with the spirit of the times or with present power.—*n.* **time'-tā'ble,** a table or list showing the times of certain things, as trains, steamers, etc.—*a.* **time'-worn,** worn or decayed by time.

timid, tim'id, *a.* fearful: wanting courage: faint-hearted.—*n.* **timid'ity,** quality or state of being timid: want of courage.—*adv.* **tim'idly.**—*n.* **tim'idness.** —*a.* **tim'orous,** timid: indicating fear.

timothy, tim'ō-thi, *n.* timothy-grass.

tin, tin, *n.* a silvery-white, non-elastic, easily fusible, and malleable metal: (*slang*) money: a vessel of tin, a can, etc.—*a.* made of tin.—*v. t.* to cover or overlay with tin or tinfoil: to pack in tins.—*ns.* **tin'man, tin'ner,** a tinsmith; **tin'ning,** the art of coating with tin, or of repairing tinware: canning.

tincture, tingk'tūr, *n.* a tinge or shade of color: a slight taste added to anything: (*med.*) a solution of any substance in or by means of alcohol: (*her.*) one of the metals, colors, or furs in achievements.—*v. t.* to tinge: to imbue;

tinder, tin'dēr, *n.* anything used for kindling fire from a spark.

tine, tīn, *n.* the spike of a fork or harrow, or of a deer's antler.—*a.* **tīned.**

tinfoil, tin'foil, *n.* tin in thin leaves for wrapping articles.—*v. t.* to cover with such.

ting, ting, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to tinkle like a bell.—*n.* a sharp sound, a tinkling.

tinge, tinj, *v. t.* to tint or color: to mix with something: to give in some degree the qualities of a substance.—*n.* a small amount of color or taste infused into another substance.

tingle, ting'gl, *v. i.* to feel a thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound: to feel a sharp, thrilling pain: to tinkle. —*v. t.* to cause to tingle, to ring.

tinker, tingk'ēr, *n.* a mender of kettles, pans, etc.: a botcher or bungler: a botch or bungle.—*v. t.* to repair, esp. unskilfully.—*v. i.* to do tinker's work: to make a botch or mess of anything.

tinkle, tingk'l, *v. i.* to make small, sharp sounds: to clink: to jingle.—*v. t.* to cause to make quick, sharp sounds.—*n.* a sharp, clinking sound.—*ns.* **tink'ler,** a small bell; **tink'ling,** a tinkling noise.

tinsel, tin'sel, *n.* something sparkling or shining: glittering metallic sheets, almost as thin as foil, used in disks, patches, strips, or threads, for giving clothing, etc., a striking appearance: anything showy, but of little value: anything having a false luster.—*a.* like tinsel: gaudy: superficial.—*v. t.* to adorn with or as with tinsel.

tint, tint, *n.* a slight tinge distinct from the principal color: a series of parallel lines in engraving, producing a uniform shading.—*v. t.* to give a slight coloring to.

tintinnabulation, tin-tin-ab-ū-lā'shun, *n.* the tinkling sound of bells.

tiny, tī'ni, *a.* (*comp.* **tī'nier,** *superl.* **tī'niest**) thin: very small.

tip, tip, *n.* the top or point of anything small: the end, as of a fishing-rod, a billiard-cue, etc.—*v. t.* to form a point to: to cover the tip or end of.

tip, tip, *v. t.* to strike lightly: to cause to slant: (*slang*) to communicate, give: (*slang*) to give private information to, about betting, etc.: (*coll.*) to give a small gift of money to, as a gratuity.—*v. i.* to slant: to give tips.—*n.* a tap or light stroke: a place for tipping refuse into,

a dump: private hint or information about horse-racing, stock speculations, etc.: a gratuity.—*ns.* **tip'per,** a means of tipping, esp. an arrangement for dumping coal: one who tips; **tip'ping,** act of tilting: the habit of giving gratuities; **tip'ster,** one whose business is to give private tips about horses, etc.—**foul tip,** a foul hit in baseball straight to the catcher's hands; **straight tip,** a reliable hint about betting, etc.

tipple, tip'l, *v. i.* to drink in small quantities: to drink strong liquors often or habitually.—*v. t.* to drink, as intoxicants, to excess.—*n.* liquor tippled.—*n.* **tipp'ler,** a constant toper.

tipsy, tip'si, *a.* partially intoxicated.—*v. t.* **tip'sify,** to fuddle.—*adv.* **tip'sily.**

tiptoe, tip'tō, *n.* the end of the toe.—*v. i.* to walk **on tiptoe, to go lightly.**

tiptop, tip'top, *a.* first-rate.—*adv.* in a first-rate manner.

tirade, ti-rād', *n.* a strain of censure or reproof: a long vehement reproof.

tire, tīr, *n.* the hoop of iron, rubber, etc., that ties, binds, or surrounds the fellies of wheels. [From *tie.*]

tire, tīr, *v. t.* to harass, to vex: to exhaust the strength of: to weary.—*v. i.* to become weary: to be fatigued: to have the patience exhausted.—*adjs.* **tired,** wearied: fatigued; **tire'less,** untiring.—*adv.* **tire'lessly.**—*a.* **tire'some,** that tires: fatiguing: tedious.—*adv.* **tire'somely.**

'tis, tiz, a contraction of *it is.*

tissue, tish'ū, *n.* cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors: (*anat.*) the substance of which organs are composed: a connected series.—*v. t.* to form, as tissue: to interweave: to variegate.—*n.* **tis'sue-pā'per,** a thin, soft, semi-transparent kind of paper.

tit, tit, *n.* a teat.

tit, tit, *n.* one of various small birds: a small horse.

tit, tit, *n.* in phrase **tit for tat,** properly *tip for tap,* blow for blow.

Titan, tī'tan, **Titanic,** tī-tan'ik, *a.* relating to the *Titans,* giants of mythology: gigantic, huge generally.

titbit, tit'bit, *n.* a choice morsel.

tithe, *tīth, n.* a tenth part, hence any indefinitely small part: the tenth of the produce of land and stock sometimes given to the clergy.—*v. t.* to tax to a tenth.

title, tī'tl, *n.* an inscription set over or at the beginning of a thing, by which it is known: a title-page: a name of distinction: that which gives a just right to possession: ownership: the writing that proves a right.—*a.* **tī'tled,** having a title.—*ns.* **tī'tle-deed,** a deed or document that proves a title or just right to exclusive possession; **tī'tle-page,** the page of a book containing its title and usually the author's and the publisher's names; **tī'tle-rôle,** the part in a play which gives its name to it, as 'Macbeth'.

titling, tit'ling, *n.* the hedge-sparrow.—*n.* **tit'mouse,** a small bird which feeds on insects, etc.:—*pl.* **titmice** (tit'mīs).

titrate, tit'rāt, *v. t.* to subject to titration.—*n.* **titrā'tion,** the process of ascertaining the quantity of any given constituent present in a compound by means of standard solutions.

titter, tit'ĕr, *v. i.* to giggle, snicker, or laugh with the tongue striking the teeth: to laugh restrainedly.—*n.* a restrained laugh.

tittle, tit'l, *n.* a small particle: an iota.

tittle, tit'l, *v. t.* (*Scot.*) to chatter.—*n.* **titt'le-tatt'le,** idle, empty talk.—*v. i.* to prate idly.

titular, tit'ū-lar, *a.* existing in name or title only: nominal: having the title without the duties of an office.

tmesis, tmē'sis, *n.* (*gram.*) the separation of the parts of a compound word by one or more words inserted between them, as 'of whom *be* thou *ware* also'.

to, tö, *prep.* in the direction of: in order to: as far as: in accordance with, in the character of: regarding, concerning, in connection with: the sign of the infinitive mood.—*adv.* to a place in view, forward: to its place, together.

toad, tōd, *n.* an amphibian of the genus *Bufo,* family *Bufonidæ,* widely distributed.—*ns.* **toad'-eat'er,** a fawning sycophant; **toad'-eat'ing,** sycophancy.—*a.* sycophantic.—*ns.* **toad'stool,** any non-edible fungus as distinguished from the edible

Toadstool.

mushrooms—esp. those of the genus *Agarica* and allied genera; **toad'y**, a mean hanger-on and flatterer.—*v. i.* to fawn as a sycophant.—*n.* **toad'yism**, the practices of a toady.

toast, tōst, *v. t.* to dry and scorch at the fire: to name when a health is drunk: to drink to the health of.—*v. i.* to drink toasts.—*n.* bread toasted: a slice of such dipped in liquor: the person or thing named whose health is to be drunk.—*n.* **toast'mas'ter.**

tobacco, to-bak'ō, *n.* a plant of genus *Nicotiana*, order *Solanaceæ*, the most generally cultivated being *Nicotiana Tabacum*, a native of America—the dried leaves used for smoking in pipes, etc.

toboggan, tō-bog'gan, *n.* a kind of sled turned up at the front end, much used in Canada and the Northern states.—*v. i.* to slide down over snow on such.—*ns.* **tobog'ganer, tobog'ganing.**

tocology, tō-kol'ō-ji, *n.* obstetrics.—Also **tokol'ogy.**

tocsin, tok'sin, *n.* an alarm-bell, or the ringing of it.

to-day, tō-dā', *n.* this or the present day.

toddle, tod'l, *v. i.* to walk with short feeble steps, as a child.

toddy, tod'i, *n.* a mixture of whisky, sugar, and hot water.

to-do, tō-dō', *n.* bustle: stir: commotion.

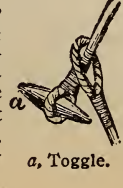
toe, tō, *n.* one of the five small members at the point of the foot: the corresponding member of a beast's foot: the front of an animal's hoof.—*v. t.* to touch or reach with the toes: to furnish with a toe, as a stocking.—*v. i.* to place the toes in any particular way.

tog, tog, *n.* (*slang*) a garment—generally in *pl.*—*v. t.* to dress.—*n.* **tog'gery.**

toga, tō'ga, *n.* the mantle or outer garment of a Roman citizen.

together, tō-ge*th*'ẽr, *adv.* gathered to one place: in the same place, time, or company: in or into union: in concert.

toggle, tog'l, *n.* (*naut.*) a short bar or pin of wood, placed in an eye at the end of a rope, to keep the end from passing through a loop or knot: an appliance for transmitting force at right angles to its direction.—*n.* **togg'le-joint**, an elbow or knee joint.



a, Toggle.

toil, toil, *n.* a net or snare.

toil, toil, *v. i.* to labor: to work with fatigue.—*n.* labor, esp. of a fatiguing kind.—*n.* **toil'er.**—*adjs.* **toil'some**, full of fatigue: wearisome; **toil'less.**

toilet, toilette, toil'et, *n.* a dressing-table with a mirror: also a cover for such a table: the articles used in dressing: mode or operation of dressing: the whole dress and appearance of a person, any particular costume: a toilet-room or lavatory.—**make one's toilet**, to dress.

tokay, tō-kā', *n.* a sweetish heavy wine with an aromatic flavor: a variety of grape.

token, tō'kn, *n.* a mark: something representing another thing or event: a sign or symbol: a memorial of friendship: a coin issued by a private person, firm, or corporation, redeemable in current money: a measure of press-work.

told, tōld, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *tell.*

tolerable, tol'ẽr-a-bl, *a.* that may be tolerated or endured: moderately good or agreeable: not contemptible.—*adv.* **tol'erably.**—*n.* **tol'erance**, the tolerating or enduring of offensive persons or opinions, charity, patience, indulgence.—*a.* **tol'erant**, tolerating: enduring: indulgent: favoring toleration.—*adv.* **tol'erantly.**—*v. t.* **tol'erāte**, to bear: to endure: to allow by not hindering.—*ns.* **tolerā'tion**, act of tolerating: allowance of what is not approved: liberty given to a minority to hold and express their own political or religious opinions without prejudice of their civil rights; **tol'erātor.**

toll, tōl, *n.* a tax for the liberty of passing over a bridge or road, etc.: a portion of grain taken by a miller for grinding.—*n.* **toll'age**, payment of toll.

toll, tōl, *v. i.* to sound, as a large bell, esp. with a measured sound, as a funeral bell.—*v. t.* to cause to sound, as a bell: to strike, or signal by striking.—*n.* the sound of a bell when tolling.

tomahawk, tom'a-hawk, *n.* a light Indian war-hatchet.—*v. t.* to cut or kill with a tomahawk. [Amer. Ind.]

tomato, tō-mā'tō, or tō-mä'tō, *n.* the pulpy edible fruit of a plant of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*).

tomb, tōm, *n.* a pit or vault in the earth, in which a dead body is placed.

tome, tōm, *n.* a volume of a large work: a book.

tomfool, tom'föl, *n.* a great fool: a trifling fellow.—*v. i.* to act foolishly.—*n.* **tomfool'ery,** foolish trifling or jesting.

to-morrow, tō-mor'ō, *n.* the day next after this.—*adv.* on the morrow.

tomtit, tom'tit, *n.* the titmouse.

tom-tom, tom'-tom, *n.* the drum used in the East by musicians, jugglers, etc.

ton, tun, *n.* a measure of capacity, varying with the substance measured—in the carrying capacity of ships, 40 cubic feet: a measure of weight, equal to 20 cwt. or 2240 lb. avoirdupois (long ton) or of 2000 lbs. (short ton).

ton, ton, *n.* fashion, style.—*a.* **ton'ish,** stylish.—*adv.* **ton'ishly.** [Fr.]

tone, tōn, *n.* the character of a sound: quality of the voice: harmony of the colors of a picture, also its characteristic or prevailing effect: (*gram.*) syllabic stress: character or style: state of mind: mood: a healthy state of the body. —*v. t.* to intone, to utter in a drawling way: to give tone or quality to: to alter or modify the color of.—*a.* **tō'nal.**—*n.* **tonal'ity.**—*adjs.* **toned,** having a tone (in compounds); **tone'less.**

tongs, tongz, *n. pl.* a domestic instrument, consisting of two jointed pieces or shafts of metal, used for lifting.

tongue, tung, *n.* the fleshy organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech: power of speech: manner of speaking: speech: discourse: a language: anything like a tongue in shape: the catch of a buckle: a point of land.

tonic, ton'ik, *a.* relating to tones or sounds: (*med.*) giving tone and vigor to the system: giving or increasing strength: characterized by continuous tension.—*n.* a medicine which gives tone and vigor to the system.—*n.* **tonic'ity.**

to-night, tō-nīt', *n.* this night: the night after the present day.

tonite, tō'nīt, *n.* a high explosive made from pulverized guncotton.

tonnage, tun'āj, *n.* in regard to ships, a measure both of cubical capacity and of dead-weight carrying capability—the *freight ton* means 40 cubic feet of space available for cargo: a duty on ships, estimated per ton.

tonneau, ton'ō, *n.* the rear section of an automobile having a separate entrance for the rear seat: an automobile having such a section. [Fr.]

tonsil, ton'sil, *n.* one of two glands at the root of the tongue, so named from its shape.—*ns.* **tonsillī'tis, tonsilī'tis,** inflammation of the tonsils.

tonsile, ton'sil, *a.* that may be clipped. —*n.* **ton'sor,** a barber.—*a.* **tonsō'rial,** pertaining to a barber or to shaving.

tonsure, ton'shör, *n.* act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head.

tontine, ton-tēn', *n.* a kind of life-annuity, increasing as the subscribers die.

tony, tō'ni, *a.* (*coll.*) genteel, high-toned.

too, tö, *adv.* over: more than enough: extremely: likewise.

took, tök, *pa. t.* of *take.*

tool, töl, *n.* an instrument used by workmen: one who acts as the mere instrument of another.—*v. t.* to mark with a tool, esp. to ornament or imprint designs upon, of bookbinders: (*slang*) to drive, as a coach.—*n.* **tool'ing,** workmanship done with a tool.

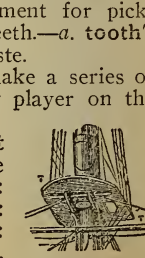
toot, töt, *v. i.* to make short unmusical sounds on a flute or horn.—*v. t.* to blow, as a horn, etc.—*n.* a sound, as of a horn, a blast: (*coll.*) a spree.

tooth, töth, *n.* one of the hard bodies in the mouth, attached to the skeleton, but not forming part of it, their function primarily the mastication of the food: the taste or palate, relish: anything tooth-like: a prong: one of the projections on a saw or wheel:—*pl.* **teeth.** —*v. t.* to furnish with teeth: to cut into teeth.—*n.* **tooth'ache,** an ache or pain in a tooth.—*a.* **toothed,** having teeth or projections like teeth.—*n.* **tooth'pick,** an instrument for picking out anything in the teeth.—*a.* **tooth'some,** pleasant to the taste.

Teeth.
a, a, incisors; *b,* canine, cuspid, or dog tooth; *c, c,* bicuspids, or lesser molars: *d, d, d,* molars, or great molars.

tootle, töt'l, *v. i.* to make a series of feeble sounds, as a poor player on the flute. [Freq. of *toot.*]

top, top, *n.* the highest part of anything: the upper end or surface: the upper part of a plant: the crown of the head: the highest place, rank, or crown, consummation: (*naut.*) a small platform at the head


TT, Top. (*Naut.*)

of the lower mast: (*pl.*) top-boots.—*a.* highest, foremost, chief: good, capital.—*v. t.* to cover on the top: to tip: to rise above: to surpass: to rise to the top of: to take off the top of: to hit (a golf-ball) above its center.

top, top, *n.* a child's pointed toy, set or kept whirling round by means of a string, etc.

topaz, tō'paz, *n.* a mineral, ranked among gems, found generally in primitive rocks, in great variety of shades.

tope, tōp, *v. i.* to drink hard or to excess: to tipple.—*n.* **tō'per,** a drunkard.

tophet, tō'fet, *n.* a place at the south-east corner of Gehenna, or vale of Hinnom, to the south of Jerusalem, once the scene of idolatrous rites, including the burning of children to Moloch: the future place of torment for the damned.

topiary, tō'pi-ā-ri, *a.* clipped into ornamental shapes, of trees and shrubs.

topic, top'ik, *n.* a subject of discourse or argument: a matter.—*a.* **top'ical,** pertaining to a place: local: relating to a topic or subject: relating to things of local interest.—*adv.* **top'ically.**

topographer, tō-pog'raf-ēr, *n.* one who describes a place, etc.: one skilled in topography.—*adjs.* **topograph'ic, -al,** pertaining to topography.—*adv.* **topograph'ically.**—*ns.* **topog'raphist; topog'raphy,** the description of a place: a detailed account of the superficial features of a tract of country.

topple, top'l, *v. i.* to fall forward: to tumble down. [Freq. of *top.*]

topsyturvy, top'si-tēr'vi, *adv.* bottom upwards.—*a.* turned upside down.—*n.* confusion.

toque, tōk, *n.* a close-fitting brimless bonnet for women: a long woolen cap.

Torah, tō'ra, *n.* the Mosaic law: the book of the law, the Pentateuch. [Heb.]

torch, torch, *n.* a light formed of twisted tow dipped in pitch or other inflammable material: a large candle or flambeau: a crude or temporary lamp.

tore, tōr, *pa. t.* of *tear.*

toreador, tor-e-a-dor', *n.* a bull-fighter, esp. on horseback. [Sp.]

torment, tor'ment, *n.* torture: anguish: that which causes pain.—*v. t.* **torment',** to torture: to put to extreme pain, physical or mental: to distress: to afflict.

torn, tōrn, *pa. p.* of *tear.*

tornado, tor-nā'dō, *n.* a violent hurricane, frequent in tropical countries.

torous, tō'rus, *a.* swelling, muscular.

torpedo, tor-pē'do, *n.* a cartilaginous fish related to the rays, with electric organs on each side of the head, giving an electric shock when touched so as to produce torpor or numbness, the cramp-fish: a submarine weapon of offense, carrying a charge of guncotton or other explosive, and possessing powers of locomotion:—*pl.* **torpē'does.**—*v. t.* to attack with torpedoes, to explode a torpedo in or under.

torpescent, tor-pes'ent, *a.* becoming torpid or numb.—*n.* **torpes'cence.**

torpid, tor'pid, *a.* stiff, numb: having lost the power of motion and feeling: sluggish, dormant.—*n.* **torpid'ity.**—*adv.* **tor'pidly.**—*ns.* **tor'pidness; tor'por,** numbness: inactivity: dullness: stupidity.

torque, tork, *n.* a rotatory force: a necklace of metal rings interlaced.

torrefy, tor'e-fī, *v. t.* to scorch: to parch.—*n.* **torrefac'tion.**

torrent, tor'ent, *n.* a rushing stream: a strong or turbulent current.—*a.* **torren'tial,** of the nature of a torrent, produced by the agency of rapid streams: overwhelmingly voluble.

torrid, tor'id, *a.* burning or parching: violently hot: dried with heat.

torsion, tor'shun, *n.* act of twisting or turning a body: the force with which a thread or wire tends to return when twisted.—*adjs.* **tor'sional,** pertaining to torsion; **tor'sive,** twisted spirally.

torso, tor'sō, *n.* the trunk of a statue without head or limbs:—*pl.* **tor'sos.**

tort, tort, *n.* a law term including all those wrongs, not arising out of contract, for which a remedy by compensation or damages is given in a court of law.

tortile, tor'til, *a.* twisted: wreathed: coiled.—*n.* **tortil'ity.**

tortilla, tor-tē'lya, *n.* a round flat cake made from maize, the substitute for bread in Mexico.

tortoise, tor'tis, or **-tus,** *n.* a turtle, esp. a terrestrial or fresh-water species.—*n.* **tor'toise-shell,** the horny epidermic plate of a species of turtle.—*a.* of the color of the foregoing, mottled in yellow and black.

tortuous, tor'tū-us, *a.* twisted, winding: (*fig.*) deceitful.—*a.* **tor'tuōse,** twisted: wreathed: winding.—*n.* **tor-**

tuos'ity.—*adv.* **tor'tuously.**—*n.* **tor'tuousness.**

torture, tor'tūr, *n.* a putting to the rack or severe pain to extort a confession, or as a punishment: extreme pain: anguish of body or mind.—*v. t.* to put to torture or to the rack: to put to extreme pain: to annoy: to vex.—*n.* **tor'turer.**—*adv.* **tor'turingly,** in a torturing manner.

toss, tos, *v. t.* to throw up suddenly or violently: to cause to rise and fall: to make restless: to agitate, pass from one to another: to toss up with: to drink off.—*v. i.* to be tossed: to be in violent commotion: to tumble about: to fling.—*n.* act of throwing upward: a throwing up of the head: confusion, commotion: a toss up.—*ns.* **toss'er; toss'ing,** the act of tossing or throwing upward; **toss'-up,** the throwing up of a coin to decide anything: an even chance.

tot, tot, *n.* anything little, esp. a child.

total, tō'tal, *a.* whole: complete: undivided: unqualified, absolute.—*n.* the whole: the entire amount.—*v. t.* to bring to a total, add up: to amount to.—*n.* **tōtal'ity,** the whole sum, quantity, or amount.—*adv.* **tō'tally.**

tote, tōt, *v. t.* to carry as a personal burden, to bear.

totem, tō'tem, *n.* among Indians, a natural object, taken by a tribe, a family, or a single person as a symbol.

totter, tot'ĕr, *v. i.* to shake as if about to fall: to be unsteady: to stagger: to hake.—*n.* **tott'erer.**—*adv.* **tott'eringly.**

touch, tuch, *v. t.* to come in contact with: to perceive by feeling: to reach: to relate to: to handle or treat gently or slightly: to take, taste: to move or soften: to influence: to move to pity: to taint: (*slang*) to cheat, to borrow from.—*v. i.* to be in contact with: to make a passing call: to speak of anything slightly.—*n.* act of touching: a movement on a musical instrument, skill or nicety in such: any impression conveyed by contact, a hint, a slight sound: a stroke with a pen, brush, etc.: a tinge, smack, trace, a slight degree of a thing: sense of feeling, contact, close sympathy, harmony: peculiar or characteristic manner: test, touchstone.—*ns.* **touch'-down,** the touching to the ground of a football by a player behind the opponents' goal; **touch'er; touch'hole,** the small hole of a cannon through which the fire is communicated to the charge.—*adv.* **touch'ily,** in a touchy manner: peevishly.—*n.* **touch'iness,** the quality of being touchy: peevishness: irritability.—*a.* **touch'ing,** affecting: moving: pathetic.—*prep.* concerning: with regard to.—*adv.* **touch'ingly.**—*ns.* **touch'stone,** a kind of compact basalt or stone for testing gold or silver: any test; **touch'wood,** some soft combustible material, as amadou, used as tinder.—*a.* **touch'y,** irritable: peevish.

tough, tuf, *a.* not easily broken: firm: stiff, viscous, sticky: stubborn, hard to manage, trying: violent: tenacious: able to endure hardship.—*n.* a rough, a bully.—*v. t.* or *v. i.* **tough'en,** to make or become tough.—*adv.* **tough'ly.**

toupee, tö-pē', *n.* a little tuft or lock of hair, a small wig. [Fr. *toupet.*]

tour, tör, *n.* a going round: a journey in a circuit: a prolonged journey: a ramble.—*n.* **tour'ist,** one who makes a tour, a traveler for sight-seeing.

tournament, tör'na-ment, *n.* a military sport of the Middle Ages in which combatants engaged one another to display their courage and skill in arms: any contest in skill involving a number of competitors and a series of games.—Also **tour'ney.**

tourniquet, tör'ni-ket, *n.* an instrument for compressing a blood-vessel, to check dangerous hemorrhage, etc.

tournure, tör-nūr', *n.* contour, characteristic turn or shape: a pad worn by women to give the hips a well-rounded outline, the drapery at the back of a gown.

tousle, tow'zl, *v. t.* to disarrange, rumple.—*a.* **tou'sled.**

tout, towt, *v. i.* to look out for custom in an obtrusive way.—*n.* one who does so: a fellow who hangs about racing-stables, etc., to pick up profitable information: a tipster.—*n.* **tout'er,** one who touts.

tow, tō, *v. t.* to pull through the water with a rope.—*n.* the coarse part of flax or hemp: the act of towing.

toward, tō'ard, **towards,** tō'ardz, *prep.* in the direction of: with a tendency to: for, as a help to: near, about.—*adv.* nearly: in a state of preparation.

toward, -ly, tō'ward, -li, *a.* ready to

do or learn: apt.—*ns.* **tō'wardness, tō'wardliness.**

towel, tow'el, *n.* a cloth for wiping: an altar-cloth.—*n.* **tow'eling.**

tower, tow'ĕr, *n.* a lofty building, standing alone or forming part of another: a fortress.—*v. i.* to rise into the air: to be lofty.—*adjs.* **tow'ered,** having towers; **tow'ering,** very high, elevated: very violent; **tow'ery,** having towers.

town, town, *n.* a place larger than a village: a township: the inhabitants of a town.—*ns.* **town'-clerk,** one who keeps the records of a town; **town'hall,** a public hall for the official business of a town or township; **town'ship,** the territory or district of a town: the corporation of a town: a district six miles square; **towns'man,** an inhabitant or fellow-inhabitant of a town; **town'y,** a fellow-townsman.

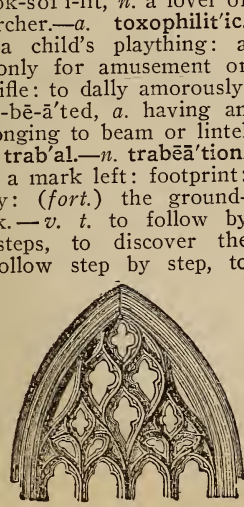
toxicology, tok-si-kol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of poisons.—*n.* **toxē'mia,** blood-poisoning.—*adjs.* **toxē'mic; tox'ic, -al,** pertaining to poisons, toxicological.—*adv.* **tox'ically.**—*a.* **toxicolog'ical,** pertaining to toxicology.—*adv.* **toxicolog'ically.**—*ns.* **toxicol'ogist,** one versed in toxicology; **tox'in, -e,** a poisonous ptomain: any poisonous albumin produced by bacterial action.

toxophilite, tok-sof'i-līt, *n.* a lover of archery: an archer.—*a.* **toxophilit'ic.**

toy, toi, *n.* a child's plaything: a trifle: a thing only for amusement or look.—*v. i.* to trifle: to dally amorously.

trabeated, trā-bē-ā'ted, *a.* having an entablature: belonging to beam or lintel construction.—*a.* **trab'al.**—*n.* **trabēā'tion.**

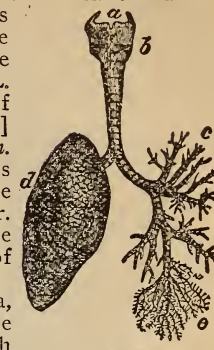
trace, trās, *n.* a mark left: footprint: a small quantity: (*fort.*) the ground-plan of a work.—*v. t.* to follow by tracks or footsteps, to discover the tracks of, to follow step by step, to traverse: to follow with exactness: to sketch: to cover with traced lines or tracery.—*a.* **trace'able,** that may be traced.—*adv.* **trace'ably.**—*ns.* **trā'cer; trā'cery,** ornamentation traced in flowing outline: the ornamental forms in stone with which the arches of Gothic windows are filled for the support of the glass. [Fr.,—L. *tractus,* pa. p. of *trahere,* to draw.]



Flowing Tracery.

trace, trās, *n.* one of the straps by which a vehicle is drawn. [O. Fr. *trays, trais,* same as *traits,* pl. of *trait.*]

trachea, tra-kē'a, *n.* that part of the air-passages which lies between the larynx and the bronchi:—*pl.* **trachē'æ.**—*adjs.* **trā'chēal,** pertaining to the trachea; **trā'chēan,** having tracheæ.—*n.* **trācheot'omy,** the operation of making an opening in the trachea.



Trachea.

a, larynx; *b,* trachea; *c,* bronchial divisions; *d,* one of the lungs; *e,* bronchial ramifications.

tracing, trā'sing, *n.* act of one who traces: act of copying by marking on thin paper the lines of a pattern placed beneath: the copy so produced.

track, trak, *v. t.* to follow by marks or footsteps: to traverse: to make marks upon.—*n.* a mark left: footprint: a beaten path: a course laid out for horse, foot, or bicycle races: the two continuous lines of rails on which railway cars run.—*n.* **track'age,** length of track, as of a railroad.—*a.* **track'less,** without a path:

tract, trakt, *n.* something drawn out or extended: continued duration: a region, area: a short treatise.—*n.* **tractabil'ity,** quality or state of being tractable: docility.—*a.* **trac'table,** easily drawn, managed or taught: docile.—*adv.* **trac'tably.**—*a.* **trac'tile,** that may be drawn out.—*ns.* **tractil'ity,** ductility; **trac'tion,** act of drawing or state of being drawn.

trade, trād, *n.* buying and selling: commerce: occupation, craft: men engaged in the same occupation.—*v. i.* to buy and sell: to act merely for money.—*v. t.* to traffic with.—*ns.* **trade'-mark,** any name or distinctive device warranting goods for sale as the production of any individual or firm; **trā'der; trades'man.**

tradition, tra-dish'un, *n.* the handing down of opinions, practices, etc., to posterity unwritten: anything so handed

down.—*adjs.* **tradi'tional, tradi'tionary.**

traduce, tra-dūs', *v. t.* to calumniate: to defame.—*ns.* **traduce'ment,** the act of traducing; **tradū'cer.**

traffic, traf'ik, *n.* commerce: large trade: the business done on a railway, etc.—*v. i.* to trade: to trade meanly.—*v. t.* to exchange:—*pr. p.* traff'icking; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* traff'icked.—*n.* **traff'icker.**

tragedy, traj'e-di, *n.* a species of drama in which the action and language are elevated, and the catastrophe sad: any mournful and dreadful event.—*n.* **tragē'dian,** an actor of tragedy:—*fem.* **tragē'dienne.**—*adjs.* **trag'ic, -al,** pertaining to tragedy: sorrowful: calamitous.—*adv.* **trag'ically.**—*n.* **trag'i-com'edy.**

trail, trāl, *v. t.* to draw along the ground: to hunt by tracking: to draw out, lead on: to carry, as a rifle, in an oblique forward position, the breech or the butt near the ground.—*v. i.* to be drawn out in length, to hang or drag loosely behind: to run or climb as a plant: to move with slow sweeping motion: to drag oneself lazily along.—*n.* anything drawn out in length: track followed by the hunter.—*n.* **trail'er.**

train, trān, *v. t.* to draw along: to allure: to educate: to discipline: to tame for use, as animals: to cause to grow properly: to prepare for athletic feats, as men, or for the race, as horses.—*v. i.* to exercise, to prepare oneself for anything: to be under drill: (*coll.*) to be on intimate terms.—*n.* that which is drawn along after something else: the part of a dress which trails behind the wearer: a retinue: a series: process: a line of gunpowder to fire a charge: a line of cars on a railway: a set of wheels acting on each other, for transmitting motion: a string of animals, etc.—*a.* **trained,** formed by training, skilled.—*ns.* **train'er,** one who prepares men for athletic feats, horses for a race, or the like; **train'ing,** practical education in any profession, art, or handicraft: the method adopted by athletes for developing their physical strength, endurance or dexterity.

traipse. See **trapes.**

trait, trāt, *n.* a stroke: a touch: a feature.

traitor, trā'tĕr, *n.* one who, being trusted, betrays: one guilty of treason: a deceiver:—*fem.* **trait'ress.**—*n.* **trait'orism.**—*a.* **trait'orous,** like a traitor: perfidious: treasonable.—*adv.* **trait'orously.**

trammel, tram'el, *n.* anything that confines.—*v. t.* to shackle: to confine.

tramontane, tra-mon'tān, *a.* lying beyond the mountains (originally the Alps), from Rome: foreign: uncivilized.

tramp, tramp, *v. t.* to tread, to travel over on foot.—*v. i.* to walk, to go on foot: to wander about as a vagrant.—*n.* a foot-journey: a vagrant: a hobo.

trample, tramp'l *v. t.* to tread under foot: to treat with pride, to insult.—*v. i.* to tread in contempt: to tread forcibly.

trance, trans, *n.* a morbid sleep, differing from natural repose in duration, in profound insensibility, etc.: catalepsy.

tranquil, trang'kwil, *a.* quiet: peaceful.—*n.* **tranquiliza'tion.**—*v. t.* **tran'quilize,** to make tranquil.—*ns.* **tranquili'zer; tranquill'ity.**—*adv.* **tran'quilly.**—*n.* **tran'quilness,** state of being tranquil.

transact, trans-akt', *v. t.* to manage: to perform.—*n.* **transac'tion,** act of transacting: management of any affair: an affair, proceeding.—(*pl.*) reports of proceedings.

transatlantic, trans-at-lan'tik, *a.* beyond the Atlantic Ocean: crossing the Atlantic.

transcend, tran-send', *v. t.* to rise above: to surmount: to surpass: to exceed.—*ns.* **transcen'dence, transcen'dency.**—*adjs.* **transcen'dent,** transcending: superior or supreme in excellence: surpassing others: beyond human knowledge: abstrusely speculative, fantastic; **transcenden'tal,** surpassing others: concerned with what is independent of experience: vague.

transcribe, tran-skrīb', *v. t.* to write over from one book into another: to copy.—*ns.* **transcrib'er; trans'cript,** that which is transcribed: a copy; **transcrip'tion,** the act of copying: a transcript: a copy.

transept, tran'sept, *n.* one of the wings or cross-aisles of a church, at right angles to the nave.

transfer, trans-fĕr', *v. t.* to carry or bring over: to convey to another place: to remove: to transport.—*ns.* **trans'fer,** the act of transferring: the conveyance of anything from one person or place to another: a ticket entitling a street-car passenger to transfer to another line: that which is transferred; **transferabil'-**

ity.—*adjs.* **transfer'able, transfer'rible.**—*ns.* **transferee'**, the person to whom a thing is transferred; **trans'ference,** the act of transferring or conveying from one person or place to another.

transfiguration, trans-fig-ūr-ā'shun, *n.* a change of form.—*v. t.* **transfig'ure** (*rare*), to change the figure or form of: to change the appearance of.—**the Transfiguration,** the supernatural change in the appearance of Christ, described in Matt. xvii.

transfix, trans-fiks', *v. t.* to pierce through.—*n.* **transfix'ion.**

transform, trans-form', *v. t.* to change the shape of: to change into another substance: to change the disposition of.—*v. i.* to be changed in form or substance.—*ns.* **transformā'tion; transformā'tion-scene,** any scene on the stage which changes in presence of the audience.—*a.* **transfor'mative.**—*ns.* **transfor'mātor, transfor'mer.**

transfuse, trans-fūz', *v. t.* to pour out into another vessel: to cause to pass from one to another: to cause to be imbibed.—*a.* **transfū'sible,** capable of being transfused.—*n.* **transfū'sion,** the act of transfusing, esp. blood from the veins of one animal into another.

transgress, trans-gres', *v. t.* to pass beyond a limit: to break, as a law.—*v. i.* to offend by violating a law: to sin.—*ns.* **transgres'sion,** the act of transgressing: violation of a law or command: offense: fault: crime: sin; **transgres'sor,** one who transgresses: one who violates a law or command: a sinner.

transient, tran'shent, *a.* passing: of short duration: not lasting: momentary.

transit, tran'sit, *n.* a passing over: conveyance: (*astron.*) the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place: the passage of a planet over the sun's disk: an instrument for measuring horizontal angles, used in surveying: a transit circle, or instrument, for observing the transit of a heavenly body across the meridian.—*n.* **transi'tion,** passage from one place or state to another: change: (*mus.*) a change of key.—*adjs.* **trans'itive,** passing over: having the power of passing: (*gram.*) denoting a verb which has a direct object; **trans'itory,** going or passing away: lasting for a short time: speedily vanishing.

translate, trans-lāt', *v. t.* to remove to another place: to render into another language: to explain: to transfer from one office to another: to transform.—*ns.* **translā'tion,** the act of translating: removal to another place: the rendering into another language: a version; **translā'tor.**

transliterate, trans-lit'e-rāt, *v. t.* to express the words of one language in the alphabetic characters of another.

translucent, trans-lū'sent, *a.* shining through: allowing light to pass, but not transparent: clear.—*ns.* **translū'cence, translū'cency.**—*adv.* **translū'cently.**

transmit, trans-mit', *v. t.* to send across to another person or place: to suffer to pass through.—*adjs.* **transmis'sible, transmit'tible,** that may be transmitted from one to another, or through any body or substance.

transmogrify, trans-mog'ri-fī, *v. t.* (*coll.*) to transform into something else, as by magic.—*n.* **transmogrificā'tion.**

transmute, trans-mūt', *v. t.* to change to another form or substance.—*a.* **transmū'table,** that may be transmuted or changed into a different form, nature or substance.—*ns.* **transmū'tableness, transmūtabil'ity.**—*adv.* **transmū'tably.**

transom, tran'sum, *n.* a thwart beam or lintel in a window or above a door: a narrow window placed above a door.

transparency, trans-pār'en-si, *n.* the quality of being transparent: clearness: that which is transparent: a picture on semi-transparent material seen by means of light shining through.—*a.* **transpār'ent,** that may be distinctly seen through.

transpire, tran-spīr', *v. t.* to breathe or pass through the pores of the skin.—*v. i.* to exhale: to become public, to come to light: to occur (a bad use).—*a.* **transpīr'able.**—*n.* **transpirā'tion,** act or process of transpiring.

transplant, trans-plant', *v. t.* to remove and plant in another place.

transport, trans-pōrt', *v. t.* to carry across or from one place to another: to banish: to carry away by violence of passion or pleasure.—*ns.* **trans'port,** carriage from one place to another: a vessel for conveyance, esp. of troops: the conveyance of troops and their necessaries by sea or land: ecstasy; **transportabil'ity.**—*a.* **transpor'table,** that may be carried across.—*ns.* **transpor'tal,** transportation; **transportā'tion,** removal:

conveyance: means of conveyance: cost of travel: banishment.—*p. adjs.* **transpor'ted,** carried away with ecstatic emotion; **transpor'ting,** carrying away with emotion: passionate: ravishing.

transpose, trans-pōz', *v. t.* to put each in the place of the other: to change, as the order of words, or the key in music.

transverse, trans-vērs', *a.* turned or lying across.—*adv.* crosswise.

trap, trap, *n.* an instrument for snaring animals: an ambush: a stratagem: a contrivance for hindering the passage of foul air or gas from a waste-pipe, etc.: a trapdoor: any rickety structure: a carriage, a vehicle.—*v. t.* to catch in a trap.—*ns.* **trap'door,** a door in a floor shutting like the catch of a trap; **trap'per,** one who traps animals for their fur.

trap, trap, *n.* a term loosely applied to many rocks of volcanic origin.

trap, trap, *v. t.* to drape or adorn with gay clothes: to ornament.—*n.* a horse-cloth: (*pl.*) personal belongings, baggage.—*n. pl.* **trap'pings,** gay clothes.

trape, trāp, *v. i.* to run about idly.—*n.* **trapes,** a slattern: a tramp.—*v. i.* **trapes, traipse,** to gad about idly.

trapezium, tra-pē'zi-um, *n.* a plane figure having four unequal sides, no two of which are parallel: one of the wrist-bones—also **trapēze'**: —*pl.* **trapē'zia, trapē'ziums.**—*ns.* **trapēze',** a swing with one or more cross-bars used in gymnastics; **trap'ezoid,** a plane four-sided figure like a trapezium, having two of its opposite sides parallel.—*a.* **trapezoid'al.**

trash, trash, *v. t.* to crop: to strip off superfluous leaves.—*n.* refuse, matter unfit for food, rubbish good for nothing, a worthless person.—*adv.* **trash'ily.**—*n.* **trash'iness,** the state or quality of being trashy.—*a.* **trash'y,** like trash.

travail, trav'āl, *n.* excessive labor: toil: labor in childbirth.—*v. i.* to labor.

travel, trav'el, *v. i.* to walk: to journey: to pass: to move.—*v. t.* to pass: to journey over.—*n.* act of passing from place to place: journey.—*p. a.* **trav'eled,** having made journeys: knowing.—*n.* **trav'eler,** one who travels: a wayfarer.

traverse, trav'ērs, *a.* turned or lying across: denoting a method of cross-sailing.—*n.* anything laid or built across: something that crosses or obstructs: a turn: (*law*) a plea containing a denial of some fact alleged by an opponent: a work for protection from the fire of an enemy.—*v. t.* to cross: to pass over: to survey: to plane across the grain of the wood: (*law*) to deny an opponent's allegation.—*v. i.* to move in opposition or defense: to swing round.—*adv.* athwart.

travesty, trav'es-ti, *a.* disguised so as to be ridiculous.—*n.* a kind of burlesque in which the original characters are preserved, the situations parodied.

trawl, trawl, *v. i.* to fish by dragging a trawl along the bottom.—*v. t.* to drag, to take with a trawl.—*n.* a wide-mouthed bag-net for trawling: a long line buoyed upon water, with baited hooks at intervals.—*n.* **trawl'er,** one who or that which trawls: a vessel engaged in trawling.

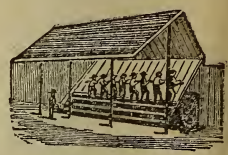
tray, trā, *n.* a shallow trough-like vessel: a salver.

tray. See **trey.**

treachery, trech'ēr-i, *n.* faithlessness.—*a.* **treach'erous,** full of treachery.

treacle, trē'kl, *n.* the dark viscous syrup obtained in refining sugar, also the drainings of crude sugar, properly distinguished from treacle as molasses.

tread, tred, *v. i.* to set the foot down: to walk or go: to copulate, as fowls.—*v. t.* to walk on: to press with the foot: to trample in contempt: to subdue:—*pa. t.* trod; *pa. p.* trod or trod'den.—*n.* pressure with the foot: a step, way of stepping.—*n.* **tread'le, tred'dle,** the part of any machine which the foot moves.—*vs. i.* to work a treadle.—*n.* **tread'mill,** a mill turned by the weight of a person or persons treading the steps of a cylindrical wheel.



Treadmill.

treason, trē'zn, *n.* betraying of the government or an attempt to overthrow it: treachery: disloyalty.—In the United States treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, and is punishable by death, or, at the discretion of the court, by imprisonment for not less than five years or a fine of not less than $10,000. The United States Constitution itself defines treason and what proof shall be necessary to establish it.

treasure, trezh'ūr, *n.* wealth stored

up: riches: a great quantity collected: great abundance: anything much valued. —*v. t.* to hoard up: to collect for future use: to value greatly: to enrich.—*ns.* **treas'urer,** one who has charge of a treasury or of collected funds; **treas'urership; treas'ury,** a place where treasure is deposited: a department of a government which has charge of the finances.

treat, trēt, *v. t.* to handle in a particular manner: to discourse on: to entertain, as with food or drink, etc.: to manage in the application of remedies: to use.—*v. i.* to handle a subject in writing or speaking: to negotiate: to entertain.—*n.* an entertainment, esp. if of anything unusual: one's turn to provide such.—*ns.* **treat'ing; treat'ise,** a written composition in which a subject is treated: a formal essay; **treat'ment,** the act or manner of treating: management: behavior to any one: way of applying remedies; **treat'y,** the act of treating, negotiation: a formal agreement between states.

treble, treb'l, *a.* triple: threefold: (*mus.*) denoting the treble, that plays or sings the treble.—*n.* the highest of the four principal parts in the musical scale. —*v. t.* to make three times as much.—*v. i.* to become threefold:—*pa. p.* treb'led (-ld).—*adv.* **treb'ly.**

tree, trē, *n.* a plant having a single trunk, woody, branched and of a large size: anything like a tree: wood, as in the compounds *axle-tree, saddle-tree,* etc.: (*B.*) a cross.—*v. t.* to drive into a tree, to corner.—*ns.* **tree'nail, tre'nail,** a long wooden pin or nail to fasten the planks of a ship to the timbers.

trefoil, trē'foil, *n.* a three-leaved plant, as the white and red clover: (*archit.*) an ornament like trefoil.

trek, trek, *v. i.* to drag a vehicle: to journey by ox-wagon.—*n.* the distance from one stopping-place to another: a journey.—*n.* **trek'ker,** a traveler.

trellis, trel'is, *n.* a structure of cross-barred or lattice work for supporting plants, etc.: a shed, etc., of trellis-work.

tremble, trem'bl, *v. i.* to shake, as from fear, cold or weakness: to shiver: to shake, as sound.—*n.* the act of trembling: a morbid trembling.—*ns.* **trem'bler; trem'bling.**—*adv.* **trem'blingly.**—*a.* **trem'ūlous,** trembling: affected with fear: quivering.—*adv.* **trem'ūlously.**

tremendous, trē-men'dus, *a.* such as astonishes or terrifies by its force or greatness: dreadful. — *adv.* **tremen'dously.**—*n.* **tremen'dousness.**

tremolo, trem'ō-lō, *n.* (*mus.*) a tremulous effect suggesting passion: the device in an organ by which this is produced. [It.]

tremor, trem'or, *n.* a shaking or quivering, any involuntary shaking.

trench, trensh, *v. t.* to dig a ditch: to dig deeply with a spade or plough. —*v. i.* to encroach.—*n.* a long narrow cut in the earth: (*fort.*) an excavation to interrupt the approach of an enemy: one of the excavated approaches made by besiegers.—*n.* **tren'chancy,** causticity. —*a.* **tren'chant,** cutting: sharp: severe.

trend, trend, *v. i.* to tend, to run, to go in a particular direction: to incline, lean.—*n.* tendency. [A. S. *trendan.*]

trepan, trē-pan', *n.* (*surg.*) a small cylindrical saw used in perforating the skull.—*v. t.* to remove a circular piece of (the skull) with a trepan, to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation.

trephine, tre-fīn', or tre-fēn', *n.* the modern trepan, having a little sharp borer called the center-pin.—*v. t.* to perforate with the trephine.

trepidation, trep-i-dā'shun, *n.* a state of confused hurry or alarm: an involuntary trembling.

trespass, tres'pas, *v. i.* to pass over a limit or boundary: to enter unlawfully upon another's land: to intrude: to injure or annoy another: to sin.—*n.* act of trespassing: any injury to another's person or property: a sin.

tress, tres, *n.* a lock or curl of hair: a ringlet (esp. in *pl.*).

trestle, tres'l, *n.* a movable support for anything placed horizontally: the frame of a table: a framework for the support of a bridge, etc.

tret, tret, *n.* in commerce, formerly, an allowance to purchasers of 4 lb. on every 104 lb. for waste.

trey, trā, *n.* a three at cards or dice.

triad, trī'ad, *n.* the union of three: an association of three kindred deities.

trial, trī'al, *n.* a trying: the act of trying: examination by a test: the state of being tried: suffering: temptation: judicial examination: attempt.

triangle, trī'ang-gl, *n.* (*math.*) a plane figure with three angles and three sides:

a musical instrument of percussion, formed of a steel rod bent in triangle-form, open at one angle.—*a.* **triang'ular,** having three angles.—*adv.* **triang'ularly.**

tribe, trīb, *n.* an aggregate of families, forming a community usually under the government of a chief: a number of things having certain common qualities.—*a.* **trib'al.**—*n.* **trib'alism.**

tribulation, trib-ū-lā'shun, *n.* severe affliction: distress.

tribunal, trī-bū'nal, *n.* the bench on which a judge and his associates sit to administer justice: a court of justice.

tribune, trib'ūn, *n.* a magistrate elected by the Roman plebeians to defend their rights: a champion of popular rights: a platform or pulpit.

tribute, trib'ūt, *n.* a fixed amount paid at certain intervals by one nation to another for peace or protection: a personal contribution: acknowledgment, or homage paid.—*a.* **trib'ūtary,** paying tribute: subject: yielding supplies of anything, subsidiary: paid in tribute.—*n.* one who pays tribute: a stream which contributes water to another.

trice, trīs, *v. t.* (*naut.*) to haul or lift up by means of a rope. [Ger. *trissen.*]

trice, trīs, *n.* a very short time: an instant.

tricentenary, trī-sen'te-nā-ri, *n.* a space of three hundred years.

trichina, tri-kī'na, *n.* a parasitic worm, which in its mature state infests the intestinal canal, and in its larval state the muscular tissue of man and certain animals, esp. the hog:—*pl.* **trichī'næ.**—*n.* **trichinī'asis** (more usually **trichinō'sis**), the disease caused by the presence of trichinæ in the body.

trichotomous, trī-kot'ō-mus, *a.* divided into three parts, or into threes.—*n.* **trichot'omy,** division into three parts.

trick, trik, *v. t.* to dress, to decorate.

trick, trik, *n.* any fraud or stratagem to deceive, an illusion: a clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy: a particular habit or manner, skill, adroitness, manner: a number of cards falling to a winner at one turn: a turn as at the helm.—*v. t.* to deceive, to cheat.—*n.* **trick'ery,** act or practice of playing tricks: artifice: stratagem: imposition.—*adv.* **trick'ily.**—*n.* **trick'iness.**—*a.* **trick'ish,** addicted to tricks: artful in making bargains.—*adv.* **trick'ishly.**—*ns.* **trick'ishness; trick'ster,** one who practises tricks, a cheat.—*a.* **trick'y.**

trickle, trik'l, *v. i.* to flow gently or in a small stream.—*n.* a trickling rill.

tricolor, tricolour, trī'kul-ēr, *n.* any flag of three colors, esp. that of France, red, white, and blue, in vertical stripes.

tricycle, trī'si-kl, *n.* a velocipede with three wheels.

trident, trī'dent, *n.* the three-pronged spear or scepter of Neptune, god of the ocean: any three-toothed instrument.

tried, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *try.*

triennial, trī-en'yal, *a.* continuing three years: happening every third year.

trier, trī'ēr, *n.* one who tries by experiment: a judge.

trifle, trī'fl, *v. i.* to act or talk lightly: to indulge in light or silly amusements: to dally: to play.—*n.* anything of little value.—*n.* **trī'fler.**—*a.* **trī'fling,** of small value or importance: trivial.—*adv.* **trī'flingly.**—*n.* **trī'flingness.**

trifoliate, -d, trī-fō'li-āt, -ed, *a.* three-leaved.—*n.* **Trifō'lium,** a genus of small plants of the bean family—the clovers with trifoliate leaves and purple, red, white, or yellow flowers.

triform, trī'form, *a.* having a triple form.

trifurcate, -d, trī-fēr'kāt, -ed, *a.* having three forks or branches.

trig, trig, *a.* trim, neat: tight, sound.—*v. t.* to dress or adorn—with *out.*

trig, trig, *n.* a skid for a wheel, etc.—*v. t.* to stop, to obstruct, to skid.

trigamous, trig'am-us, *a.* (*bot.*) having three sorts of flowers, male, female, and hermaphrodite, in the same flower-head.—*ns.* **trig'amist; trig'amy,** the state of having three husbands or wives at the same time.

trigger, trig'ēr, *n.* a catch which when pulled looses the hammer of a gun in firing: a catch to hold a wheel on a declivity.

triglot, trī'glot, *a.* containing three languages.

triglyph, trī'glif, *n.* a three-grooved tablet at equal distances along the frieze in Doric architecture.—*adjs.* **triglyph'ic, -al.**

trigonometry, trig-ō-nom'e-tri, *n.* the branch of mathematics which treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles.—*adjs.* **trigonomet'ric, -al.**—*adv.* **trigonomet'rically.**

trigraph, trī'graf, *n.* a combination of

three letters sounded as one, a triphthong.

trihedral, trī-hē'dral, *a.* having three equal sides.—*n.* **trihē'dron.**

trilateral, trī-lat'ēr-al, *a.* having three sides.—*adv.* **trilat'erally.**

trilingual, trī-ling'gwal, *a.* consisting of three languages.—Also **triling'uar.**

trilith, trī'lith, *n.* a form of megalithic monument consisting of two upright stones supporting another lying crosswise.—*a.* **trilith'ic.**

trill, tril, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to shake: to utter with a tremulous vibration, to quaver.—*n.* a quaver or tremulous vibration.

trillion, tril'yun, *n.* a thousand multiplied by itself three times, a million millions: in England, a million raised to the third power.—*a.* **trill'ionth.**

trilogy, tril'ō-ji, *n.* the name given by the Greeks to a group of three tragedies.

trim, trim, *a.* in good order: nice.—*v. t.* to make trim: to put in due order: to dress: to decorate: to clip: to reduce to proper form: to arrange for sailing: to rebuke sharply, to thrash.—*v. i.* to balance or fluctuate between parties, to straddle.—*n.* dress: ornaments: state of a ship as to sailing qualities: arrangement.—*adv.* **trim'ly.**—*ns.* **trim'mer,** one who trims: one who fluctuates between parties, a time-saver; **trim'ming,** that which trims: ornamental parts, esp. of a garment, dish, etc.; **trim'ness.**

trimeter, trim'e-tēr, *n.* a division of a verse consisting of three measures.

trinal, trī'nal, *a.* threefold.—*adjs.* **trī'nary,** ternary; **trine,** threefold: of three.

Trinity, trin'i-ti, *n.* the union of three in one Godhead: the persons of the Godhead: any symbolical representation of the persons of the Trinity.—*a.* **Trinitā'rian,** pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.—*n.* one who holds the doctrine of the Trinity.

trinket, tring'ket, *n.* a small ornament for the person: anything of little value.

trio, trē'o, or trī'o, *n.* three united: (*mus.*) a composition for three performers.

trip, trip, *v. i.* to move with short, light steps: to stumble and fall: to err, to go wrong, to make a slip: to fail.—*v. t.* to cause to stumble by striking one's feet from under him: to overthrow by taking away support: to catch: to catch in a fault: to loosen, as an anchor, from the bottom: to strike against.—*n.* a light, short step: a catch by which an antagonist is thrown: a false step: a mistake: a short voyage or journey, a jaunt.

tripartite, trip'ar-tīt, or trī-pär'tīt, *a.* divided into three parts: having three corresponding parts or copies: relating to three parties.—*adv.* **trip'artitely.**

tripe, trīp, *n.* entrails: parts of the compound stomach of a ruminant, prepared as food.

triphthong, trif'thong, *n.* a combination of three vowels to form one sound.

triple, trip'l, *a.* consisting of three united: three times repeated.—*v. t.* to treble.—*n.* **trip'let,** three of a kind, or three united: three lines rhyming together: (*coll.*) one of three children born at one birth.—*a.* **trip'licate,** threefold: made thrice as much.—*n.* a third copy or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.—*v. t.* to make threefold.—*n.* **triplicā'tion.**—*adv.* **trip'ly.**

tripod, trī'pod, *n.* anything on three feet or legs, as a stool, etc.—*a.* having three legs or supports.—*a.* **trip'odal.**

tripping, trip'ing, *n.* the act of one who or that which trips.—*adv.* **tripp'ingly,** in a tripping manner: with a light, quick step.

trisect, trī-sekt', *v. t.* to cut or divide into three equal parts.—*n.* **trisec'tion.**

trisepalous, trī-sep'al-us, *a.* (*bot.*) having three sepals.

trismus, tris'mus, *n.* lockjaw.

trisulcate, trī-sul'kāt, *a.* having three forks or prongs.

trisyllable, trī-, or tri-sil'a-bl, *n.* a word of three syllables.—*adjs.* **trisyllab'ic, -al,** pertaining to a trisyllable.

trite, trīt, *a.* worn out by use: used till its novelty and interest are lost: hackneyed.—*adv.* **trite'ly.**—*n.* **trite'ness.**

Triticum, trit'i-kum, *n.* a genus of grasses including the varieties of wheat.

Triton, trī'ton, *n.* (*myth.*) a marine demi-god, his trumpet being a wreathed univalve shell: a genus of mollusks with such a shell. [Gr. *Triton.*]

Mythological Triton.

triturate, trit'ū-rāt, *v. t.* to rub or grind to a fine powder.—*a.* **trit'urable,** that may

be reduced to a fine powder by grinding.—*ns.* **triturā'tion, triturā'tor, trit'urāture.**

triumph, trī'umf, *n.* in ancient Rome, a solemn procession in honor of a victorious general: joy for success: victory.—*v. i.* to celebrate a victory with pomp: to rejoice for victory: to obtain victory: to be prosperous: to boast, exult (with *over*).—*adjs.* **trium'phal,** pertaining to triumph: used in celebrating victory; **trium'phant,** celebrating or rejoicing for a triumph.

triumvir, trī-um'vĕr, *n.* one of three men in the same office or government: —*pl.* **trium'virī, trium'virs.**—*a.* **trium'viral.**—*n.* **trium'virate,** an association of three men in office or government, or for any political ends: any trio.

triune, trī'ūn, *a.* being three in one.

trivet, triv'et, *n.* a stool or other thing supported on three feet: a movable iron frame in an open fireplace or chimney for supporting kettles, etc.

trivial, triv'i-al, *a.* of little importance: trifling: common, vernacular.—*ns.* **triv'ialism,** a trivial matter or remark; **trivial'ity,** the state or quality of being trivial: that which is trivial, a trifle.—*adv.* **triv'ially.**—*n.* **triv'ialness.**

tri-weekly, trī'-wēk'li, *a.* once every three weeks: three times a week.

troche, trō'kē (better trōch or trōk), *n.* a medicinal lozenge.

trochee, trō'kē, *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables, in Latin verse consisting of a long and a short, as *nūmĕn;* in English verse, of an accented and unaccented syllable, as *trī'pod.*—*n.* **trochā'ic,** a trochaic verse or measure.—*adjs.* **trochā'ic, -al,** consisting of trochees.

trod, trod'den, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *tread.*

troglodyte, trog'lō-dīt, *n.* a cave-dweller.—*adjs.* **trog'lodyte, troglodyt'ic, -al,** cave-dwelling.—*n.* **trog'lodytism.**

troika, troi'ka, *n.* a Russian vehicle drawn by three horses abreast.

Trojan, trō'jan, *a.* pertaining to ancient *Troy.*—*n.* an inhabitant of ancient Troy: (*coll.*) a plucky fellow.

troll, trol, *n.* (*Scand. myth.*) a supernatural being of small size, dwelling in a cave, hill, etc. [Ice. *troll* (Ger. *droll*).]

troll, trōl, *v. t.* to move circularly: to sing the parts of in succession, as a catch or round: to fish (a lake, etc.) in a certain way.—*v. i.* to roll: to move or run about: to sing a catch: to stroll, ramble: to fish, as for pike, with a rod and reel, or by dragging a line behind a boat.—*n.* a moving round, repetition: a round song: an artificial lure used in fishing.—*ns.* **troll'er; troll'ey, troll'y,** a metallic roller or pulley used in many electric street-railways to conduct the current from the supply-wire: a small truck running in a furnace, or in mines.

trollop, trol'op, *n.* a loitering, slatternly woman: a strumpet.

trombone, trom'bōn, *n.* a deep-toned brass musical wind instrument.

troop, trōp, *n.* a company, a crowd: soldiers taken collectively, an army, usually in *pl.:* a small body of cavalry, corresponding to a company of infantry. —*v. i.* to collect in numbers: to march in a company, or in haste.—*n.* **troop'er.**

trope, trōp, *n.* (*rhet.*) a word or expression changed from its proper sense for emphasis, a figure of speech.—*a.* **trō'pical,** figurative.—*adv.* **trō'pically.**

trophic, -al, trof'ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to nutrition and its processes.

trophy, trō'fi, *n.* a memorial of a victory: anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory: an ornamental group of weapons, flags, memorials of the chase, etc.—*v. t.* to adorn with trophies.—*a.* **trō'phied.**

tropic, trop'ik, *n.* one of the two circles on the celestial sphere, 23° 28′ on each side of the equator: one of two circles on the terrestrial globe corresponding to these: (*pl.*) the regions lying between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.—*adjs.* **trop'ic, -al,** pertaining to the tropics: being within or near the tropics.—*adv.* **trop'ically.**

trot, trot, *v. i.* to go, lifting the feet quicker and higher than in walking: to walk or move fast: to run.—*v. t.* to ride at a trot.—*n.* the pace of a horse or other quadruped when trotting.—*n.* **trot'ter,** one that trots: a trotting-horse: the foot of an animal, as a sheep.

troth, troth, or trōth, *n.* truth, confidence: faith: fidelity.—*v. t.* to plight.

troubadour, trō'ba-dōr, *n.* one of a class of poets of chivalric love.

trouble, trub'l, *v. t.* to put into a confused state: to agitate: to disturb: to annoy: to busy or engage overmuch: to put to inconvenience.—*v. i.* to take

pains.—*n.* disturbance: affliction: disease: uneasiness: that which disturbs or afflicts.—*a.* **troub'lesome,** causing or giving trouble or inconvenience: vexatious: importunate: troublous.—*adv.* **troub'lesomely.**—*n.* **troub'lesomeness.**—*a.* **troub'lous,** full of trouble or disorder.

trough, trof, *n.* a long, hollow vessel for water or other liquid: a long tray: a long narrow channel: a concavity or hollow.

trounce, trowns, *v. t.* to punish or beat severely.

troupe, tröp, *n.* a company, esp. of actors, dancers or acrobats.

trousers, trow'zĕrz, *n. pl.* long breeches: a garment worn by males on the lower limbs and fastened up at the waist by suspenders of belt.—*a.* **trou'sered.**—*n.* **trou'sering.**

trousseau, trö-sō', *n.* a bride's outfit of clothing, etc.:—*pl.* **trousseaux.**

trout, trowt, *n.* a common name for fresh-water fish of the genus *Salmo*.

trover, trō'vĕr, *n.* the gaining possession of goods: an action brought to recover goods from a person to whom they do not belong.

trow, trō, *v. i.* to hold as true: (*B.*) to trust: to believe: to think.

trowel, trow'el, *n.* a tool used in spreading mortar, etc.

troy-weight, troi'-wāt, *n.* a system of weights used for gold, silver and precious stones. The troy pound contains 5760 grains, and is to the avoirdupois pound as 144 to 175.

truant, trö'ant, *n.* an idler: a scholar who, idly or without excuse, absents himself from school.—*a.* wandering from duty: loitering: idle.—*n.* **tru'ancy.**

truce, trös, *n.* a suspension of hostilities between two armies or states for a period specially agreed upon.

truck, truk, *v. t.* to exchange or barter.—*v. i.* to traffic by exchange.—*n.* exchange of goods: barter: (*coll.*) small goods: rubbish: garden produce, esp. vegetables for domestic use.—*ns.* **truck'age; truck'er; truck'-farmer,** a market-gardener.—*v. i.* **truck'le,** to yield meanly to the demands of another.—*ns.* **truck'ler; truck'ling.**—*a.* fawning, slavish.

truck, truk, *n.* a wheel: a platform running on wheels: a wheeled vehicle of various kinds for the conveyance of goods: a small wooden cap at the top of a mast or flagstaff.—*v. t.* to convey by truck.

truculent, trö'kū-lent, *a.* very fierce: barbarous: cruel: inspiring terror.

trudge, truj, *v. i.* to travel on foot: to travel with labor or effort: to march heavily on.—*n.* a weary walk.

true, trö, *a.* agreeing with fact: worthy of belief or confidence: certain: trusty: genuine: normal: (*anat.*) complete: exact: straight: right: rightful: honest.—*v. t.* to make straight in position, etc.—*n.* **true'ness.**—*adv.* **trū'ly.**

truffle, truf'l, *n.* a globose underground edible fungus, much esteemed in cookery.—*a.* **truff'led.**

truism, trö'izm, *n.* a plain or self-evident truth.—*a.* **truismat'ic.**

trump, trump, *v. t.* (*obs.*) to deceive: to introduce unfairly.—*a.* **trumped'-up,** forged, worthless.—*n.* **trum'pery,** something showy but worthless: rubbish: nonsense, idle talk.—*a.* showy.

trump, trump, *n.* a card of the leading suit that triumphs or wins: one of the suit of cards which takes any other: (*coll.*) a good, trusty fellow.—*v. i.* to play a trump card.—*v. t.* to play a trump.

trumpet, trum'pet, *n.* the most ancient of wind instruments, formed of a long, narrow, straight tube, bent twice on itself: in organs, a powerful reed-stop having a trumpet-like sound: a cry resembling a trumpet-sound.—*v. t.* to publish by trumpet: to proclaim: to sound the praises of.—*v. i.* to sound a trumpet.—*n.* **trum'peter,** one who sounds the trumpet: one who proclaims, praises or denounces: a crane-like bird of South America: a kind of domestic pigeon.

truncate, trung'kāt, *v. t.* to cut off: to lop: to maim.—*adjs.* **trunc'ate, -d,** appearing as if cut off at the tip: ending in a transverse line.—*n.* **truncā'tion.**

a, truncated angles; *b*, truncated cone: *c*, truncated cube.

truncheon, trun'shun, *n.* a short staff: a cudgel: a baton or staff of authority.

trundle, trun'dl, *n.* anything round: a wheel: a truck: a trundle-bed.—*v. t.* to roll, as on wheels.—*v. i.* to roll: twirl: bowl along.—*n.* **trun'dle-bed.**

trunk, trungk, *n.* the stem of a tree: the body of an animal apart from the

limbs: the main body of anything: anything long and hollow: the proboscis of an elephant: a portable box or chest:—(*pl.*) a light garment worn about the loins by swimmers, etc.—*ns.* **trunk'-hose,** large hose or breeches formerly worn over the lower part of the body and the upper part of the legs; **trunk'-line,** the main-line of a railway, etc.

truss, trus, *n.* a bundle: a combination of timbers, etc., for binding a beam or supporting a roof: in ships, the rope or iron for keeping the lower yard to the mast: a bandage or apparatus used in hernia to retain reduced parts or to hinder protrusion.—*v. t.* to bind up: to pack close: to furnish with a truss: to draw tight and tie: to skewer in cooking.

trust, trust, *n.* trustworthiness: confidence in the truth of anything: confident expectation: a resting on the integrity, friendship, etc., of another: faith: hope: credit (esp. sale on credit or on promise to pay): he who or that which is the ground of confidence: that which is given or received in confidence: charge: an arrangement by which property is handed to or vested in a person for the benefit of another; also the estate so managed for another: in modern commerce, a combination for the control of several, generally competitive, corporations, concerns, industries, factories, etc., under one direction, to reduce expenses, regulate production, do away with or otherwise overcome competition, and thus dominate the market and obtain a maximum return on the capital invested.—*a.* held in trust.—*v. t.* to place trust in: to believe: to give credit to: to sell upon credit: to commit to the care of: to expect confidently.—*v. i.* to be confident or confiding.—*ns.* **trustee',** one to whom anything is intrusted: one to whom the management of a property is committed in trust.—*a.* **trust'ful,** trusting: worthy of trust. *adv.* **trust'ily.**—*n.* **trust'iness.**—*a.* **trust'ing,** confiding.—*adv.* **trust'ingly.**—*n.* **trust'worthiness.**—*adjs.* **trust'worthy,** worthy of trust or confidence: trusty; **trust'y** (*comp.* **trust'ier,** *superl.* **trust'iest**), that may be trusted: deserving confidence: honest: strong: firm.

truth, tröth, *n.* that which is true or according to the facts of the case: agreement with reality: true state of things, or facts: practice of speaking or disposition to speak the truth: fidelity: genuineness: righteous conduct: a true statement: an established principle.—*a.* **truth'ful,** full of truth: according to or adhering to truth: reliable.—*adv.* **truth'fully.**—*n.* **truth'fulness.**

try, trī, *v. t.* to put to the test or proof: to sift: to prove by experiment: to purify: to examine judiciously: to determine, settle: to examine carefully or experimentally: to experience: to attempt: to use as means: to put to severe trial, cause suffering to: to bring to a decision, to settle.—*v. i.* to endeavor: to make an effort:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* tried (trīd).—*n.* a trial: effort.—*a.* **tried,** proved, experienced.—*n.* **trī'er.**—*a.* **try'ing,** making trial or proof of: adapted to try: searching: severe: difficult: perplexing.

tryst, trist, *n.* an appointment to meet: appointed place of meeting: a 'date'.—*v. t.* to make an appointment with.—*v. i.* to agree to meet.—*ns.* **trys'ter; trys'ting-place,** an arranged meeting-place.

tsetse, tset'sē, *n.* a dipterous insect of South Africa.

tub, tub, *n.* an open wooden vessel: a vessel made of staves and hoops: a small cask: anything like a tub: a clumsy boat: a receptacle for bathing water: the act of bathing in a tub.—*v. t.* to place or bathe in a tub.—*v. i.* to take a bath.

tuba, tū'ba, *n.* a large, low-pitched trumpet-shaped instrument. [L.]

tube, tūb, *n.* a pipe: a long, hollow cylinder for the conveyance of fluids, etc.: a canal: the body of a musical instrument: a cylindrical receptacle for pigments, etc.—*v. t.* to furnish with, inclose in, a tube.—*n.* **tū'bing,** tubes collectively: material for tubes.—*adjs.* **tū'būlar,** having the form of a tube; **tū'būlate, -d, tū'būlous.**

tuber, tū'bĕr, *n.* a knob in roots: a rounded, fleshy underground stem, as in the potato: a swelling.—*n.* **tuberos'ity.**

tubercle, tū'bĕr-kl, *n.* a small tuber or swelling: a pimple: the characteristic product of a specific infective microorganism, the *Bacillus tuberculosis.*—*adjs.* **tū'bercled,** having tubercles; **tuber'cular, tuber'culate, -d, tuber'cu-**

lose, tuber'culous, pertaining to tubercles: pimpled: affected with or caused by tubercles.—*ns.* **tuber'culin, -e,** a forty to fifty per cent. glycerin solution of a pure cultivation of the tubercle bacillus, injected into the subcutaneous tissues of persons affected with tuberculosis; **tuberculō'sis,** a specific infective disease induced by the invasion of the *Bacillus tuberculosis,* and characterized by the presence of tubercles or other tubercular formations—consumption or phthisis.

tuck, tuk, *v. t.* to draw or press in or together: to stuff: to fold under: to gather up: to inclose by pressing clothes closely around.—*n.* a horizontal fold in a garment: (*slang*) eatables.—*n.* **tuck'er,** a piece of cloth tucked or drawn over the bosom, worn by women and children.—*v. t.* (*coll.*) to tire exceedingly.

Tudor, tū'dor, *a.* pertaining to the English royal line of the *Tudors* (1485-1603): denoting the style of architecture of that period.

tufa, tū'fa, *n.* a variety of calcium carbonate usually deposited from springs.

tuft, tuft, *n.* a green knoll: a grove.

tuft, tuft, *n.* a number of small things in a knot: a cluster: a dense head of flowers: an imperial.—*v. t.* to separate into tufts: to adorn with tufts.

tug, tug, *v. t.* to pull with effort: to drag along.—*v. i.* to pull with great effort: to struggle.—*n.* a strong pull: a steam-vessel for towing ships: a strong rope: in harness, a trace.

tuition, tū-ish'un, *n.* care over a young person: teaching, the fee paid for such.

tulip, tū'lip, *n.* a bulbous plant of the order *Liliaceæ,* with many species, having highly-colored bell-shaped flowers.

tulle, töl, *n.* a delicate kind of thin silk fabric of a very open structure.

tumble, tum'bl, *v. i.* to fall: to come down suddenly and violently: to roll: to twist the body, as a mountebank: to fall rapidly, as prices: to go hastily: (*slang*) to understand.—*v. t.* to throw headlong: to turn over: to throw about while examining: to disorder, rumple.—*n.* act of tumbling: a fall: a rolling over, a somersault: confusion. — *a.* **tum'bledown,** dilapidated.—*ns.* **tum'bler,** one who tumbles: an acrobat or contortionist: a large drinking-glass: a kind of domestic pigeon, from its tumbling on the wing: a kind of catch in a lock: a piece attached to the hammer of a fire-arm lock; **tum'bling,** the act of falling.

tumbrel, tum'brel, **tumbril,** tum'bril, *n.* a cart with two wheels for conveying tools, artillery stores, etc.

tumefy, tū'me-fī, *v. t.* to cause to swell.—*v. i.* to swell: to rise in a tumor.—*n.* **tumefac'tion,** a tumor, swelling.

tumid, tū'mid, *a.* swollen or enlarged: inflated: falsely sublime: bombastic.

tumor, tumour, tū'mẽr, *n.* a morbid swelling on any of the cutaneous, mucous or serous surfaces in any part of the body, of independent growth.

tumult, tū'mult, *n.* uproar of a multitude: violent agitation with confused sounds: high excitement.—*a.* **tumult'ūous,** full of tumult: disorderly: agitated.

tun, tun, *n.* a large cask.

tundra, tön'dra, *n.* one of the level treeless plains of northern Russia and Siberia. [Russ.]

tune, tūn, *n.* a melodious succession of notes or chords in a particular key: state of giving the proper sound: harmony: a melody or air: frame of mind, temper.—*v. t.* to adjust the tones of (a musical instrument): to play upon, celebrate in music: to give a certain character to.—*a.* **tune'ful,** full of tune or harmony: melodious: musical.

tunic, tū'nik, *n.* a loose garment worn by women and boys, a blouse: a military surcoat: the ordinary uniform coat of a soldier: an ecclesiastical vestment: (*anat.*) a membrane that covers some organ: (*bot.*) a covering, as of a seed.

tunnel, tun'el, *n.* an arched passage cut through a hill, under a river, etc.: a long underground burrow, a subway: any mine-level open at one end.—*v. t.* to make a passage through: to hollow out.

turban, tẽr'ban, *n.* a head-dress worn by Eastern nations, consisting of a cap with a sash wound round it: a circular head-dress worn by ladies: the spiral of a univalve shell.—*a.* **tur'baned.**

turbid, tẽr'bid, *a.* disordered: having the sediment disturbed: muddy: thick.

turbine, tẽr'bin, *n.* a horizontal water-wheel with vertical axis, receiving and discharging water in various directions round the circumference—by parallel, outward or inward flow: a steam-engine on the principle of the turbine, used in

marine navigation, etc.—*a.* **tur'binal,** turbinate.—*n.* (*anat.*) a scroll-like bone. —*adjs.* **tur'binate, -d,** shaped like a top or inverted cone: spiral: (*anat.*) whorled in shape: whirling like a top.

turbulent, tĕr'bū-lent, *a.* tumultuous, disturbed: in violent commotion: disposed to disorder: restless: producing commotion.

tureen, tū-rēn', *n.* a large, deep dish.

turf, tĕrf, *n.* the surface of land matted with the roots of grass, etc.: a cake of turf cut off: sod: peat: race-ground: horse-racing, the race-course:—*pl.* **turfs.** —*v. t.* to cover with peat or sod.—*ns.* **tur'finess; tur'fite** (*slang*), one devoted to horse-racing.—*a.* **tur'fy,** resembling or abounding in turf: pertaining to horse-racing.

turgent, tĕr'jent, *a.* swelling: rising into a tumor: inflated: bombastic.—*ns.* **turges'cence, turges'cency.**—*adjs.* **turges'cent,** swelling: growing big; **tur'gid,** swollen: extended beyond the natural size: pompous: bombastic.

turkey, tĕrk'i, *n.* a large gallinaceous bird, a native of America—not *Turkey.* —*n.* **turk'ey-buzz'ard,** an American vulture resembling a turkey.

turmoil, tĕr'moil, *n.* harassing labor: disturbance.

turn, tĕrn, *v. i.* to whirl round: to hinge: to depend: to issue: to take a different direction or tendency: to become by a change, hence to rebel: to return: to be fickle: to result: to be shaped on the lathe: to sour: to become giddy: to be nauseated: to change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb: to become inclined in the other direction.—*v. t.* to cause to revolve: to reverse: to pass round: to direct, apply: to send, drive: to fold, remake: to translate: to make sour: to change the position or the direction of: to nauseate, to make giddy: to direct the mind to: to infatuate or make mad: to cause to return with profit: to transfer: to convert: to form in a lathe: to shape: to round: to adapt: to blunt.—*n.* act of turning: new direction or tendency, disposition: a walk to and fro: chance: a turning-point, crisis: a spell of work, a job: (*coll.*) a nervous shock: change: a winding: a bend: form: manner: opportunity, convenience: act of kindness or malice: a type turned upside down, owing to a temporary want of the proper letter.—*ns.* **turn'coat,** one who abandons his principles or party; **turn'er,** one who or that which turns: a tumbler, gymnast; **turn'ing,** a winding: deviation from the proper course: turnery: (*mil.*) a flanking maneuver; **turn'ing-point,** the point on which a question turns and which decides the case: a grave and critical period; **turn'key,** one who turns the keys in a prison: a warder; **turn'-out,** the act of coming forth: a crowd of spectators: a carriage and its horses. —**turn the scale,** to decide, determine; **turn the stomach,** to nauseate; **turn to,** to have recourse to: to point to: to result in.

turnip, tĕr'nip, *n.* a biennial plant, the upper part of the root becoming, esp. in cultivation, swollen and fleshy.

turpentine, tĕr'pen-tīn, *n.* a semi-solid resinous substance secreted by various coniferous trees: the oil or spirit of turpentine.

turpitude, tĕr'pi-tūd, *n.* baseness: extreme depravity or wickedness: vileness of principles and actions.

turquoise, tĕr-koiz', or tĕr-kēz', *n.* an opaque greenish-blue mineral.

turret, tur'et, *n.* a small tower on a building and rising above it: a tower, often revolving, containing guns on a warship, or in a fort.—*a.* **turr'eted,** furnished with turrets: formed like a tower.

turtle, tĕr'tl, **turtle-dove,** tĕr'tl-duv, *n.* a bird noted for beauty of form and color, soft cooing, and affection towards its mate and young.

turtle, tĕr'tl, *n.* any tortoise, but esp. the edible green turtle.

Tuscan, tus'kan, *a.* of or belonging to *Tuscany* in Italy: denoting the simplest of the five classic orders of architecture.

tush, tush, *interj.* pshaw! be silent! an exclamation of impatience, etc.

tusk, tusk, *n.* a long, protruding tooth on either side of the mouth of certain animals: a sharp point.—*v. t.* to gore with the tusks.

tussle, tus'el, *n.* a struggle.—*v. i.* to struggle.

tussock, tus'ok, *n.* a tuft of grass or twigs.—*a.* **tuss'ocky,** abounding in tufts.

tut, tut, *interj.* an exclamation of rebuke, or impatience, etc.

tutelage, tū'te-lāj, *n.* guardianship:

state of being under a guardian.—*adjs.* **tū'telar, tū'telary,** protecting: having the charge of a person or place.

tutor, tū'tor, *n.* one who has charge of the education of another: one who gives private individual instruction to students: a teacher, instructor:—*fem.* **tū'toress.**—*v. t.* to instruct: to teach privately and individually.—*n.* **tū'torage,** the office or authority of a tutor: education, as by a tutor.—*a.* **tutō'rial.**

tuxedo, tuk'sē-dō, *n.* a men's jacket for evening wear.

twaddle, twod'l, *v. i.* to talk in a silly manner.—*n.* silly talk.

twain, twān, *n.* two, a couple, pair.

twang, twang, *n.* (*prov.*) a sharp flavor, an after-taste. [*Tang.*]

twang, twang, *n.* a sharp, quick sound, as of a tight string when pulled and let go: a nasal tone of voice.—*v. i.* to sound as a tight string pulled and let go: to have a nasal sound.—*v. t.* to make to sound with a twang. [*Tang.*]

tweak, twēk, *v. t.* to twitch, to pull: to pull with sudden jerks.—*n.* a sharp pinch or twitch. [A by-form of *twitch.*]

tweed, twēd, *n.* a kind of woolen twilled cloth. [Corr. of *twill.*]

tweedle, twē'dl, *v. t.* to handle lightly. —*v. i.* to wriggle.—*n.* a sound such as is made by a fiddle.

tweezers, twēz'ĕrz, *n. sing.* nippers: small pincers for pulling out hairs, etc.

twelfth, twelfth, *a.* being the last of twelve.—*n.* one of twelve equal parts.

twelve, twelv, *a.* ten and two.—*n.* the number next after eleven: the figures representing twelve.

twenty, twen'ti, *a.* twice ten: nineteen and one.—*n.* the number next after nineteen: the figures representing twenty.—*a* **twen'tieth,** next after the nineteenth. —*n.* one of twenty equal parts.

twice, twīs, *adv.* two times: once and again: doubly.—*a.* **twice'-told,** told twice: hackneyed.

twiddle, twid'l, *v. t.* to twirl idly, to play with.

twig, twig, *n.* a small shoot or branch of a tree: a divining-rod.

twig, twig, *v. t.* (*slang*) to observe narrowly: to understand.—*v. i.* to understand, see.

twilight, twī'līt, *n.* the faint light after sunset and before sunrise: partial darkness.—*a.* of twilight: faintly illuminated.

twill, twil, *n.* a woven fabric with an appearance of diagonal lines: the raised line made by twilling.

twin, twin, *n.* a pair: one of two born at a birth: one very like another: a union of two similar crystals, or of two halves of one crystal holding a reversed position to each other.—*a.* twofold, double: being one of two born at a birth: very like another: consisting of two parts nearly alike.

twine, twīn, *n.* a cord composed of two or more threads twisted together: a twist: an intertwining.—*v. t.* to wind, as two threads together: to twist together: to wind about: to encircle: to blend, intermingle.—*v. i.* to unite closely: to bend: to make turns: to ascend spirally round a support.—*a.* **twī'ning,** twisting.

twinge, twinj, *v. t.* to twitch or pinch: to affect with a sharp, sudden pain.—*v. i.* to have or suffer a sudden, sharp pain. —*n.* a twitch, a pinch: a sudden, sharp pain.

twinkle, twing'kl, *v. i.* to blink: to shine with a trembling, sparkling light: to sparkle: to open and shut the eyes rapidly: to quiver.—*ns.* **twink'le, twink'ling,** a quick motion of the eye: the time occupied by a wink: an instant: the scintillation of the fixed stars; **twink'ler.**

twirl, twĕrl, *v. t.* to turn round rapidly, esp. with the fingers: to pitch with a rotary motion, as a baseball.—*v. i.* to turn round rapidly: to be whirled round. —*n.* a whirl: a rapid circular motion.

twist, twist, *v. t.* to twine: to unite or form by winding together: to form from several threads: to encircle with something: to wreathe: to wind spirally: to turn from the true form or meaning: to cause to move spirally, to bend: to wrest, wrench.—*v. i.* to be united by winding: to be bent, to move spirally: to revolve: to writhe.—*n.* that which is twisted: a cord: a single thread: manner of twisting: a contortion: a small roll of tobacco: a strong silk thread: a wrench, strain: a peculiar bent, perversion.—*adjs.* **twist'able, twist'ed.**—*n.* **twist'er,** one who or that which twists: a whirling wind, a tornado: a ball sent with a twist.

twit, twit, *v. t.* to remind of some fault, etc.—*n.* a reproach.—*n.* **twit'ter.**

twitch, twich, *v. t.* to pull with a sudden jerk: to pluck: to snatch.—*v. i.* to be suddenly jerked: to move spasmodically.—*n.* a sudden quick pull: a spasmodic contraction of the muscles.

twitter, twit'ĕr, *n.* a chirp, as of a bird: a tremulous broken sound: a slight trembling.—*v. i.* to make a succession of small tremulous noises: to palpitate.—*v. t.* to chirp out.

two, tö, *a.* one and one.—*n.* the sum of one and one: a figure representing two: a pair.—*adjs.* **two'-faced,** having two faces, hence double-dealing, false; **two'fold,** folded twice: multiplied by two: double.—*adv.* doubly.—*a.* **two'-hand'ed,** having or used with two hands: ambidextrous, handy.

tye, tī, *n.* an old form of *tie.*—*n.* **ty'ing,** the act of fastening, a fastening.

tympanum, tim'pan-um, *n.* (*anat.*) the membrane which separates the external from the internal ear, often called the drum of the ear: (*archit.*) the triangular space between sloping and horizontal cornices, or in the corners or sides of an arch: the panel of a door: a water-raising wheel, originally drum-shaped.

type, tīp, *n.* a mark or figure struck or stamped upon something: an emblem or figure of something to come: an exemplar, pattern: a representative style, model: (*nat. hist.*) that which combines best the characteristics of a group: a representative chemical compound, esp. hydrochloric acid, water, ammonia, and marsh-gas: a piece of metal, wood, or other material bearing a character, sign, etc., used in printing: printing types collectively.—Various sizes of type are now designated according to the number of 'points' of which the body consists, the point being $\frac{1}{72}$ of a pica, or .0138 of an inch. The following table gives the old names of the type bodies in ordinary use, and their modern designation by points:

Brilliant	William	3½ point.
Diamond	William	4½ "
Pearl	Webster's Imperial D	5 "
Agate	Webster's Imperia	5½ "
Nonpareil	Webster's Imperia	6 "
Minion	Webster's Imperi	7 "
Brevier	Webster's Imp	8 "
Bourgeois	Webster's Imp	9 "
Long Primer	Webster's Im	10 "
Small Pica	Webster's I	11 point.
Pica	Webster's I	12 "
English	Webster's	14 "
Black Letter *or* Old English		8 "
Gothic		6 "
Gothic Condensed		6 "
Law Italic		8 "
Aldine		6 "
Clarendon		5 "
Boldface		6 "

—*a.* **ty'pal.**—*ns.* **type'-bar,** a line of type cast in one piece, as in a linotype; **type'-found'er,** one who founds or casts printers' type; **type'-met'al,** metal used for making types, a compound of tin, antimony, and lead; **type'set'ter,** a compositor or a typesetting machine.—*v. t.* and *v. i.* **type'wrīte,** to produce by means of a typewriter: to practise typewriting.—*ns.* **type'writer,** a machine for producing legible characters on paper by mechanical means without the use of a pen: an operator on a typewriting machine; **type'writing.**—*adjs.* **typ'ic, -al,** pertaining to or constituting a type: emblematic: figurative: connotative, indicative.—*adv.* **typ'ically.**—*v. t.* **typ'ify,** to make a type of: to represent by an image or resemblance: to prefigure.—*ns.* **ty'pist,** one who uses a typewriter; **typo** (tī'pō), a compositor; **typog'rapher,** a printer.—*adjs.* **typograph'ic, -al,** pertaining to typography or printing.—*adv.* **typograph'ically.**—*n.* **typog'raphy,** the art of printing: the general appearance of printed matter.—**type genus** (*biol.*), a generic type; **type species** (*biol.*), a specific type.

typhoid, tī'foid, *a.* resembling typhus.

typhoon, tī-fön', *n.* a violent hurricane which occurs in the Chinese seas.

typhus, tī'fus, *n.* a very contagious and fatal continued fever, specially associated with filth and overcrowding.

typothetæ, tī-poth'ē-tē, *n. pl.* an association of master printers and publishers: printers and publishers collectively.

typtology, tip-tol'ō-ji, *n.* the so-called science or theory of spirit-rapping.

tyrant, tī'rant, *n.* one who uses his power arbitrarily and oppressively: a despotic ruler.—*n.* **tyr'anness,** a female tyrant.—*adjs.* **tyran'nic, -al, tyr'annous,**

pertaining to or suiting a tyrant: unjustly severe: imperious: despotic. — *advs.* **tyran'nically, tyr'annously.**—*n.* **tyran'nicide,** the act of killing a tyrant: one who kills a tyrant.—*v. i.* **tyr'annize,** to act as a tyrant: to rule with oppressive severity.—*v. t.* to act the tyrant to.—*n.* **tyr'anny,** the government or authority of a tyrant: absolute monarchy cruelly administered: oppression: cruelty: harshness, severity.

Tyrian, tir'i-an, *a.* pertaining to *Tyre:* deep-purple, like the dye formerly prepared at Tyre.

tyriasis, ti-rī'a-sis, *n.* elephantiasis: the falling out of the hair.

tyro, tī'rō, *n.* one learning any art: one not yet well acquainted with a subject:—*pl.* **ty'ros.**—*n.* **ty'ronism,** state of being a tyro.

Tyrolese, tir-ol-ēz', *a.* relating to *Tyrol,* or to its people.—*n.* a native of Tyrol.

tyrotoxicon, tī-rō-tok'si-kon, *n.* a ptomain in milk or cheese.

tyrotoxin, tī-rō-toks'in, *n.* any toxin developed in cheese or milk by a bacillus.—*n.* **tyrotox'ism,** cheese-poisoning.

U u, yö, the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in our alphabet—a cursive form of *V.*

ubiquity, ū-bik'wi-ti, *n.* existence everywhere at the same time: omnipresence.—*n.* **ubī'ety,** the state of being in a definite place: omnipresence.—*adjs.* **ubiq'uitous, ubiq'uitary,** being everywhere.—*adv.* **ubiq'uitously.**

udder, ud'ẽr, *n.* the mammary gland of various animals, esp. cows.

udometer, ū-dom'e-tẽr, *n.* a rain-gauge.

ugh, uh, *interj.* an exclamation of repugnance.

ugly, ug'li, *a.* offensive to the eye: deformed: hateful: ill-natured: very severe, dangerous, as an *ugly* wound.—*adv.* **ug'lily,** in an ugly manner.—*n.* **ug'liness.**

uhlan, ö'lan, *n.* one of a kind of light cavalry armed with a lance, esp. in the Prussian army.

uitlander, the Dutch form of *outlander,* a foreigner.

ukase, ū-kās', *n.* a Russian imperial decree: any official proclamation.

ulcer, ul'sẽr, *n.* a dangerous sore, discharging matter: (*fig.*) a moral sore.—*v. i.* **ul'cerate,** to be formed into an ulcer.—*v. t.* to affect with an ulcer or ulcers.—*n.* **ulcerā'tion,** an inflammatory process: an ulcer.—*a.* **ul'cerous.**

ullage, ul'āj, *n.* the quantity a cask, bottle, etc., lacks of being full.

ulna, ul'na, *n.* the inner and larger of the two bones of the forearm:—*pl.* **ul'næ.**

ulster, ul'stẽr, *n.* a long and loose kind of overcoat.

ulterior, ul-tē'ri-or, *a.* on the farther side: beyond: in the future: remoter, beyond what is seen or avowed.

ultimate, ul'ti-māt, *a.* farthest: last: incapable of further division.—*adv.* **ul'timately.**—*n.* **ultimā'tum,** the final proposition or terms for a treaty:—*pl.* **ultimā'ta.**—*a.* **ul'timo,** in the last (month).

ultra, ul'tra, *a.* going beyond, extreme —in composition, as in *ultra-classical, ultra-fashionable,* etc.—**ultra vī'res,** beyond one's power or rights.

ultramarine, ul-tra-ma-rēn', *a.* situated beyond the sea.—*n.* the most durable sky-blue color.

ultramontane, ul-tra-mon'tān, *a.* being beyond the mountains (i. e. the Alps): holding or denoting extreme views, as of the Pope's rights and supremacy.

ultramundane, ul-tra-mun'dān, *a.* being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

ultra-religious, ul'tra-re-lij'us, *a.* excessively religious: unusually devout.

ultroneous, ul-trō'nē-us, *a.* spontaneous, voluntary.—*adv.* **ultrō'neously.**

umbel, um'bel, *n.* a form of flower in which a number of stalks, each bearing a flower, radiate from one center.—*adjs.* **um'bellate, -d,** bearing umbels.—*n.* **umbell'ifer,** any plant of the parsley family.—*a.* **umbellif'erous.**

umber, um'bẽr, *n.* a brown earthy mineral used as a pigment.

umbilic, -al, um-bil'ik, -al, *a.* pertaining to the navel.

umbles, um'blz, *n. pl.* the entrails of a deer.

umbo, um'bō, *n.* the boss of a shield: a knob: the point of a bivalve shell

immediately above the hinge:—*pl.* **umbō'nes, um'bos.**—*a.* **um'bōnal.**

umbra, um'bra, *n.* a shadow: (*astron.*) the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun.—*adjs.* **um'bral, um'brāted.**—*n.* **umbrā'tion,** adumbration. [L.]

umbrage, um'brāj, *n.* suspicion of injury: offense: a shade of foliage.—*a.* **umbrā'geous,** shady or forming a shade.

umbrella, um-brel'a, *n.* a familiar covered sliding frame carried in the hand, as a screen from rain or sunshine.

umpire, um'pīr, *n.* an unbiased person called in to decide a dispute: an arbitrator: a referee or superintendent in certain games, as baseball, etc.—*v. i.* to act as umpire.—*v. t.* to decide as umpire.

un-, *prefix,* not: also signifying *back,* or a reversal of action, when prefixed to a verb or verbal noun, as *undo, unlock,* etc.

unabated, un-a-bā'ted, *a.* not diminished or lowered.

unable, un-ā'bl, *a.* not able: not having sufficient strength, power, or skill.

unabridged, un'a-brijd, *a.* not shortened: complete: full.

unaccompanied, un-a-kum'pa-nid, *a.* not accompanied, escorted, or attended: (*mus.*) having no instrumental accompaniment.

unaccountable, un-ak-kownt'a-bl, *a.* not accountable or to be accounted for: not responsible.—*ns.* **unaccountabil'ity, unaccount'ableness.**—*adv.* **unaccount'ably,** inexplicably.

unacknowledged, un-ak-nol'ejd, *a.* not acknowledged or recognized: not confessed: not noticed.

unadorned, un-a-dornd', *a.* not adorned: plain.

unadvised, un-ad-vīzd', *a.* not advised: not prudent or discreet: rash.—*a.* **unadvīs'able,** not advisable.—*advs.* **unadvīs'ably, unadvīs'edly.**—*n.* **unadvīs'edness,** imprudence: rashness.

unaffected, un-af-fekt'ed, *a.* not affected or moved: without affectation: not affected or artificial: plain: real: sincere.—*adv.* **unaffect'edly.**—*n.* **unaffect'edness,** the state of being unaffected.

unalloyed, un-al-loid', *a.* not alloyed or mixed: pure.

unanimity, ū-na-nim'i-ti, *n.* state of being unanimous.—*a.* **unan'imous,** of one mind: agreeing in opinion or will: done with the agreement of all.—*adv.* **unan'imously.**

unanswerable, un-an'sĕr-a-bl, *a.* not answerable or capable of refutation.

unappealable, un-a-pēl'a-bl, *a.* not admitting of an appeal to a higher court.

unappeasable, un-a-pē'za-bl, *a.* incapable of being appeased, implacable.

unapproachable, un-a-prōch'a-bl, *a.* that cannot be approached or attained.

unappropriate, un-a-prō'pri-āt, *a.* inappropriate.—*a.* **unapprō'priāted,** not appropriated: not applied to any other purpose.

unarm, un-ärm', *v. t.* to deprive of arms, to disarm: to make harmless.—*v. i.* to take off one's armor.—*adjs.* **unarmed',** without weapons, defenseless; **unar'mored,** not armored, not plated with armor, of ships.

unarrayed, un-a-rād', *a.* not arrayed or dressed: not arranged.

unasked, un-askt', *a.* not asked: not invited, sought, or cared for.

unassailable, un-a-sā'la-bl, *a.* incontestable.

unassimilated, un-a-sim'i-lā-ted, *a.* not assimilated, not absorbed into the system as nutriment: not brought into conformity with something.

unassuming, un-a-sūm'ing, *a.* not assuming: not forward or arrogant: modest.

unattached, un-a-tacht', *a.* not attached: not assigned to a particular regiment or company: not seized for debt.

unattainable, un-a-tān'a-bl, *a.* beyond one's reach.

unauthorized, un-aw'thor-īzd, *a.* not sanctioned by proper authority.

unavailing, un-a-vāl'ing, *a.* not availing, or of no avail or effect: useless.—*n.* **unavailabil'ity.**—*a.* **unavail'able.**

unavoidable, un-a-void'a-bl, *a.* not avoidable: that may not be rendered null or void: inevitable.—*n.* **unavoid'ableness.**—*adv.* **unavoid'ably.**

unaware, un-a-wār', *adv.* without being or making aware: suddenly: unexpectedly—also **unawares'.**

unbalanced, un-bal'anst, *a.* not in a state of equipoise: without mental balance, unsteady.

unbaptized, un-bap'tīzd, *a.* not having received baptism, unchristian.

unbar, un-bär′, *v. t.* to remove a bar or hindrance from: to unfasten: to open.

unbearable, un-bār′a-bl, *a.* intolerable.—*adv.* **unbear′ably.**

unbeaten, un-bē′tn, *a.* not beaten with blows: untrodden: unconquered.

unbecoming, un-bē-kum′ing, *a.* not becoming: unsuited to the wearer, the place, etc.: not befitting, indecorous, improper.—*adv.* **unbecom′ingly.**

unbeknown, un-bē-nōn′, *a.* (*coll.*) unknown.

unbelief, un-bē-lēf′, *n.* want of belief: disbelief, esp. in divine revelation.—*n.* **unbeliev′er,** one who does not believe, esp. in divine revelation.

unbend, un-bend′, *v. t.* to free from being in a bent state: to make straight: to free from strain or exertion: to set at ease.—*v. i.* to become relaxed: to behave with freedom from stiffness, to be affable.—*a.* **unbend′ing,** not bending: unyielding: resolute.—*n.* a relaxing.

unbias, un-bī′as, *v. t.* to free from bias or prejudice.—*a.* **unbī′ased.**

unblamable, un-blā′ma-bl, *a.* not deserving of blame: faultless.

unbleached, un-blēcht′, *a.* not having been bleached.

unblemished, un-blem′isht, *a.* not blemished or stained: free from reproach.

unblown, un-blōn′, *a.* not sounded: yet in the bud, not yet having bloomed.

unblushing, un-blush′ing, *a.* not blushing: without shame: impudent.

unbolt, un-bōlt′, *v. t.* to remove a bolt from: to open.—*a.* **unbolt′ed,** not fastened by bolts: not separated by bolting or sifting: coarse.

unbosom, un-böz′um, *v. t.* to disclose what is in the bosom or mind: to tell freely.

unbounded, un-bownd′ed, *a.* not bounded or limited.

unbridle, un-brī′dl, *v. t.* to free from the bridle, to let loose.—*a.* **unbrī′dled,** unrestrained: licentious.

unbroken, un-brō′kn, *a.* entire: unsubdued: undisturbed.

unburden, un-bēr′dn, *v. t.* to take a burden off: to free (the mind) from any weight or anxiety: to disclose.

uncalled, un-kawld′, *a.* not called, uninvited.—**uncalled-for,** quite unnecessary or superfluous: not called for.

uncanny, un-kan′i, *a.* weird: unearthly: supposed to possess supernatural powers: dangerous, severe.

uncanonic, -al, un-ka-non′ik, -al, *a.* not agreeable to the canons, not according to the canon of Scripture.

uncate, ung′kāt, *a.* hooked. [L. *uncus,* a hook.]

unceasing, un-sē′sing, *a.* not ceasing, continual.—*adv.* **uncea′singly.**

uncertain, un-sēr′tān, *a.* not certain, doubtful: not to be depended upon: not sure of the result.—*adv.* **uncer′tainly.**—*n.* **uncer′tainty,** want of certainty.

unchain, un-chān′, *v. t.* to free from chains or slavery.

uncharitable, un-char′i-ta-bl, *a.* not charitable, harsh in judgment.

unchaste, un-chāst′, *a.* not chaste, lewd.—*adv.* **unchāste′ly.**—*n.* **unchas′tity,** lewdness, incontinence.

unchecked, un-chekt′, *a.* not checked or hindered, unrestrained.

uncial, un′shal, *a.* applied to a variety of writing, with large round characters, used in ancient MSS.—*n.* an uncial writing: a MS. written in uncials.

unciform, un′si-form, *a.* hook-shaped.—*adjs.* **uncif′erous,** having a hook, as an ovipositor; **un′cinal, un′cinate.**

uncivil, un-siv′il, *a.* not civil or courteous, rude.—*a.* **unciv′ilized,** barbarous.—*adv.* **unciv′illy,** not civilly or politely.

unclasp, un-klasp′, *v. t.* to loose the clasp of.

uncle, ung′kl, *n.* the brother of one's father or mother: an old man generally: a pawnbroker.

unclean, un-klēn′, *a.* not clean: foul: (*B.*) ceremonially impure: sinful: lewd.

unclose, un-klōz′, *v. t.* to open.

uncollected, un-kol-ek′ted, *a.* not collected or gathered: absent in mind, not having one's thoughts collected.

uncolored, un-kul′ērd, *a.* not colored, undyed, white: truthful, not exaggerated.

uncomely, un-kum′li, *a.* not comely: indecent.—*n.* **uncome′liness,** want of comeliness: unseemliness.

uncomfortable, un-kum′fēr-ta-bl, *a.* not comfortable, causing discomfort or disquiet: awkwardly situated.—*adv.* **uncom′fortably.**

uncommon, un-kom′un, *a.* not common, strange.—*adv.* (*coll.*) very.

uncompromising, un-kom′prō-mīzing, *a.* not admitting of compromise or adjustment: unyielding: obstinate.

unconcern, un-kon-sĕrn′, *n.* want of concern, anxiety, or solicitude.

unconditioned, un-kon-dish′und, *a.* not subject to conditions or limitations: infinite: inconceivable.—*a.* **uncondi′tional,** not conditional, absolute.

unconfirmed, un-kon-fĕrmd′, *a.* not confirmed: not verified.

unconnected, un-kon-ek′ted, *a.* not connected, separate: not coherent, rambling, vague: without connections of family, etc.

unconquerable, un-kong′kĕr-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be conquered or brought under control.—*adv.* **uncon′querably.**

unconscionable, un-kon′shun-a-bl, *a.* not conformable to conscience: unreasonable: inordinate.—*adv.* **uncon′scionably.**

unconscious, un-kon′shus, *a.* not conscious: not self-conscious, not perceiving.—*adv.* **uncon′sciously.**

unconstitutional, un-kon-sti-tū′shun-al, *a.* not agreeable to or authorized by the constitution (of a state, etc.).

uncontradicted, un-kon-tra-dik′ted, *a.* not contradicted or denied.

uncontrollable, un-kon-trō′la-bl, *a.* not capable of being controlled: indisputable.—*n.* **uncontroll′ableness.**

unconventional, un-kon-ven′shun-al, *a.* not conventional, free in one's ways.

unconverted, un-kon-vĕr′ted, *a.* not converted, not having experienced a quickening change of heart.

uncork, un-kork′, *v. t.* to draw the cork from.

uncouple, un-kup′l, *v. t.* to loose from being coupled: to disjoin: to set loose.

uncouth, un-köth′, *a.* awkward, ungraceful, esp. in manners or language, grotesque, odd.—*adv.* **uncouth′ly.**

uncover, un-kuv′ĕr, *v. t.* to remove the cover of: to lay open: to expose the formation of (troops).—*v. i.* to take off the hat.

uncrown, un-krown′, *v. t.* to deprive of a crown, to dethrone.—*a.* **uncrowned′,** not yet wearing a crown, not yet formally crowned: possessing kingly power without the actual title and dignity.

unction, ungk′shun, *n.* an anointing: that which is used for anointing: ointment: warmth of address: divine or sanctifying grace.—*n.* **unctūos′ity,** state or quality of being unctuous: oiliness: greasiness.—*a.* **unc′tūous,** oily: greasy.

uncurl, un-kĕrl′, *v. t.* to loose from curls or ringlets.—*v. i.* to relax from a curled state.

uncus, ung′kus, *n.* a hook or claw, or a hook-like process:—*pl.* **un′ci** (sī).

undaunted, un-dän′ted, *a.* not daunted: bold: intrepid.—*adv.* **undaun′tedly.**

undeceive, un-dē-sēv′, *v. t.* to free from deception or mistake.

undecennial, un-dē-sen′i-al, *a.* pertaining to a period of eleven years.

undecided, un-dē-sī′ded, *a.* irresolute.

undefiled, un-dē-fīld′, *a.* not made unclean, unpolluted, spotless, innocent.

undefined, un-dē-fīnd′, *a.* not defined or explained precisely: indefinite.—*a.* **undefī′nable,** not capable of being defined.

undemonstrative, un-dē-mon′stra-tiv, *a.* not showing feeling openly, reserved.

undeniable, un-dē-nī′a-bl, *a.* not deniable or able to be denied: true.

undenominational, un-dē-nom-i-nā′shun-al, *a.* free from denominationalism, not sectarian.—*n.* **undenominā′tionalism,** the absence of denominationalism.

under, un′dĕr, *prep.* in a lower position than: beneath: below: less than, falling short of: in subjection, subordination, oppression, liability, etc.: during the time of: undergoing: in accordance with: in, in course of.—*adv.* in a lower degree or condition: in subjection: below: less.—*a.* lower in position, rank, or degree: subject: subordinate.—**under way,** moving: having commenced a voyage.

underbid, un-dĕr-bid′, *v. t.* to bid or offer less than, as at an auction.

underbred, un′dĕr-bred, *a.* of inferior breeding or manners, vulgar.

underbrush, un′dĕr-brush, *n.* brushwood or shrubs growing beneath or between large trees: undergrowth.

underbuy, un-dĕr-bī′, *v. t.* to buy a thing at a price lower than that paid by another: to pay less than the value for.

undercharge, un-dĕr-chärj′, *v. t.* to charge less than the proper sum.

underclothes, un′dĕr-klōthz, *n. pl.* clothes worn next the skin or under others—also **un′derclothing.**

undercoat, un′dĕr-kōt, *n.* a coat for wearing in the house, one worn under an overcoat: the under-fur of a long-haired animal.

undercurrent, un'dĕr-kur-ent, *n.* a current under the surface of the water: any influence or feeling not apparent on the surface.

undercut, un-dĕr-kut', *v. t.* to cut under, as a mass of coal: to strike a heavy blow upward.—*n.* **un'dercut,** the act or effect of cutting under: a blow dealt upward: the tenderloin of beef, etc.

underdo, un-dĕr-dö', *v. t.* to do less than is requisite, esp. to cook insufficiently.—*a.* **underdone'.**

underestimate, un-dĕr-es'ti-māt, *v. t.* to estimate at too low a rate: to set too low a value on.—*n.* an insufficiently high opinion.

underfeed, un-dĕr-fēd', *v. t.* to feed inadequately.

underflow, un'dĕr-flō, *n.* a current flowing below the surface.

undergarment, un'dĕr-gär-ment, *n.* any article of clothing worn under another.

undergo, un-dĕr-gō', *v. t.* to be subjected to: to endure or suffer: to pass through: to sustain without sinking: to partake of:—*pa. t.* **underwent';** *pa. p.* **undergone'.**

underground, un'dĕr-grownd, *a.* situated below the surface of the ground.

undergrow, un-dĕr-grō', *v. t.* to grow beneath the normal size.—*n.* **un'dergrowth,** shrubs or low woody plants growing among trees: underbrush.

underhand, un-dĕr-hand', *a.* and *adv.* secretly: by secret means: by fraud: delivered with the hand underneath, as a ball.—*a.* **underhan'ded,** clandestinely carried on: short-handed.

underlay, un-dĕr-lā', *v. t.* to lay under. or to support by something laid under.

underlie, un-dĕr-lī', *v. t.* to lie under or beneath: to be liable to.—*a.* **underly'ing,** lying under or lower in position.

underline, un-dĕr-līn', *v. t.* to draw a line under or below, as a word.

underling, un'dĕr-ling, *n.* an inferior person or agent: a subordinate.

undermine, un-dĕr-mīn', *v. t.* to form mines under, in order to destroy: to destroy secretly the foundation or support of.

undermost, un'dĕr-mōst, *a.* lowest in place or condition.

underneath, un-dĕr-nēth', *adv.* beneath: below: in a lower place.

underpay, un-dĕr-pā', *v. t.* to pay insufficiently.

underpin, un-dĕr-pin', *v. t.* to pin or support underneath: to prop.

underproof, un-dĕr-pröf', *a.* lower or weaker than proof, of alcohol.

underrate, un-dĕr-rāt', *v. t.* to rate at less than the value.

underscore, un-dĕr-skor', *v. t.* to draw a score or line under, as for emphasis.

undersell, un-dĕr-sel', *v. t.* to sell under or cheaper than another.

undershot, un'dĕr-shot, *a.* moved by water passing under the wheel.

undersign, un-dĕr-sīn', *v. t.* to sign or write one's name under or at the foot of.—**the undersigned,** the person or persons subscribing.

underskirt, un'dĕr-skĕrt, *n.* a petticoat, the foundation skirt of a draped gown.

understand, un-dĕr-stand', *v. t.* to comprehend: to have just ideas of: to know thoroughly: to be informed of: to learn: to suppose to mean: to mean without expressing: to imply.—*v. i.* to have the use of the intellectual faculties: to be informed: to comprehend: to learn.—*a.* **understan'dable.**—*n.* **understan'ding,** the act of comprehending: the faculty or the act of the mind by which it understands or thinks: the power to understand: knowledge: exact comprehension: agreement of minds: harmony.—*a.* knowing, skilful.

understate, un-dĕr-stāt', *v. t.* to state or represent under or below the truth.

understood, un-dĕr-stood', *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *understand.*

understudy, un'dĕr-stud-i, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to study a dramatic part so as to be able to take the place of the actor playing it, if necessary.—*n.* an actor who prepares a part in this way.

undertake, un-dĕr-tāk', *v. t.* to take under one's management: to take upon oneself: to attempt: to answer for, warrant: to take in, understand: to assume, to have charge of.—*v. i.* to take upon oneself: to be bound: to manage all the arrangements of a burial.—*ns.* **undertā'ker,** one who undertakes, a projector, a contractor: one who manages funerals; **undertā'king,** that which is undertaken: any business or project engaged in.

undertone, un'dĕr-tōn, *n.* a low tone:

a low state of the physical faculties: a low, subdued color.

undertook, un-dĕr-took', *pa. t.* of *undertake.*

undertow, un'dĕr-tō, *n.* an undercurrent in a different direction from that at the surface.

undervalue, un-dĕr-val'ū, *v. t.* to value below the real worth: to esteem lightly.—*n.* **undervaluā'tion.**

underwear, un'dĕr-wār, *n.* garments worn under others, underclothing.

underwent, un-dĕr-went', *pa. t.* of *undergo.*

under-world, un'dĕr-wĕrld, *n.* the lower or inferior world, Hades: the antipodes: the lower classes of society.

underwrite, un-dĕr-rīt', *v. t.* to write under something else: to subscribe: to subscribe one's name to for insurance. —*v. i.* to practise insuring.—*n.* **un'derwriter,** one who insures, as subscriptions to stocks, bonds, etc., or shipping.

undesigning, un-de-zī'ning, *a.* not designing: artless: straightforward.

undesirable, un-dē-zī'ra-bl, *a.* not to be wished for.—*ns.* **undesirabil'ity, undesir'ableness.**—*adv.* **undesir'ably.**

undetermined, un-de-tĕr'mind, *a.* not determined or settled: not limited or defined.

undid, un-did', *pa. t.* of *undo.*

undignified, un-dig'ni-fīd, *a.* not dignified, not consistent with dignity.

undiscriminating, un-dis-krim'i-nā-ting, *a.* not discriminating, not quick to detect differences.

undisguised, un-dis-gīzd', *a.* not disguised, frank, open, plain.

undisputable, un-dis'pū-ta-bl, *a.* indisputable.—*a.* **undispū'ted,** not disputed.

undissolved, un-di-zolvd', *a.* not dissolved, not broken.—*adjs.* **undissol'vable,** not to be loosened or broken; **undissol'ving,** not dissolving.

undistinctive, un-dis-tingk'tiv, *a.* making no distinctions.

undistinguished, un-dis-ting'gwisht, *a.* not distinguished: not marked out by conspicuous qualities, not famous.

undo, undō', *v. t.* to reverse what has been done: to bring to naught: to loose: to open: to unravel: to impoverish: to ruin, as in reputation.—*ns.* **undo'er; undo'ing,** the reversal of what has been done: ruin.—*a.* **undone',** not done: ruined: untied, unfastened.

undoubted, un-dowt'ed, *a.* indubitable: unsuspected.—*adv.* **undoubt'edly.**

undress, un-dres', *v. t.* to take off the dress or clothes of: to strip.—*v. i.* to take off one's clothes.—*n.* (also **un'dress**) a loose dress: the plain dress worn by soldiers when off duty.—*a.* pertaining to ordinary dress, as opposed to uniform, etc.

undue, un-dū', *a.* not due or owing: improper: immoderate: excessive.

undulate, un'dū-lāt, *v. t.* to wave, or to move like waves: to cause to vibrate. —*v. i.* to wave: to vibrate.—*a.* wavy.—*adjs.* **un'dulant,** undulating; **un'dulāting.**—*adv.* **un'dulātingly.**—*n.* **undulā'tion,** an undulating: a waving motion or vibration: waviness, a set of waved lines. —*adjs.* **un'dulā'tive,** undulatory; **un'dulātory,** moving like waves: relating to the theory of light which considers its transmission as wave-motion in a medium filling space; **un'dulose, un'dulous,** undulating.

unduly, un-dū'li, *adv.* not according to duty or propriety: improperly.

unearned, un-ĕrnd', *a.* not gained by labor.

unearth, un-ĕrth', *v. t.* to take out of, drive, or draw from the earth or a burrow, as a fox or badger: to uncover, to disclose.—*n.* **unearth'liness.**—*a.* **unearth'ly,** supernatural.

uneasy, un-ē'zi, *a.* not at ease: restless: feeling pain: constrained: not easy to be done.—*n.* **uneas'iness,** state of being uneasy or not at ease: want of ease: disquiet.—*adv.* **uneas'ily.**

uneatable, un-ē'ta-bl, *a.* not fit to be eaten.—*n.* **uneat'ableness.**—*a.* **uneat'en.**

uneducated, un-ed'ū-kāt-ed, *a.* not educated.—*v. t.* **uned'ucate.**

unembodied, un-em-bod'id, *a.* disembodied, incorporate: not collected into a body.

unemotional, un-ē-mō'shun-al, *a.* not emotional, not readily giving way to feeling or causing emotion.

unemployed, un-em-ploid', *a.* out of work: not put to use or profit.

unencumbered, unincumbered, un-en-, un-in-kum'bĕrd, *a.* not encumbered, esp. in law, free from encumbrance by lien, claim, lease, or charge of any kind.

unending, un-en'ding, *a.* having no end, everlasting, eternal.

unendurable, un-en-dūr'a-bl, *a.* intolerable.—*adv.* **unendūr'ably.**

unenviable, un-en'vi-a-bl, *a.* not to be envied.—*adv.* **unen'viably.**

unequal, un-ē'kwal, *a.* not equal or alike in any quality, extent, duration, etc.: insufficient: varying, not uniform. —*a.* **unē'qualed,** not to be equaled.

unequivocal, un-ē-kwiv'ō-kal, *a.* not equivocal.—*adv.* **unequiv'ocally.**

unerring, un-ēr'ing, *a.* making no error, infallible: not missing the mark.

uneven, un-ē'vn, *a.* not even, smooth, straight, uniform, or just: odd, not divisible by two without remainder: ill-matched: difficult.—*adv.* **unē'venly.**

uneventful, un-ē-vent'fool, *a.* not eventful, without striking events.

unexceptionable, un-ek-sep'shun-a-bl, *a.* not liable to exception: unobjectionable: faultless.—*adv.* **unexcep'tionably.** —*a.* **unexcep'tional,** not forming an exception, usual.—*adv.* **unexcep'tionally.**

unexpected, un-eks-pek'ted, *a.* not expected, coming without warning, sudden.

unexperienced, un-eks-pē'ri-enst, *a.* inexperienced: untried.

unfailing, un-fā'ling, *a.* not failing or liable to fail.—*adv.* **unfail'ingly.**

unfair, un-fār', *a.* not fair: dishonest: unequal: (*recent*) under the ban of a trade-union.—*adv.* **unfair'ly.**—*n.* **unfair'ness,** the state of being unfair, dishonest, unjust, or obnoxious to a trade-union.

unfaith, un-fāth', *n.* want of faith: faithlessness.—*a.* **unfaith'ful,** not faithful: violating trust: not having faith, infidel: not trustworthy.—*adv.* **unfaith'fully,** in an unfaithful manner: negligently: imperfectly.—*n.* **unfaith'fulness.**

unfasten, un-fas'n, *v. t.* to loose, as from a fastening: to unfix.—*v. i.* to become untied.

unfathomable, un-fa*th*'om-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be fathomed: too deep to be measured or to be understood.

unfavorable, un-fā'vĕr-a-bl, *a.* not favorable or propitious.

unfeeling, un-fē'ling, *a.* without feeling: without kind feelings: hard-hearted.

unfeigned, un-fānd', *a.* not feigned: real: sincere.—*adv.* **unfeign'edly.**

unfermented, un-fĕr-ment'ed, *a.* not having undergone fermentation: not leavened.

unfit, un-fit', *a.* unsuitable, improper. —*v. t.* to disqualify.—*adv.* **unfit'ly.**—*n.* **unfit'ness.**—*a.* **unfit'ting,** unsuitable.

unflagging, un-flag'ing, *a.* not flagging or drooping: maintaining strength or spirit.

unflinching, un-flin'shing, *a.* doing without flinching or shrinking, brave, steadfast.—*adv.* **unflin'chingly.**

unfold, un-fōld', *v. t.* to open the folds of: to release from a fold: to spread out: to tell.—*v. i.* to spread open, expand, develop.—*n.* **unfold'ing.**

unforgivable, un-for-giv'a-bl, *a.* incapable of being forgiven.—*adjs.* **unforgiv'en,** not forgiven; **unforgiv'ing,** not forgiving, implacable.

unfortunate, un-for'tū-nāt, *a.* not fortunate, prosperous, or successful.—*n.* one who is unfortunate, esp. a fallen woman.—*adv.* **unfor'tunately.**

unfounded, un-fown'ded, *a.* not founded or established: having no foundation, baseless.

unfriendly, un-frend'li, *a.* not friendly, kind, or favorable.—*adv.* in an unkind manner.

unfurl, un-fĕrl', *v. t.* to loose from being furled: to unfold, display: to spread.—*v. i.* to be spread out.

ungainly, un-gān'li, *a.* awkward: clumsy: uncouth.—*adv.* in an awkward manner.—*n.* **ungain'liness.**

ungenerous, un-jen'ĕr-us, *a.* not generous or liberal.—*adv.* **ungen'erously.**

ungodly, un-god'li, *a.* not godly, neglecting God: sinful, polluted by sin: (*slang*) outrageous, vexatious.—*adv.* **ungod'lily.**—*n.* **ungod'liness.**

ungovernable, un-guv'ĕr-na-bl, *a.* that cannot be governed, refractory, unruly.—*n.* **ungov'ernableness.**

ungown, un-gown', *v. t.* to degrade from the position of priest.

ungracious, un-grā'shus, *a.* without graciousness of manner, rude.

ungrammatical, un-gra-mat'i-kal, *a.* not according to the rules of grammar.

ungrateful, un-grāt'fool, *a.* not feeling or manifesting gratitude: disagreeable, irksome.

ungrounded, un-grown'ded, *a.* without ground or basis, unreal, false.

unguent, ung'gwent, *n.* ointment.—*a.* **ung'uinous,** oily, unctuous.

unhallowed, un-hal'ōd, *a.* unholy: profane: very wicked.

unhand, un-hand', *v. t.* to take the hands off: to let go.—*adv.* **unhand'ily**

awkwardly. — *n.* **unhand'iness.** — *a.* **unhand'y,** not handy: awkward.

unhappy, un-hap'i, *a.* not happy or fortunate: miserable: marked by evil. —*adv.* **unhapp'ily.**—*n.* **unhapp'iness,** the state of being unhappy: misfortune.

unhealthy, un-hel'thi, *a.* not healthy: wanting health or soundness of body: unfavorable to health.

unheard, un-hĕrd', *a.* not heard: not granted a hearing: not known, obscure.

unheeded, un-hē'ded, *a.* not heeded, unnoticed.—*a.* **unheed'ing,** heedless, careless.

unhesitating, un-hez'i-tā-ting, *a.* not hesitating or doubting: prompt: ready.

unhinge, un-hinj', *v. t.* to take from the hinges: to render unstable, to unsettle: to deprive of support.

unholy, un-hō'li, *a.* not sacred or hallowed, wicked, sinful.

unicity, ū-nis'i-ti, *n.* state of being unique, sameness.

unicorn, ū'ni-korn, *n.* a fabulous animal mentioned by classic authors, with a body like that of a horse and one straight horn on the forehead: (*B.*) an animal variously understood as the rhinoceros, the urus, the wild ox, and the ox-antelope. [L. *unus,* one, *cornu,* a horn.]

Unicorn.

unicycle, ū-ni-sī'kl, *n.* an acrobat's cycle having but one wheel.

unifarious, ū-ni-fā'ri-us, *a.* with the parts arranged in one rank, uniserial.

uniform, ū'ni-form, *a.* having one or the same form: having always the same manner or character: consistent with itself: agreeing with another.—*n.* a dress or livery of the same kind for persons who belong to the same body, as that of a soldier.—*n.* **uniform'ity,** state of being uniform: agreement with a pattern or rule: sameness: likeness between the parts of a whole.—*adv.* **u'niformly.**

unify, ū'ni-fī, *v. t.* to make into one. —*adjs.* **u'nifiable,** capable of being made one; **unif'ic,** making one.

unilateral, ū-ni-lat'ĕr-al, *a.* one-sided.

unimaginable, un-i-maj'i-na-bl, *a.* not imaginable, inconceivable.—*a.* **unimag'inative,** not imaginative, prosaic.

unimpeachable, un-im-pē'cha-bl, *a.* not to be impeached: not liable to be accused: free from fault: blameless.

unimproved, un-im-prövd', *a.* not improved, made better, or cultivated, cleared, or built upon: not used, unemployed, inactive.

uninfluenced, un-in'flö-enst, *a.* not subject to or acted upon by influence: not biased or prejudiced.

unintentional, un-in-ten'shun-al, *a.* done or happening without intention or design, involuntary.

union, ūn'yun, *n.* a uniting: that which is united or made one: something formed by the combination of parts or individual things or persons: concord: harmony in color: agreement between parts: the state of wedlock: a device emblematic of union borne in the canton of a flag, or the canton used separately as a flag: a combination for class protection, as of the workmen of a particular trade.—*n.* **ūn'ionist,** one who advocates or supports union, esp. an upholder of the American Union.

uniparous, ū-nip'a-rus, *a.* producing one at a birth: (*bot.*) having but one axis or stem.

uniped, ū'ni-ped, *a.* having only one foot.

unipersonal, ū-ni-pĕr'son-al, *a.* existing as only one person: (*gram.*) used in only one person.

unipolar, ū-ni-pō'lar, *a.* (*elect.*) showing only one kind of polarity: (*biol.*) having one process only.

unique, ū-nēk', *a.* single or alone in any quality: without a like or equal.

unison, ū'ni-son, *n.* oneness or agreement of sound: concord: harmony.—*a.* **unis'ōnal.**—*adv.* **unis'ōnally.**

unit, ū'nit, *n.* one: a single thing or person: the least whole number: anything taken as one: any known determinate quantity used as a standard of measurement.—*n.* **Unitā'rian,** one who asserts the unity of the Godhead as opposed to the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only.—*a.* pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrine.

unite, ū-nīt', *v. t.* to make one: to join two or more into one: to join: to make to agree or adhere.—*v. i.* to become one: to grow or act together.—*a.* **unī'ted,** joined, made one: harmonious.—*adv.* **unī'tedly,** in union: together.

unity, ū'ni-ti, *n.* oneness: state of being one or at one: agreement: the arrangement of all the parts to one purpose or effect: harmony: (*math.*) any quantity taken as one.

univalent, ū-niv'a-lent, *a.* having a valence of one.—*ns.* **univ'alence, univ'alency.**

Univalve.

univalve, ū'ni-valv, *a.* having one valve or shell only.—*n.* a shell of one valve only: a mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece.—*a.* **unival'vular.**

universal, ū-ni-vēr'sal, *a.* comprehending, affecting, or extending to the whole: comprising all the particulars: applied to a great variety of uses.—*n.* a universal proposition, a general term, a universal concept.—*ns.* **Univer'salism,** the doctrine or belief of universal salvation, or the ultimate salvation of all mankind; **Univer'salist,** a believer in Universalism.—*a.* pertaining to such beliefs.—*n.* **universal'ity,** state or quality of being universal.—*adv.* **univer'sally.**

universe, ū'ni-vērs, *n.* the whole system of created things: all created things viewed as one whole: the world.

university, ū-ni-vēr'si-ti, *n.* an institution or corporation, or an assemblage of colleges, for teaching the higher branches of learning, and having power to confer degrees.

univocal, ū-niv'ō-kal, *a.* having one meaning only: having unison of sounds.—*n.* a word with but one meaning.

unjust, un-just', *a.* not just or controlled by justice: contrary to justice: dishonest, faithless.—*adv.* **unjust'ly.**

unkempt, un'kemt, *a.* uncombed: unpolished, rough.

unkind, un-kīnd', *a.* contrary to kind or nature: wanting in kindness: cruel.—*n.* **unkīnd'liness,** want of kindliness.—*a.* **unkīnd'ly,** contrary to kind or nature: malignant: not kind.—*adv.* (*Milt.*) in a manner contrary to kind or nature: in an unkindly manner: cruelly.

unknit, un-nit', *v. t.* to separate or loose what is knit or knotted: to open: to free from contraction, to relax, as the brow.

unknowable, un-nō'a-bl, *a.* incapable of being known.—*n.* that which cannot be known, the first or original cause: that which is cognizable only in its relations.—*a.* **unknow'ing,** ignorant, obtuse.—*adv.* **unknow'ingly.**—*a.* **unknown'.**

unlace, un-lās', *v. t.* to loose from being laced: to loose the dress of.

unlatch, un-lach', *v. t.* to open by lifting the latch.

unlawful, un-law'fool, *a.* not lawful or permitted by law.—*adv.* **unlaw'fully.**

unlead, un-led', *v. t.* (*print.*) to take out the leads from (matter set up).

unlearn, un-lērn', *v. t.* to forget or lose what has been learned.—*a.* **unlear'ned,** not learned: ignorant.

unless, un-les', *conj.* at or for less: if not: supposing that not: save, except.

unlettered, un-let'ērd, *a.* unlearned, illiterate.

unlike, un-līk', *a.* not like or similar: having no resemblance.—*adv.* in another manner to.—*ns.* **unlike'lihood, unlike'liness,** improbability.—*a.* **unlike'ly,** not likely: improbable: likely to fail.—*adv.* in an unlikely manner, improbably.

unlimber, un-lim'bēr, *v. t.* to remove the limbers from, to take off the limbers of.—*v. i.* to detach the limbers from the guns.

unlimited, un-lim'i-ted, *a.* not limited, bounded, defined, or restrained.

unload, un-lōd', *v. t.* to take the load from: to discharge: to disburden: to sell in great quantity, as risky stock, etc.—*v. i.* to discharge freight.

unlocated, un-lō-kā'ted, *a.* not located: not surveyed or marked off.

unlock, un-lok', *v. t.* to unfasten what is locked: to open.

unlooked, un-lookt', *a.* not anticipated (generally with *for*).

unloose, un-lōs', *v. t.* to make loose: to set free.

unlucky, un-luk'i, *a.* not lucky or fortunate: ill-omened.—*adv.* **unluck'ily.**

unmailable, un-mā'la-bl, *a.* incapable of being mailed or sent to its proper destination by mail: prohibited from the mails by law.

unman, un-man', *v. t.* to deprive of the powers of a man, as courage, virility, etc.: to deprive of men.—*adjs.* **unman'ly,** not becoming a man: unworthy of a noble mind: base: cowardly; **unmanned',** not manned or furnished with men: disheartened.

unmanageable, un-man'āj-a-bl, *a.* not

manageable, not easily controlled or directed.

unmannerly, un-man'ĕr-li, *a.* not mannerly: ill-bred.

unmarried, un-mar'id, *a.* not married, single.—*a.* **unmarr'iageable,** not fit to marry, not yet old enough to be married.

unmask, un-mask', *v. t.* to take a mask or any disguise off: to expose.—*v. i.* to put off a mask.

unmatched, un-macht', *a.* matchless.

unmeaning, un-mē'ning, *a.* having no meaning: without intelligence.

unmeasured, un-mezh'ĕrd, *a.* not measured, boundless: irregular.

unmentionable, un-men'shun-a-bl, *a.* unworthy of being mentioned.

unmindful, un-mīnd'ful, *a.* not keeping in mind, regardless.

unmistakable, un-mis-tā'ka-bl, *a.* incapable of being mistaken: clear: distinct.—*adv.* **unmistā'kably.**

unmitigated, un-mit'i-gā-ted, *a.* not mitigated or abated: having full force: (*coll.*) unconscionable.

unmoor, un-mör', *v. t.* to loose from being moored or anchored.—*v. i.* to weigh anchor.

unmounted, un-mown'ted, *a.* not mounted: not placed on horseback: not set or arranged with any suitable background, etc., for display or protection, as a precious stone, a drawing or photograph, etc.

unmoved, un-mövd', *a.* not moved, firm: not touched by emotion, calm.

unmusical, un-mū'zi-kal, *a.* not musical or harmonious: not skilled in music.

unmuzzle, un-muz'l, *v. t.* to take a muzzle off.

unnamable, un-nā'ma-bl, *a.* not to be named.

unnatural, un-nat'ū-ral, *a.* not according to nature: without natural affection.

unnecessary, un-nes'e-sa-ri, *a.* not necessary: useless: needless.—*a.* **unnec'essarily.**

unnerve, un-nĕrv', *v. t.* to deprive of nerve, strength, or vigor: to weaken.

unnumbered, un-num'bĕrd, *a.* (*Milt.*) not to be numbered, innumerable.

unobjectionable, un-ob-jek'shun-a-bl, *a.* not liable to objection.

unobservance, un-ob-zĕr'vans, *n.* state of being unobservant, inattention: lack of observance of some law.—*adjs.* **unobser'vable,** not to be observed; **unobser'vant,** not observant or attentive; **unobserved',** not observed.

unobtrusive, un-ob-trö'siv *a.* not obtrusive or forward.

unorthodox, un-or'thō-doks, *a.* not orthodox.—*n.* **unor'thodoxy,** heterodoxy, heresy.

unostentatious, un-os-ten-tā'shus, *a.* not ostentatious or showy.

unpack, un-pak', *v. t.* to take out of a pack: to open.

unpaid, un-pād', *a.* not discharged: receiving no pay.

unparalleled, un-par'a-leld, *a.* without parallel or equal.—*a.* **unpar'allelable.**

unparliamentary, un-pär-li-men'tar-i, *a.* contrary to the usages of proceeding in the British parliament, or, by extension, in any legislative body: not such as can be spoken in a legislative body: contrary to the rules of debate: out of order.

unperformed, un-pĕr-formd', *a.* not performed or fulfilled: not represented on the stage.

unplaced, un-plāst', *a.* not arranged in proper places, confused: not having a place or situation.—*v. t.* **unplace'.**

unpleasant, un-plez'ant, *a.* not pleasant: disagreeable.—*adv.* **unpleas'antly.**—*n.* **unpleas'antness,** state or quality of being unpleasant: disagreeableness: a disagreement, quarrel.—*a.* **unpleasing** (-plē'), displeasing, disgusting.

unplugged, un-plugd', *a.* free from plugs: not short-circuited by a plug.—*v. t.* **unplug',** to remove a plug from.

unpointed, un-poin'ted, *a.* not pointed, blunt: having no vowel points, as in Hebrew: with the joints uncemented, of a wall.

unpopular, un-pop'ū-lar, *a.* not popular: disliked by the people.

unpossessed, un-po-zest', *a.* not possessed, not in possession (with *of*).

unpractical, un-prak'ti-kal, *a.* not practical, disinclined to give attention to things immediately useful or profitable: not workable in detail.

unpractised, un-prak'tist, *a.* having no practice or experience: not carried out in practice, not usually done: not yet familiar through practice.

unprecedented, un-pres'ē-den-ted, *a.* having no precedent: novel.

unprejudiced, un-prej'ū-dist, *a.* not prejudiced: impartial.

unpremeditated, un-prē-med'i-tā-ted, *a.* not planned beforehand, not previously thought of.—*a.* **unpremed'itable,** not to by foreseen, unforeseen.

unprepared, un-prē-pārd', *a.* without preparation, done without such.

unprepossessing, un-prē-po-zes'ing, *a.* not predisposing in one's favor, unpleasing.—*a.* **unprepossessed'.**

unpretending, un-prē-ten'ding, *a.* not pretending or making pretense: modest.

unpriest, un-prēst', *v. t.* to strip of the rank of priest.

unprincipled, un-prin'si-pld, *a.* without settled principles: not restrained by conscience: profligate.

unproductive, un-prō-duk'tiv, *a.* not productive, profitable, or efficient: not effecting some particular result (with *of*).—*adv.* **unproduc'tively.**

unprofessional, un-prō-fesh'un-al, *a.* having no profession: beyond the limits of one's profession: contrary to the rules or the ethics of a particular profession.

unprofitable, un-prof'i-ta-bl, *a.* not profitable: bringing no profit: serving no purpose.—*n.* **unprof'itableness.**

unpronounceable, un-prō-nown'sa-bl, *a.* difficult to pronounce: not fit to be mentioned.

unpropitious, un-prō-pish'us, *a.* not propitious, inauspicious.

unprovoked, un-prō-vōkt', *a.* not having received provocation, uncalled for.—*adv.* **unprovō'kedly.**

unpublished, un-pub'lisht, *a.* not made public, esp. still in MS. or privately printed form: secret.

unqualified, un-kwol'i-fīd, *a.* not possessing the proper qualifications for anything, incompetent: given without restrictions, absolute.—*adv.* **unqual'ifiedly.**

unquenchable, un-kwen'sha-bl, *a.* that cannot be quenched or extinguished.

unquestionable, un-kwes'tyun-a-bl, *a.* not questionable or to be questioned.—*adv.* **unques'tionably,** without question or doubt.—*a.* **unques'tioned,** not called in question, undoubted, not examined.

unravel, un-rav'el, *v. t.* to take out of a raveled state: to unfold or explain: to separate.—*v. i.* to be disentangled.

unread, un-red', *a.* not informed by reading, ignorant: not perused.—*a.* **unreadable** (un-rē'da-bl), indecipherable, too dull to be read.

unready, un-red'i, *a.* not ready or prepared: slow: awkward.—*adv.* **unread'ily.**—*n.* **unread'iness.**

unreal, un-rē'al, *a.* not real: having appearance only, illusive.—*ns.* **unrē'alism, unreal'ity,** want of reality or existence.

unreasonable, un-rē'zn-a-bl, *a.* not agreeable to reason: exceeding the bounds of reason, immoderate: not influenced by reason.

unreconciled, un-rek'on-sīld, *a.* not reconciled, restored to friendship, or made consistent.

unreconstructed, un-rē-kon-struk'ted, *a.* not reconstructed: formerly applied to seceded states before their reinstatement in the Union after the Civil War.

unredeemed, un-rē-dēmd', *a.* not redeemed or ransomed: not fulfilled: unmitigated: not recalled into the treasury by payment of the value in money: not taken out of pawn.—*a.* **unredeem'able.**

unregenerate, un-rē-jen'e-rāt, *a.* not renewed in heart through regeneration, unreconciled to God.

unrelenting, un-rē-len'ting, *a.* not relenting: inflexible: cruel.

unreliable, un-rē-lī'a-bl, *a.* that cannot be relied upon, untrustworthy.

unremitting, un-rē-mit'ting, *a.* not remitting or relaxing: continued: incessant.—*a.* **unremit'ted,** not remitted or forgiven: without remission.

unreserved, un-rē-zērvd', *a.* not reserved or restrained: withholding nothing.—*adv.* **unreser'vedly,** frankly.

unresolved, un-rē-zolvd', *a.* not resolved: not separated into its constituent parts.

unrest, un-rest', *n.* want of rest: disquiet of mind or body.—*a.* **unrest'ful.**

unrestrained, un-rē-strānd', *a.* not restrained, licentious.

unriddle, un-rid'l, *v. t.* to read the riddle of, to solve.

unrig, un-rig', *v. t.* to strip of rigging.—*a.* **unrigged',** without rigging.

unrighteous, un-rī'tyus, *a.* not righteous: wicked: unjust.

unrivaled, un-rī'vald, *a.* without a rival or competitor, unique.

unrobe, un-rōb', *v. t.* to strip of a

robe, to undress.—*v. i.* to take off a robe, esp. a robe of state.

unroll, un-rōl′, *v. t.* to roll down: to open out.—*v. i.* to become uncoiled or opened out

unroof, un-röf′, *v. t.* to strip the roof off.—*a.* **unroofed′.**

unruffled, un-ruf′ld, *a.* not ruffled: calm.

unruly, un-röl′y, *a.* regardless of restraint or law.—*n.* **unrul′iness.**

unsaddle, un-sad′l, *v. t.* to take the saddle off: to throw from the saddle.

unsafe, un-sāf′, *a.* not safe.—*adv.* **unsafe′ly.**

unsaid, un-sed′, *a.* not said.

unsalted, un-sawl′ted, *a.* not salted, fresh.

unsatisfactory, un-sat-is-fak′tō-ri, *a.* not satisfying.— *adv.* **unsatisfac′torily.**

unsavory, un-sā′vor-i, *a.* not savory, tasteless: unpleasing, disgusting.

unsay, un-sā′, *v. t.* to recall what has been said: to retract.—*a.* **unsaid′.**

unscathed, un-skā*th*d′, *a.* not harmed or injured.

unschooled, un-sköld′, *a.* not taught or trained in anything.

unscrew, un-skrö′, *v. t.* to loose from screws: to unfasten.

unscrupulous, un-skrö′pū-lus, *a.* not scrupulous, unprincipled.—*adv.* **unscru′pūlously.**

unseal, un-sēl′, *v. t.* to remove the seal of: to open what is sealed.

unseasonable, un-sē′zn-a-bl, *a.* not in the proper season or time: late: ill-timed: not suited to the time of the year.

unsectarian, un-sek-tā′ri-an, *a.* not sectarian, free from the narrow qualities or prejudices of sect.

unseemliness, un-sēm′li-nes, *n.* state or quality of being unseemly or unbecoming.—*a.* **unseem′ly,** not seemly, becoming, or decent.—*adv.* in an unseemly manner.

unseen, un-sēn′, *a.* not seen: invisible.—*a.* **unsee′ing,** not seeing, blind.

unset, un-set′, *a.* not set or placed: unplanted: not mounted or placed in a setting: not set, as a broken limb.

unsettle, un-set′l, *v. t.* to move from being settled: to make uncertain.—*v. i.* to become unfixed.—*a.* **unsett′led,** not settled, fixed, or determined: changeable: not having the dregs deposited: not yet inhabited and cultivated.

unsex, un-seks′, *v. t.* to deprive of sex: to make unmanly or unwomanly.

unshackle, un-shak′l, *v. t.* to loose from shackles: to set free.

unshakable, un-shā′ka-bl, *a.* (*Shak.*) not to be shaken.—*a.* **unshā′ken,** not shaken, firm, steady.—*adv.* **unshā′kenly.**

unsheathe, un-shē*th*′, *v. t.* to draw from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword.

unshod, un-shod′, *a.* without shoes, barefoot.

unshorn, un-shorn′, *a.* not shorn, unclipped, unshaven.

unsighted, un-sī′ted, *a.* not seen—earlier **unsight′**: not furnished with a sight.—*n.* **unsight′liness.**—*a.* **unsight′ly,** not sightly or pleasing to the eye: ugly.

unskilful, un-skil′fool, *a.* not skilful: wanting skill or experience: awkward.—*adv.* **unskil′fully,** in an unskilful or awkward manner.—*n.* **unskil′fulness,** want of skill or experience: awkwardness.—*a.* **unskilled′,** without special skill, untrained, unacquainted with.

unsophisticated, un-sō-fis′ti-kā-ted, *a.* genuine, unadulterated: free from artificiality, simple, inexperienced, unworldly.

unsought, un-sawt′, *a.* not sought or solicited.

unsound, un-sownd′, *a.* not sound or perfect: not honest: erroneous.

unsparing, un-spār′ing, *a.* not sparing, liberal, profuse: unmerciful.

unspeakable, un-spē′ka-bl, *a.* incapable of being spoken, uttered, or described.

unstable, un-stā′bl, *a.* not stable, unreliable, infirm, inconstant.

unsteady, un-sted′i, *a.* not steady: changeable.—*v. t.* to make unsteady.

unstrained, un-strānd′, *a.* not strained or purified by straining: not forced.

unstring, un-string′, *v. t.* to take the strings off: to relax or loosen.

unstudied, un-stud′id, *a.* done without premeditation, natural, easy: not acquainted with through study.

unsuitable, un-sū′ta-bl, *a.* not suitable, fitting, or adequate: unbecoming.

unsung, un-sung′, *a.* not celebrated in song, forgotten: not yet sung.

unsurpassable, un-sēr-pas′a-bl, *a.* incapable of being surpassed.

unsuspected, un-sus-pek'ted, *a.* not suspected: not known.

untamed, un-tāmd', *a.* not tamed, not domesticated.—*a.* **untā'mable.**

untarnished, un-tär'nisht, *a.* not tarnished or soiled.

untaught, un-tawt', *a.* not taught, illiterate: not communicated by teaching.

untenable, un-ten'a-bl, *a.* not tenable, not defensible.

untidy, un-tī'di, *a.* not tidy or neat.

untie, un-tī', *v. t.* to loose from being tied: to unbind: to loosen.—*a.* **untied'.**

until, un-til', *prep.* till: to: as far as (used mostly with respect to time).—*adv.* till: up to the time that.

untimely, un-tīm'li, *a.* not timely: before the time, premature: unseasonable, ill-timed.—*n.* **untime'liness.**

untiring, un-tīr'ing, *a.* unwearied.

unto, un'tö, *prep.* to; used chiefly in reverent and elevated speech and composition.

untold, un-tōld', *a.* not told or related: not counted or capable of being counted.

untoward un-tō'ard, *a.* not easily guided: froward: awkward.

untraveled, un-trav'eld, *a.* not passed over: not having learned through travel.

untried, un-trīd', *a.* not tried, not yet experienced, not yet having passed trial.

untrim, un-trim', *v. t.* to deprive of trimming, to put out of order.—*a.* **untrimmed',** not adorned with trimmings.

untrodden, un-trod'n, *a.* not trodden upon, unfrequented.—Also **untrod'.**

untrue, un-trö', *a.* not true: false: not faithful: disloyal: not in accordance with a standard.—*n.* **untrue'ness.**—*adv.* **untru'ly,** not truly, falsely.—*n.* **untruth.**

untutored, un-tū'tord, *a.* having had no tutor, uninstructed, raw, inexperienced.

unusual, un-ū'zhū-al, *a.* not usual or common.—*adv.* **unū'sually.**

unutterable, un-ut'ėr-a-bl, *a.* incapable of being uttered or expressed.

unvarnished, un-vär'nisht, *a.* not varnished: not artfully embellished: plain.

unveil, un-vāl', *v. t.* to remove a veil from: to disclose, reveal.—*v. i.* to become unveiled, to reveal oneself.

unwarrantable, un-wor'an-ta-bl, *a.* not warrantable or justifiable: improper.—*adv.* **unwarr'antably.**—*a.* **unwarr'anted,** without warrant or authorization: not guaranteed as to quality, etc.

unwary, un-wā'ri, *a.* not wary or cautious.—*adv.* **unwā'rily.**

unwashed, un-wosht', *a.* not washed, filthy: untouched by the waves.

unwearied, un-wē'rid, *a.* not tiring: indefatigable.—*adv.* **unwea'riedly.**

unwelcome, un-wel'kum, *a.* not welcome, causing grief.

unwell, un-wel', *a.* not well: not in good health.

unwept, un-wept', *a.* not mourned.

unwholesome, un-hōl'sum, *a.* not wholesome: unfavorable to health: repulsive.

unwieldy, un-wēl'di, *a.* not easily moved or handled.—*adv.* **unwiel'dily.**

unwilling, un-wil'ing, *a.* not willing: disinclined: reluctant.

unwise, un-wīz', *a.* not wise: injudicious: foolish.—*n.* **unwis'dom,** want of wisdom: ignorance: foolishness.—*adv.* **unwise'ly,** not wisely or prudently.

unwitting, un-wit'ing, *a.* without knowledge: ignorant.

unwoman, un-woom'an, *v. t.* to make unwomanly.—*n.* **unwom'anliness.**—*a.* **unwom'anly,** not befitting or becoming a woman.—*adv.* in a manner unbecoming a woman.

unwonted, un-wun'ted, *a.* not wonted or accustomed: uncommon.

unworldly, un-wėrld'li, *a.* above worldly or self-interested motives, spiritual.—*n.* **unworld'liness.**

unworthy, un-wėr'*th*i, *a.* not worthy: worthless: unbecoming.—*adv.* **unwor'thily,** in an unworthy manner.

unwritten, un-rit'n, *a.* not written or reduced to writing, oral.

unyielding, un-yēl'ding, *a.* not yielding or bending: stiff: obstinate.

unyoke, un-yōk', *v. t.* to loose from a yoke: to disjoin.—*v. i.* to be loosed from a yoke, to cease work.

up, up, *adv.* toward a higher place: aloft: on high: from a lower to a higher position, as out of bed, above the horizon, etc.: in a higher position: in a condition of elevation, advance, excitement, etc.: as far as, abreast of: completely: at an end, over.—*prep.* from a lower to a higher place on or along.—*a.* inclining up, upward.—*n.* in phrase *'ups* and downs', rises and falls, vicissitudes.—*a.* **up-to-date',** new: strictly modern.

upbraid, up-brād′, *v. t.* to charge with something wrong or disgraceful: to reproach: to reprove severely.

upbringing, up′bring-ing, *n.* the process of nourishing and training.

upbuilding, up-bil′ding, *n.* the act of building up, edification.

upheave, up-hēv′, *v. t.* to heave or lift up.—*n.* **upheav′al**, the raising of surface formations by the action of internal forces.

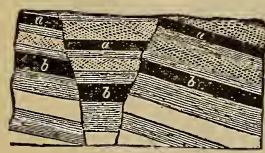
upheld, up-held′, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *uphold.*

uphill, up′hil, *a.* ascending: difficult.

uphold, up-hōld′, *v. t.* to hold up: to sustain: to countenance: to defend: to continue without failing.—*n.* **uphōl′der.**—*v. t.* **uphōl′ster**, to supply furniture with stuffing, springs, etc.: to provide with curtains, etc.—*ns.* **uphōl′sterer**, one who supplies or sells furniture, beds, curtains, etc.; **uphōl′stery**, furniture, etc.: business of an upholsterer.

upland, up′land, *n.* upper or high land, as opposed to meadows, river-bottoms, etc.—*a.* high in situation.

uplift, up-lift′, *v. t.* to lift up or raise aloft.—*n.* (*geol.*) a raising or upheaval of strata.



Uplift Dislocation in Strata of Rock or Slate.

upon, up-on′, *prep.* on, in an elevated position.—*adv.* on.

upper, up′ĕr, *a.* (*comp.* of *up*), farther up: higher in position, dignity, etc.: uperior:—*superl.* **up′permost, up′most.**—*ns.* **up′per**, the part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt; **up′perhand**, superiority: advantage.—*a.* **up′permost**, highest in place, rank, etc.: first to come into the mind.—*adv.* in the highest place, first.—*n. pl.* **up′per-ten**, the wealthier or leading class in a community.—*a.* **up′pish**, assuming, pretentious, snobbish.—*adv.* **up′pishly.**

upraise, up-rāz′, *v. t.* to raise or lift up.—*n.* **uprais′ing** (*Scot.*), nurture.

uprear, up-rēr′, *v. t.* to rear or raise.

upright, up′rīt, *a.* right or straight up: in an erect position: adhering to rectitude: honest: just.—*adv.* vertically.—*adv.* **up′rightly**, in an upright manner.

uprise, up-rīz′, *v. i.* to rise up.—*n.* **up-rī′sing**, the act of rising up, ascent: any strong outburst of popular excitement, insurrection.

uproar, up′rōr, *n.* noise and tumult: bustle and clamor.—*a.* **uproar′ious**, making or accompanied by great uproar.

uproot, up-röt′, *v. t.* to tear up by the roots.

upset, up-set′, *v. t.* to turn upside down: to overthrow.—*v. i.* to be upset.—*n.* **up′set**, an overturn.—*a.* relating to what is set up for sale, in phrase **upset price**, the sum at which anything is started at a public sale.—*a.* **upset′ting**, discomposing.

upshot, up′shot, *n.* final issue: end.

upside, up′sīd, *n.* the upper side.

upstart, up′stärt, *a.* suddenly raised to prominence or consequence, characteristic of such, pretentious and vulgar.—*n.* one who has suddenly risen from poverty or obscurity to wealth or power.

uptown, up′town, *a.* situated in the upper part of a city.—*adv.* to or in the upper part of a city.

upturn, up-tĕrn′, *v. t.* to turn up or upward: to throw up.—*v. i.* to turn up.

upward, up′wĕrd, *a.* directed up or to a higher place.—*advs.* **up′ward, up′wardly, up′wards**, toward a higher direction.—**upward of**, more than, about.

uralite, ū′ral-īt, *n.* a mineral with the crystalline form of augite and the cleavage and specific gravity of hornblende.

uranium, ū-rā′ni-um, *n.* a very hard and radioactive metal, resembling nickel or iron in its luster and color, pitchblende being its principal ore.

Uranus, ū′ra-nus, *n.* one of the primary planets.

urate, ū′rāt, *n.* a salt of uric acid.

urban, ĕr′ban, *a.* of or belonging to a city.—*a.* **urbāne′**, civilized: refined: courteous.—*adv.* **urbāne′ly.**—*n.* **urban′ity**, the quality of being urbane.

urchin, ĕr′chin, *n.* a hedgehog: a mischievous child, an elf, fairy.—*a.* elfish.

urea, ū′rē-a, *n.* a soluble colorless crystalline compound formed in the body and carried off in the urine.—*a.* **u′rēal.**

uremia, uræmia, ū-rē′mi-a, *n.* a morbid condition of the blood due to the retention of urea or other waste materials ordinarily excreted from the body

by the kidneys.—*adjs.* **urē'mic, uræ'mic.**

urethra, ū-rē'thra, *n.* the canal by which the urine is discharged from the bladder:—*pl.* **urē'thræ.**—*a.* **urē'thral.**

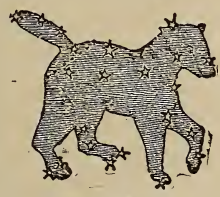
urge, ėrj, *v. t.* to press in any way: to drive: to press earnestly: to solicit earnestly: to provoke.—*v. i.* to incite: to insist: to make allegations.—*n.* **ur'gency,** quality of being urgent: earnest asking: pressing necessity.—*a.* **ur'gent,** urging: pressing with importunity: calling for immediate attention: earnest.

uric. See under **urine.**

urine, ū'rin, *n.* the fluid which is secreted or separated by the kidneys from the blood and conveyed to the bladder.—*n.* **urē'sis,** a frequent desire to make water.—*a.* **u'ric,** pertaining to or obtained from urine.—*n.* **u'rinal,** a vessel for urine: a convenience for discharging urine.—*a.* **u'rinary,** pertaining to or like urine.—*v. i.* **u'rinate,** to discharge urine.—*n.* **urinā'tion.**

urn, ėrn, *n.* a rounded or angular vase having a foot, a water vessel, an electoral vase, a tea-urn, etc.: a vessel for preserving the ashes of the dead.

ursine, ėr'sin, *a.* of or resembling a bear: thickly clothed with bristles, as certain caterpillars. — *n.* a bear. — *n.* **Ur'sa,** the name of two constellations, *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor,* the Great and the Little Bear.



Ursa Major.

us, us, *pron.* the objective case of *we.*

usage, ū'zāj, *n.* act or mode of using: treatment: practice: custom.

use, ūz, *v. t.* to put to some purpose: to avail oneself of: to habituate: to treat or behave toward.—*v. i.* to be accustomed.—*a.* **u'sable,** that may be used.

use, ūs, *n.* act of using or putting to a purpose: convenience: employment: need: advantage: practice: common occurrence: custom.—*a.* **use'ful,** full of use or advantage: able to do good: serviceable.—*adv.* **use'fully.**—*n.* **use'fulness.**—*a.* **use'less,** having no use: answering no good purpose or the end proposed.

usher, ush'ėr, *n.* one who guides or conducts people to seats in a hall, theater, church, etc.: an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank: (*Eng.*) an under-teacher.—*v. t.* to introduce: to forerun.

usual, ū'zhū-al, *a.* in use: occurring in ordinary use: common.—*adv.* **u'sually.**

usufruct, ū'zū-frukt, *n.* the use and profit, but not the ownership of a thing.

usurp, ū-zėrp', *v. t.* to take possession of by force without right.—*n.* **usurpā'tion,** act of usurping: unlawful seizure and possession: intrusion into an office.

usury, ū'zhū-ri, *n.* the taking of iniquitous or illegal interest on a loan.—*n.* **u'surer** (*orig.,* and in *B.*), any moneylender for interest: one who practises usury.—*a.* **usū'rious.**—*adv.* **usū'riously.**

utensil, ū-ten'sil, *n.* an instrument or vessel used in common life.

uterine, ū'te-rin, *a.* pertaining to the womb: born of the same mother by a different father.—*ns.* **uterī'tis,** inflammation of the womb; **u'terus,** the womb.

utilize, ū'ti-līz, *v. t.* to make useful: to put to profitable use.—*ns.* **utilizā'tion; util'ity,** usefulness: profit: a useful thing.

utilitarian, ū-til-i-tā'ri-an, *a.* consisting in or pertaining to utility or to utilitarianism.—*n.* one who believes in utilitarianism.—*n.* **utilitā'rianism,** the ethical theory which finds the basis of moral distinctions in the utility of actions, i. e. their fitness to produce happiness.

utmost, ut'mōst, *a.* outmost: farthest out: most distant: last: in the greatest degree: highest.—*n.* the greatest that can be: the greatest effort.

utopian, ū-tō'pi-an, *a.* imaginary: fanciful: chimerical.—*n.* one who advocates impracticable reforms or who expects an impossible state of perfection in society.—*n.* **utō'pianism.**

utter, ut'ėr, *a.* farthest out: extreme: total: perfect.—*adv.* **utt'erly.**—*n.* **utt'erness,** quality of being extreme.

utter, ut'ėr, *v. t.* to circulate: to publish abroad: to speak.—*a.* **utt'erable,** that may be uttered or expressed.—*n.* **utt'erance,** act of uttering: manner of speaking: pronunciation: expression.

uttermost, ut'ėr-mōst, *a.* farthest out: utmost.—*n.* the greatest degree. [Same as *utmost;* the *r* is intrusive.]

uveous, ū'vē-us, *a.* resembling a grape.

uvula, ū'vū-la, *n.* the fleshy conical body suspended from the palate over the back part of the tongue.—*a.* **u'vūlar.**—*adv.* **u'vūlarly,** with thick utterance.

uxorious, uk-sō'ri-us, *a.* excessively or submissively fond of a wife.—*a.* **uxō'rial,** pertaining to a wife.—*n.* **uxō'ricide,** one who kills his wife: the killing of a wife.

V, vē, the twenty-second letter of our alphabet, a differentiated form of *U*—in sound a labio-dental and closely related to *F.*

vacant, vā'kant, *a.* empty: free: not occupied by an incumbent or possessor: not occupied with study, etc.: thoughtless, inane.—*n.* **vā'cancy,** emptiness: idleness: empty space, void or gap between bodies: a situation unoccupied.—*adv.* **vā'cantly.**—*v. t.* **vacāte',** to leave empty: to quit possession of.—*n.* **vacā'tion,** a vacating or making void or invalid: freedom from duty, etc.: recess.

vaccinate, vak'si-nāt, *v. t.* to inoculate with the cowpox as a preventive against smallpox. — *ns.* **vaccinā'tion; vac'cinātor,** one who vaccinates.—*a.* **vac'cine,** pertaining to or derived from cows: of or relating to vaccination.—*n.* the virus used in the process of vaccination.

vacillate, vas'i-lāt, *v. i.* to sway to and fro: to waver: to be unsteady.—*a.* **vac'illāting,** inclined to fluctuate: wavering: unsteady.—*adv.* **vac'illātingly.**

vacuous, vak'ū-us, *a.* empty, void: without intelligence, unexpressive.—*v. t.* **vac'uāte,** to make empty.—*ns.* **vacuā'tion; vacū'ity,** emptiness: space unoccupied: idleness, listlessness; **vac'uousness; vac'ūum,** vacant or empty space: a space empty or devoid of all matter: —*pl.* **vac'ūa; vac'ūum-tube,** a sealed glass tube in which a vacuum has been made, through which electric discharges are passed to produce luminous effects.

vade-mecum, vā'dē-mē'kum, *n.* a handbook, pocket-companion.

vagabond, vag'a-bond, *a.* wandering: having no settled home: unsettled.—*n.* a wandering, idle fellow: a scamp, a rascal.—*ns.* **vag'abondage, vag'abondism.**

vagary, va-gā'ri, *n.* a wandering of the thoughts: a wild freak: a whim:—*pl.* **vagā'ries.**

vagina, vā-jī'na, *n.* (*anat.*) the canal or passage which leads from the external orifice to the uterus: a sheath, case.

vagrant, vā'grant, *a.* wandering without any settled dwelling: unsettled: uncertain, erratic: (*med.*) wandering.—*n.* one who has no settled home: an idle or disorderly person: a beggar: a tramp.—*n.* **vā'grancy,** the state of being a vagrant: life and habits of a vagrant.

vague, vāg, *a.* unsettled: indefinite: uncertain: of doubtful origin: not thinking clearly.—*n.* an indefinite expanse.

vail, vāl. Same as **veil.**

vail, vāl, *v. t.* to let fall.—*v. i.* to yield: to drop, move down.

vail, vāl', *v. i.* (*poet.*) to profit, avail.

vain, vān, *a.* unsatisfying: fruitless: unreal: silly: conceited: showy.—*adv.* **vain'ly.** — *ns.* **vain'ness,** fruitlessness; **van'ity,** worthlessness, futility: empty pride or ostentation: ambitious display: idle show: empty pleasure: fruitless desire, a trifle.—**in vain,** ineffectually.

vainglory, vān-glō'ri, *n.* empty glory in one's own performances: pride above desert.—*a.* **vainglō'rious,** given to vainglory: proceeding from vanity.

valance, val'ans, *n.* hanging drapery for a bed, etc.—also **val'ence.**

vale, vāl, *n.* a tract of low ground, esp. between hills: a valley.

valediction, val-ē-dik'shun, *n.* a farewell.—*a.* **valedic'tory,** saying farewell: farewell: taking leave.—*n.* a farewell oration spoken at graduations by the graduating student of highest rank, often called the **valedictō'rian.**

valence, vā'lens, *n.* (*chem.*) the combining power of an element, or the proportion in which it forms a combination with another.—Also **vā'lency.**

valentine, val'en-tīn, *n.* a lover or sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day, February 14: a love-letter or other amatory print or token sent on that day.

valet, val'et, or val'ā, *n.* a man-servant, esp. one who attends on the person.

valetudinarian, val-ē-tū-di-nā'ri-an, *a.* pertaining to ill-health: sickly: weak.

Valhalla, val-hal'la, *n.* (*Scand. myth.*) the palace of immortality for the souls of heroes slain in battle: the final resting-place of the heroes of a nation.

valiant, val'yant, *a.* strong: brave: intrepid in danger: heroic.

valid, val'id, *a.* strong: having sufficient strength or force: founded in truth: sound: conclusive: legal: rightful. —*v. t.* **val'idate,** to confirm, give legal force to, test the validity of.

valise, va-lēs', *n.* a traveling-bag, generally of leather.

valley, val'i, *n.* a vale or lowland between hills or mountains: a low, extended plain, usually watered by a river.

valor, valour, val'ẽr, *n.* intrepidity: courage: bravery.—*a.* **val'orous,** intrepid.

value, val'ū, *n.* worth: that which renders anything useful or estimable: the degree of this quality: esteem, regard: efficacy: importance: excellence: price: precise meaning: (*math.*) the special determination of a quantity.—*v. t.* to estimate the worth of: to rate at a price: to esteem: to prize.—*a.* **val'uable,** having value or worth: costly: deserving esteem.—*n.* a thing of value, a choice article—often in *pl.*—*ns.* **val'uableness; valuā'tion,** the act of valuing: value set upon a thing.

valve, valv, *n.* a cover to an aperture which opens in one direction and not in the other: one of the pieces or divisions forming a shell: (*anat.*) a membraneous fold resembling a valve or serving as a valve in connection with the flow of blood, lymph, or other fluid.—*adjs.* **val'val,** pertaining to a valve; **val'vāte,** having or resembling a valve or valves; **val'vūlar.**

vamose, va-mōs', *v. i.* (*slang*) to be off, to be gone. [Sp. *vamos,* let us go.]

vamp, vamp, *n.* the upper leather of a boot or shoe.

vampire, vam'pīr, *n.* in eastern Europe, a fabulous accursed body which nightly leaves its grave to suck the blood of sleeping men: an extortioner: a bloodsucking bat.

van, van, *n.* the front: the front of an army or a fleet: the leaders of any movement. [Abbrev. of *vanguard.*]

van, van, *n.* a large covered wagon: a light vehicle used in delivering goods: (*Eng.*) a railway-car for baggage, etc.

Vandal, van'dal, *n.* one of a fierce race from northeastern Germany who in the 5th century carried devastation and ruin from the shores of the Atlantic to the frontiers of Cyrene: (**v-**) any one hostile to arts or literature, a barbarian.—*n.* **van'dalism,** hostility to arts or literature.

vandyke, van-dīk', *n.* one of the points forming an edge or border, as of lace, etc.: a short pointed beard.—*a.* pertaining to the style of dress or beard represented in portraits by Vandyke.

vane, vān, *n.* a contrivance of wood or metal at the top of a spire, etc., to show which way the wind blows: a weathercock: the thin web of a feather: one of the blades of a windmill.

vanguard, van'gärd, *n.* the part of an army preceding the main body: the front line.

vanilla, va-nil'a, *n.* the dried aromatic pod or fruit of a tropical orchid, a favorite confection: a flavoring extract prepared from the vanilla-bean.

vanish, van'ish, *v. i.* to pass away from a place, leaving it vacant or empty: to disappear: to be annihilated or lost: (*math.*) to become zero.—*n.* **van'isher.**

vanity. See **vain.**

vanquish, vangk'wish, *v. t.* to conquer: to defeat in any contest: to confute.—*a.* **vanq'uishable.**

vantage, van'tāj, *n.* advantage: in lawn-tennis, same as advantage.—*ns.* **van'tage-ground, -point,** superiority of place, opportunity, etc.

vapid, vap'id, *a.* having the spirit evaporated: spiritless: insipid.

vapor, vapour, vā'pẽr, *n.* the gas into which most liquids and solids are convertible by heat: the condition of a body when it becomes gas by heat: water in the atmosphere: (*pl.*) dejection, a nervous disease.—*v. i.* to evaporate: to boast: to brag.—*v. t.* to make to pass into vapor.—*n.* **vaporizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **vā'porize,** to convert into vapor.—*v. i.* to pass off in vapor.—*a.* **vā'porish,** full of vapors: hypochondriacal: peevish.—*a.* **vā'porous,** full of or like vapor: vain: affected with the vapors: unsubstantial, vainly imaginative.—*adv.* **vā'porously.**—*ns.* **vā'porer,** one who vapors, a boaster; **vā'poring,** windy or ostentatious talk.—*adv.* **vā'poringly.**—*a.* **vā'pory,** full of vapor: affected with the vapors: peevish.

vaquero, va-kā'rō, *n.* a herdsman.

variable, vā'ri-a-bl, *a.* that may be varied: changeable: liable to change: unsteady: (*math.*) quantitatively indeterminate: (*astron.*) changing in bright-

ness.—*n.* (*math.*) a quantity subject to continual increase or decrease.—*ns.* **variabil'ity** (*biol.*), tendency to depart in any direction from the mean character of the species; **vā'riableness.**—*adv.* **vā'riably.**—*a.* **vā'riated,** varied, diversified.—*n.* **variā'tion,** a varying: a change: change from one to another: successive change: the extent to which a thing varies: (*gram.*) change of termination: (*mus.*) a manner of singing or playing the same air with various changes in time, rhythm, or key.

variance, vā'ri-ans, *n.* state of being varied: an alteration: a change of condition: (*law*) a discrepancy: difference that arises from or produces dispute.—*n.* **vā'riant,** a different form of the same original word: a different reading, as of a manuscript.—*a.* diverse, variable.

varicocele, var'i-kō-sēl, *n.* an enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord or of the scrotum.

varicolored, vā'ri-kul-ērd, *a.* diversified in color.

varicose, var'i-kōs, *a.* permanently dilated or enlarged, as a vein.—*n.* **varicos'ity,** state of being varicose.—**varicose veins,** a condition in which the superficial veins, usually of the leg, are swollen for no apparent physiological reason.

variegate, vā'ri-e-gāt, *v. t.* to mark with different colors.—*n.* **variegā'tion.**

variety, va-rī'e-ti, *n.* the quality of being various: difference: many-sidedness, versatility: a collection of different things: vaudeville: one of a number of things nearly allied to each other: a subdivision of a species.

variola, vā-rī'ō-la, *n.* smallpox.—*adjs.* **varī'olar, variol'ic, varī'olous.**—*n.* **vā'riole,** a shallow pit or pitted marking.—*a.* **vā'rioloid,** resembling smallpox: resembling measles.—*n.* modified smallpox.

various, vā'ri-us, *a.* varied, different: several: unlike each other: changeable: uncertain: variegated.—*adv.* **vā'riously.**

varlet, vär'let, *n.* a footman: a low fellow: a scoundrel.

varnish, vär'nish, *v. t.* to cover with a liquid so as to give a glossy surface to: to give a fair appearance to.—*n.* a sticky liquid which dries and forms a hard, lustrous coating: a glossy, lustrous appearance.—*ns.* **var'nisher, var'nishing.**

varsity, vär'si-ti, *n.* (*coll.*) university.

vary, vā'ri, *v. t.* to make different: to diversify, modify: (*mus.*) to alter or embellish a melody, preserving its identity: to change to something else: to make of different kinds.—*v. i.* to alter or be altered: to be or become different: to change in succession: to deviate (with *from*): to disagree.—*a.* **vā'ried.**

vas, vas, *n.* (*anat., zool.*) a vessel containing blood, etc.:—*pl.* **vā'sa.**—*adjs.* **vā'sal,** pertaining to a vas; **vas'iform.**

vascular, vas'kū-lar, *a.* of or relating to the vessels of animal and vegetable bodies.—*n.* **vascular'ity.**—*adv.* **vas'cularly.** [Fr. *vasculaire*—L. *vasculum,* dim. of *vas,* a vessel.]

Vase.

vase, vās, vāz, or väz, *n.* an ornamental vessel generally of an antique pattern: a sculptured, vase-like ornament: (*archit.*) the body of the Corinthian capital.—*a.* **vā'siform.**

vaseline, vās'e-lin, *n.* a yellowish inodorous, translucent substance obtained from petroleum, used as a salve, liniment, lubricant, etc.

vasiform. See **vas.**

vassal, vas'al, *n.* one who holds land from and renders homage to a superior: a dependent, retainer: a bondman, slave.

vast, vast, *a.* of great extent: very great in amount: very great in degree, mighty: (*Shak.*) vacant, desolate.—*n.* immensity: (*coll.*) a large quantity.—*adv.* **vast'ly.**—*n.* **vast'ness.**—*a.* **vas'ty.**

vat, vat, *n.* a large vessel or tank, esp. one for holding liquors.

Vatican, vat'i-kan, *n.* an assemblage of buildings on the Vatican hill in Rome, including the pope's residence: the papal authority.

vaticide, vat'i-sīd, *n.* the killing of a prophet: one who kills a prophet.

vaticinate, va-tis'i-nāt, *v. t.* to prophesy.—*a.* **vat'ic,** prophetic, oracular, inspired—also **vatic'inal.**—*n.* **vaticinā'tion.**

vaudeville, vōd'vil, *n.* originally a popular song with topical allusions: an entertainment interspersed with dances and songs, usually comic: a variety-show.

vaudoo. See **voodoo.**

vault, vawlt, *n.* an arched roof: a chamber with an arched roof, esp. one underground: a cellar: anything vault-like: a leap or spring by means of a pole

or by resting the hands on something: the bound of a horse: a jump.—*v. t.* to shape as a vault: to arch: to roof with an arch: to form vaults in.—*v. i.* to curvet or leap, as a horse: to leap: to exhibit feats of leaping or tumbling.—*a.* **vaul'ted,** arched: concave overhead.

vaunt, vänt, or vawnt, *v. i.* to make a vain display: to boast.—*v. t.* to make a vain display of: to boast of.—*n.* vain display: boast.—*n.* **vaun'ting.**

veal, vēl, *n.* the flesh of a calf.—*a.* **veal'y,** like veal or like a calf: immature.

vector, vek'tor, *n.* (*math.*) any directed quantity, as a straight line in space, involving both its direction and magnitude.

Veda, vā'dä, *n.* the four holy books of the Hindus.—*adjs.* **Vedan'tic, Ve'dic.**

vedette, ve-det', *n.* a mounted sentry stationed at the outposts of an army.

veer, vēr, *v. i.* to change direction, as the wind: to alter its course, as a ship: to change one's mind.—*v. t.* to turn, shift: to change the course of (a ship) by turning her head away from the wind.

vegetable, vej'e-ta-bl, *n.* an organized body without sensation and voluntary motion, nourished by roots fixed in the ground: a plant for the table.—*a.* belonging to plants: consisting of or having the nature of plants: derived from vegetables.—*a.* **veg'etal,** of the nature of a vegetable: pertaining to the vital functions common to plants and animals, as growth, reproduction, etc.—*a.* **vegetā'rian,** abstaining from animal food: consisting of vegetables.—*n.* one who holds that vegetables are the only proper food for man.—*n.* **vegetā'rianism.**—*v. i.* **veg'etāte,** to grow by roots and leaves: to sprout: to lead an idle, aimless life.—*n.* **vegetā'tion,** process of growing, as a plant: vegetable growth: plants in general.—*a.* **veg'etative,** growing, as plants: producing growth in plants: without intellectual activity, unprogressive.

vehement, vē'he-ment, *a.* passionate: furious: very eager or urgent.—*ns.* **vē'hemence, vē'hemency,** the quality of being vehement: violence: great ardor or fervor.—*adv.* **vē'hemently.**

vehicle, vē'hi-kl, *n.* any kind of carriage or conveyance: that which is used to convey: (*med.*) a substance in which a medicine is taken.—*a.* **vehic'ūlar.**

veil, vāl, *n.* a curtain: anything that hides an object: a piece of lace, etc., worn by women to shade or hide the face: a cover: a disguise: (*biol.*) a membranous covering, etc.—*v. t.* to cover with a veil: to cover: to conceal.—*n.* **veil'ing,** the act of concealing with a veil: a veil: material for making veils.—*a.* **vē'lar** (*philol.*), denoting sounds (*gw, kw,* etc.) produced by the veil of the palate or soft palate.—**take the veil,** to become a nun.

vein, vān, *n.* one of the vessels or tubes which convey the blood back to the heart: one of the horny tubes forming the framework of an insect's wings: (*bot.*) one of the small branching ribs in a leaf: a seam of a different mineral through a rock: a streak in wood or stone: a train of thought: a course: tendency or turn of mind.

veldt, velt, *n.* in South Africa, the name given to unforested grass country. [Dut. *veld,* field.]

velleity, ve-lē'i-ti, *n.* (*rare*) volition in its lowest form: mere inclination.

vellicate, vel'i-kāt, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to twitch.—*n.* **vellicā'tion.**—*a.* **vell'icative.**

vellum, vel'um, *n.* a fine kind of parchment prepared from the skins of calves, etc.

velocipede, vē-los'i-pēd, *n.* a light vehicle originally moved by striking the toes on the road, now with a treadle.

velocity, vē-los'i-ti, *n.* swiftness: speed: rate of change of position of a point per unit of time.

velure, vel'ūr, *n.* velvet: a silk or plush pad for smoothing or giving luster to silk hats—also **velours** (ve-lör').

velvet, vel'vet, *n.* a cloth made from silk, with a close shaggy pile: a similar cloth made of cotton: the velvet-like covering of a growing antler: (*slang*) money gained without effort, as by gambling.—*a.* made of velvet: soft like velvet.—*n.* **velveteen',** a kind of velvet made of silk and cotton mixed throughout.—*a.* **vel'vety,** made of or like velvet: soft: soft in taste or touch.

venal, vē'nal, *a.* that may be sold or got for a price: held for sale: mercenary.

venal, vē'nal, *a.* Same as **venous.**

vend, vend, *v. t.* to give for sale, to sell: to give for money: to make an object of trade.—*ns.* **vendee',** the person to whom a thing is sold; **ven'der, -dor,** one who sells; **vendibil'ity.**—*a.* **vend'ible,** that may be sold.—*adv.* **ven'dibly.**—*n.* **vendue',** a public auction.

vendetta, ven-det'ta, *n.* the practice of individuals taking private vengeance on those who have shed the blood of their relatives: a feud.

veneer, ve-nēr', *v. t.* to overlay or face with another and superior wood: to cover with a thin coating of any substance: to disguise with artificial attractiveness.—*n.* a thin coating, as of wood: false show or charm.

venerable, ven'e-ra-bl, *a.* that may or should be venerated: worthy of veneration, reverence, or honor: rendered sacred by religious or other associations: aged.—*adv.* **ven'erably.**

venerate, ven'e-rāt, *v. t.* to honor or reverence with religious awe: to reverence: to regard with the greatest respect.—*n.* **venerā'tion,** the act of venerating: the state of being venerated: respect mingled with reverence and awe.

venereal, vē-nē'rē-al, *a.* pertaining to or arising from sexual intercourse.

venery, ven'ĕr-i, *n.* the act or exercise of hunting: the sports of the chase.

Venetian, vē-nē'shan, *a.* of or belonging to *Venice.*—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Venice.

venge, venj, *v. t.* (*Shak.*) to avenge, to punish.—*n.* **venge'ance,** the infliction of punishment upon another in return for an injury or offense: retribution.—*a.* **venge'ful,** vindictive, retributive: revengeful.—*adv.* **venge'fully.**

venial, vē'ni-al, *a.* pardonable: excusable: allowed.—*adv.* **vē'nially.**—*n.* **venial'ity.**

venison, ven'zn, or ven'i-zn, *n.* the flesh of the deer.

venom, ven'um, *n.* any drink, juice, or liquid injurious or fatal to life: poison: spite: malice.—*v. t.* to infect with poison.—*a.* **ven'omous,** poisonous: spiteful: mischievous.—*adv.* **ven'omously.**

venose, vē'nōs, *a.* (*bot.*) having well-marked veins, veined.—*n.* **vēnos'ity.**—*a.* **vē'nous,** pertaining to or contained in veins: veined. [From *vein.*]

vent, vent, *n.* a small opening to let air, etc., escape: the flue of a chimney: the air-hole in the top of a barrel: discharge: escape: passage into notice: publication, utterance, voice: the touch-hole of a gun.—*v. t.* to give a vent or opening to: to let out, as at a vent: to allow to escape: to publish: to pour forth.

ventilate, ven'ti-lāt, *v. t.* to open to the free passage of air: to cause fresh air to pass through: to expose to examination and discussion: to make public.—*ns.* **ventilā'tion,** act or art of ventilating: free exposure to air: supply of air: public exposure; **ven'tilātor.**

ventral, ven'tral, *a.* belonging to the belly: (*bot.*) denoting the anterior or inferior surface: in the body, situated opposite the dorsal or back aspect.—*n.* in fishes, one of the posterior fins.—*n.* **ven'tricle,** a small cavity within an animal body, as in the heart or brain.

ventriloquism, ven-tril'ō-kwizm, *n.* the act or art of producing tones and words, without any motion of the mouth, so that the hearer is induced to refer the sound to some other place—also **ventril'oquy.**—*adv.* **ventrilō'quially.**—*v. i.* **ventril'oquize,** to practise ventriloquism.—*n.* **ventril'oquist.**

venture, ven'tūr, *n.* chance, luck, hazard: that which is risked: an undertaking whose issue is uncertain or dangerous.—*v. t.* to send on a venture: to risk.—*v. i.* to make a venture: to run a risk.

venue, ven'ū, *n.* (*law*) the place or court where an action is laid.—**change of venue,** change of place of trial.

Venus, vē'nus, *n.* (*Roman myth.*), the goddess of love, originally of spring: beauty and love deified: the most brilliant of the planets, second in order from the sun.

veracious, ve-rā'shus, *a.* truthful: true.—*adv.* **verā'ciously.**—*n.* **verac'ity,** the quality of being veracious: habitual truthfulness: truth.

veranda, ve-ran'da, *n.* a kind of covered balcony or open portico, with a roof sloping beyond the main building, supported by light pillars.

verb, vĕrb, *n.* (*gram.*) the part of speech which asserts or predicates something.—*a.* **ver'bal,** relating to or consisting in words: spoken (as opposed to *written*): exact in words: attending to words only: literal, word for word: derived directly from a verb.—*ns.* **ver'balism,** something expressed in words or orally; **ver'balist,** one skilled in words: a literalist.—*advs.* **ver'bally; verbā'tim,** word for word.—*n.* **ver'biage,** abundance of words: wordiness: verbosity.—*a.* **verbōse',** containing more words than are necessary: wordy: diffuse.—*adv.* **verbōse'ly.**—*ns.* **verbōse'ness, verbos'ity.**

verberate, vēr'bēr-āt, *v. t.* to strike.

verdant, vēr'dant, *a.* green: fresh (as grass or foliage): flourishing: inexperienced: ignorant.—*n.* **ver'dancy.**—*adv.* **ver'dantly.** — *n.* **ver'dūre,** greenness.

verdict, vēr'dikt, *n.* the finding of a jury on a trial: decision: opinion pronounced.

verdigris, vēr'di-gris, *n.* a basic acetate of copper, the greenish rust of copper, brass, or bronze.

verge, vērj, *n.* a rod, staff, or mace, or anything like them, used as an emblem of authority: the brink, extreme edge: the horizon: a boundary, limit: scope, opportunity.—*n.* **ver'ger,** a pew-opener or attendant in a church.

verge, vērj, *v. i.* to tend downward: to slope: to tend: to border upon.

veridical, vē-rid'i-kal, *a.* truthful, truth-telling: true.—*adv.* **verid'ically.**

veriest. See **very.**

verify, ver'i-fī, *v. t.* to make out or show to be true: to establish the truth of by evidence: to fulfil: to confirm the truth or authenticity of.—*n.* **verificā'tion.**

verily, ver'i-li, *adv.* truly: certainly.

verisimilar, ver-i-sim'i-lar, *a.* truthlike: likely: probable. — *n.* **verisimil'itude,** similitude or likeness to truth.

verity, ver'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being true or real: truth: a true assertion or tenet:—*pl.* **ver'ities.**—*a.* **ver'itable,** true: according to fact: real: actual.

Vermes, vēr'mēz, *n. pl.* worms: one of the classes of Linnæus's zoological system, including all the invertebrate animals other than Insecta.—*a.* **ver'micidal,** destroying worms.—*n.* **ver'micide,** a worm-killer.—*adjs.* **vermic'ular,** pertaining to or like a worm, esp. in its motion; **vermic'ulate; vermic'ulose, vermic'ulous,** wormy; **ver'miform,** having the form of a worm.—*n.* **ver'mifuge** (*med.*), a substance that destroys intestinal worms or expels them from the digestive canal.—**vermiform appendix** (see under *append*).

vermicelli, vēr-mi-sel'i, *n.* the stiff paste or dough of fine wheat-flour made into small worm-like or thread-like rolls.

vermilion, vēr-mil'yun, *n.* a bright-red pigment: any beautiful red color.

vermin, vēr'min, *n. sing.* and *pl.* a worm: a name for all obnoxious insects, as bugs, fleas, and lice; troublesome animals, such as mice, rats; animals destructive to game, such as weasels, hawks, etc.: any contemptible person, or such collectively.

vermuth, vermouth, vēr'möth, *n.* a mild cordial consisting of white wine flavored with wormwood.

vernacular, vēr-nak'ū-lar, *a.* native: belonging to the country of one's birth. —*n.* one's mother-tongue.

vernal, vēr'nal, *a.* belonging to the spring: appearing in spring: belonging to youth.—*adv.* **ver'nally.**—*n.* **vernā'tion,** the particular manner of arrangement of leaves in the bud.

Veronica, vē-ron'i-ka, *n.* the genus of plants including speedwell. [L.]

versability, vēr-sa-bil'i-ti, *n.* aptness to be turned round.—*a.* **ver'sable.**

versatile, vēr'sa-til, *a.* capable of being moved or turned round: changeable: unsteady: turning easily from one thing to another.—*adv.* **ver'satilely.**—*ns.* **ver'satileness, versatil'ity.**

verse, vērs, *n.* a line of poetry: metrical arrangement and language: poetry: a stanza: a short division of any composition, esp. of the chapters of the Bible. —*n.* **ver'sicle,** a little verse: in liturgy, the verse said by the officiant.—*a.* **versic'ūlar,** pertaining to verses.—*n.* **versificā'tion,** the act, art, or practice of composing metrical verses.—*v. i.* **ver'sify,** to make verses.—*v. t.* to relate in verse: to turn into verse.—*n.* **ver'sion,** the act of translating or turning from one language into another: that which is translated from one language into another: account: statement.

versed, vērst, *a.* thoroughly acquainted, skilled (fol. by *in*).

verst, vērst, *n.* a Russian mile, 3500 feet in length. [Russ. *versta.*]

versus, vēr'sus, *prep.* against—abbreviated *v.* and *vs.* [L.]

vertebra, vēr'tē-bra, *n.* one of the segmented portions of the spinal column:—*pl.* **ver'tebræ** (-brē).— *a.* **ver'tebral.**—*adv.* **ver'tebrally.**—*n.* **ver'tebrāte,** an animal having an internal skeleton with a backbone.—*adjs.* **ver'tebrāte, -d,** furnished with joints: having a backbone.

vertex, vēr'teks, *n.* the top or summit: the point of a cone, pyramid, or angle:—*pl.* **ver'tices.**—*a.* **ver'tical,** pertaining to the vertex: placed in the zenith: perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.—*n.* a vertical line.

verticillate, vĕr-ti-sil'āt, *a.* (*bot.*) arranged round the stalk in a ring or whorl, as leaves or flowers.—*n.* **ver'ticil.**

vertigo, vĕr'ti-gō, *n.* a sensation of giddiness: dizziness.—*adjs.* **vertig'inate** (ver-tij'-), **vertig'inous,** turning round: affected with vertigo: giddy.

verve, vĕrv, *n.* the enthusiasm which animates a poet or artist: animation.

very, ver'i, *a.* true (now used chiefly in an intensive sense): real (so in *B.*): actual—sometimes used in superlative form **ver'iest.**—*adv.* in a high degree.

vesica, vē-sī'ka, *n.* (*anat.*) a bladder, sac.—*adjs.* **ves'ical,** of or pertaining to a vesica; **ves'icant,** blistering.—*n.* a substance that vesicates or raises blisters.—*v. t.* **ves'icāte,** to raise blisters on.—*ns.* **vesicā'tion,** the act or process of raising blisters on the skin; **ves'icātory** (same as **vesicant**); **ves'icle,** a small bladder or blister: a small cavity in an animal body: (*bot.*) a bladder-like cell.—*a.* **vēsic'ūlar.**—*n.* **vēsicūlā'tion,** formation of vesicles.

vesper, ves'pĕr, *n.* the evening star, Venus: the evening: (*pl.*) the sixth canonical hour: evensong, evening service generally.

vessel, ves'el, *n.* a vase or utensil for holding something: a hollow structure made to float on water, used for conveyance, etc., a water-craft, ship: a tube in which fluids, as blood, etc., are contained.

vest, vest, *n.* a waistcoat: formerly a cassock-like garment: a kind of close jacket: a knitted or woven undergarment.—*v. t.* to clothe: to invest: (*law*) to give fixed rights of possession.—*v. i.* to descend or to take effect, as a right.—*a.* **ves'ted,** clothed, wearing robes of ceremony: not contingent or suspended, hence (*law*) already acquired: denoting a present absolute right.—*n.* **vest'ing,** cloth for men's vests.

Vesta, ves'ta, *n.* among the Romans, the chaste goddess that presided over the family: (**v-**) a match or waxlight: —*pl.* **ves'tas.**—*a.* **ves'tal,** pertaining to or consecrated to the service of Vesta: chaste: pure.—*n.* a virgin, a nun.

vestibule, ves'ti-būl, *n.* an open court or porch before a house: a hall next the entrance to a house: (*anat.*) a small bony cavity forming part of the ear.—*v. t.* to furnish with a vestibule.

vestige, ves'tij, *n.* a track or footprint: traces or remains of something.

vestment, vest'ment, *n.* something put on, a garment: a long outer robe: (*pl.*) articles of ecclesiastical dress.

vestry, ves'tri, *n.* a room adjoining a church in which the vestments are kept: any small room attached to a church: in the Anglican Church, a parochial meeting or controlling body of parishioners.

vesture, ves'tūr, *n.* clothing: dress: a robe: integument.

Vesuvian, vē-sū'vi-an, *a.* pertaining or relating to *Vesuvius,* a volcano near Naples.

veteran, vet'e-ran, *a.* old, experienced: long exercised, esp. in military life.

veterinary, vet'e-ri-na-ri, *a.* pertaining to the art of treating the diseases of domestic animals.

veto, vē'tō, *n.* any authoritative prohibition: the power of rejecting or forbidding:—*pl.* **vetoes** (vē'tōz)—*v. t.* to reject by a veto: to withhold assent to.

vex, veks, *v. t.* to harass: to torment: to irritate by small provocations: to agitate: to contest.—*n.* **vexā'tion,** state of being vexed: trouble: a teasing annoyance: uneasiness.—*a.* **vexā'tious,** causing vexation or annoyance: harassing: full of trouble.—*adv.* **vexā'tiously.**

via, vī'a, or vē'a, *n.* a highway, a road, a route—*via Panama* = by way of Panama: a natural passage of the body.—*n.* **viam'eter,** an odometer.—*a.* **viat'ic.**

viaduct, vī'a-dukt, *n.* a road or railway carried by a structure over a valley, river, etc. [L. *via,* a way, *ducere, ductum,* to lead, bring.]

Viaduct.

vial, vī'al, *n.* a phial. [L. *phiala.*]

viand, vī'and, *n.* food, articles for food—usually in *pl.*

viaticum, vī-at'ik-um, *n.* (*orig.*) provisions for the way: (*R. C.*) the eucharist given to persons in danger of death: a portable altar. [L.,—*via,* a way.]

vibrate, vī'brāt, *v. i.* to shake: to tremble: to move backwards and forwards: to swing: to pass from one state to another.—*v. t.* to cause to shake: to move to and fro: to affect with vibra-

tory motion.—*a.* **vī'brant,** vibrating: sonorous.—*n.* **vībrā'tion,** a vibrating: tremulousness, quivering motion.—*adjs.* **vī'brātive, vī'brātory,** vibrating: consisting in vibrations: causing vibrations.

vibrissa, vī-bris'a, *n.* a whisker, as of a cat: a rictal bristle in birds: a bristle, hair, as in the nostril.

vicar, vik'ar, *n.* one who holds authority as the delegate or substitute of another: (*Eng.*) a parson of a parish who receives only the smaller tithes as salary: (*R. C. Church*) a bishop's assistant who exercises jurisdiction in his name. —*n.* **vic'arāge,** the benefice or residence of a vicar.—*adjs.* **vīcā'rial,** pertaining to a vicar: substituted; **vīcā'rious,** filling the place of another: performed or suffered in place of or for the sake of another.—*adv.* **vīcā'riously.**

vice, a screw-press. See **vise.**

vice, vīs, *n.* a blemish or fault: immoral conduct: depravity of manners: a bad trick or habit in a horse.—*a.* **vicious** (vish'us).—*adv.* **vic'iously.**

vice, vīs, *prep.* in the place of: also a prefix denoting in the compound word one who acts in place of or is second in rank to another.

vicenary, vis'e-nā-ri, *a.* of or belonging to the number twenty: twentieth.—*a.* **vīcen'nial,** continuing or comprising twenty years.

vicinage, vis'i-nāj, *n.* neighborhood: the places near.—*n.* **vicin'ity,** neighborhood: nearness.

vicissitude, vi-sis'i-tūd, *n.* change from one thing to another: change.

victim, vik'tim, *n.* a living being offered as a sacrifice: some thing or person destroyed in the pursuit of an object: a person suffering injury: a dupe.—*v. t.* **vic'timīze,** to make a victim of: to cheat.

victor, vik'tor, *n.* one who conquers on any particular occasion: one who defeats in battle: a winner.—*adjs.* **vic'tor, victō'rious,** relating to victory: superior in contest: having overcome an enemy: producing or indicating victory.—*adv.* **victō'riously.**—*n.* **vic'tory,** a conquering: success in any contest.

victoria, vik-tō'ri-a, *n.* a low, light, four-wheeled carriage, seating two, with an adjustable top: a gigantic plant of the water-lily family.

victual, vit'l, *n.* provision of food, that which is necessary for living, food for human beings (gener. in *pl.*).—*v. t.* to supply with victuals or food: to store with provisions.—*n.* **victualer** (vit'l-ēr), one who supplies provisions.

vide, vī'dē, see, imper. of L. *videre,* to see.—*vide supra,* see above; *quod vide,* or *q. v.* =which see.

videlicet, vi-del'i-set, *adv.* to wit. that is, namely—generally **viz.**

vie, vī, *v. i.* to strive for superiority: —*pr. p.* vy'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* vied.

view, vū, *n.* a seeing: sight: reach of the sight: whole extent seen: that which is seen: inspection: direction in which a thing is seen: the picture of a scene: a sketch: mental survey: mode of looking at or receiving: opinion: intention.—*v. t.* to see: to look at attentively: to examine intellectually.—**in view of,** having regard to.

vigesimal, vī-jes'i-mal, *a.* twentieth.

vigil, vij'il, *n.* a watching: a keeping awake for religious exercises: the eve before a feast or fast day.—*n.* **vig'ilance,** wakefulness: watchfulness: circumspection.—*a.* **vig'ilant,** watchful: on the lookout for danger: circumspect.—*n.* **vigilan'te,** a member of a vigilance committee.—*adv.* **vig'ilantly.**—**vigilance committee,** a committee of citizens for regulating a lawless community by summary measures.

vignette, vin-yet', *n.* any small ornamental engraving, etc., not inclosed by a definite border: (*orig.*) an ornamental flourish of vine leaves and tendrils on manuscripts and books.

vigor, vigour, vig'ēr, *n.* active strength: physical force: vital strength in animals or plants: strength of mind: energy.—*a.* **vig'orous,** strong either in mind or body.—*adv.* **vig'orously.**

viking, vī'king, *n.* one of the predatory Northmen who in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries ravaged the coasts of western Europe.

vile, vīl, *a.* worthless: mean: morally impure: wicked.—*adv.* **vile'ly.**—*ns.* **vile'ness, vilificā'tion.**—*v. t.* **vil'ify,** to make vile: to attempt to degrade by slander.

villa, vil'a, *n.* a country residence: a suburban mansion.—*ns.* **vill'āge,** any small assemblage of houses, less than a town; **vill'āger.**

villain, vil'in, or vil'un, *n.* a wicked wretch: a man extremely degraded: in

feudal times, a member of the lowest class of unfree persons.—*ns.* **vill'ainăge, vill'anāge, vill'einăge, vill'enāge,** in feudal times, the tenure of land by villein, i. e. base or menial services.—*a.* **vill'ainous,** like or suited to a villain: depraved: proceeding from extreme depravity: very bad, mean, vile.—*adv.* **vill'ainously.**—*ns.* **vill'ainousness; vill'ainy,** the act of a villain: extreme depravity.

villi, vil'ī, *n. pl.* (*anat.*) fine small fibers covering certain membranes: (*bot.*) fine soft hairs on fruits, flowers, and other parts of plants: — *sing.* **vill'us.**—*adjs.* **vill'ōse, vill'ous,** covered with fine soft hairs.—*n.* **villos'ity.** [L., pl. of *villus,* hair, wool.]

Villous Membrane.

vim, vim, *n.* (*coll.*) energy, force. [Accus. of L. *vis,* strength.]

vinaigrette, vin-ā-gret', *n.* a small box or bottle of silver, gold, glass, etc., for holding aromatic vinegar, used as a smelling-bottle.

vincible, vin'si-bl, *a.* that may be conquered.—*n.* **vincibil'ity.**

vinculum, ving'kū-lum, *n.* a band: a bond: (*math.*) a horizontal line placed over several quantities to show that they are to be treated as one.

vindicate, vin'di-kāt, *v. t.* to lay claim to: to defend: to maintain by force.—*n.* **vindicā'tion,** act of vindicating: defense: justification: support.—*a.* **vin'dicātive,** vindicating: tending to vindicate.—*ns.* **vin'dicātiveness; vin'dicātor,** one who vindicates.—*adjs.* **vin'dicātory,** tending to vindicate: inflicting punishment; **vindic'tive,** revengeful.—*adv.* **vindic'tively.**

vine, vīn, *n.* the woody climbing plant that produces grapes: (*hort.*) a climbing or trailing plant, or its stem.—*ns.* **vī'nery,** a hot-house for rearing vines: a vineyard; **vineyard** (vin'yard), a plantation of grape vines.—*a.* **vī'nic,** pertaining to or derived from wine.—*ns.* **vin'iculture,** the cultivation of the vine; **vin'icultūrist.**—*adjs.* **vī'nose, vī'nous,** pertaining to wine: caused by wine.

vinegar, vin'e-gar, *n.* an acid liquor obtained by the fermentation of vegetable substances, from malt, cider, or inferior wines: sourness of temper.—*adjs.* **vin'aigrous,** sour like vinegar, ill-tempered; **vin'egary, vin'egarish,** sour.

vingt-et-un, vant-ā-un', *n.* a game of cards, the aim in which is to get as near as possible to the value of twenty-one (hence the name) without exceeding it. [Fr.]

vintage, vin'tāj, *n.* the gathering of grapes: the yearly produce of grapes: the wine of a particular year: the time of grape-gathering: wine.—*n.* **vin'tāger.**

viol, vī'ol, *n.* a stringed instrument which was the precursor of the violin.—*n.* **viola** (vē-ō'la, or vī-ō-la), a large-sized violin having four strings—also called *tenor violin.*—**bass viol,** a large medieval viol: the modern violoncello.

violate, vī'ō-lāt, *v. t.* to injure: to abuse: to ravish: to profane: to break forcibly: to transgress.—*a.* **vī'olable,** that may be violated, injured, or broken.—*adv.* **vī'olably.**—*ns.* **vīolā'tion, vī'olātor.**

violent, vī'ō-lent, *a.* acting with physical force or strength: moved by strong feeling: passionate: vehement: outrageous: produced by force: intense: compulsory: unnatural.—*n.* **vī'olence,** the state or quality of being violent: force, physical or moral: unjust force: outrage: profanation: injury.

violet, vī'ō-let, *n.* any plant of genus *Viola,* of many species, with a flower generally of some shade of blue, and most often fragrant: the color of the violet, a bluish or light purple.—*a.* of the color of the violet.

violin, vī-ō-lin', *n.* a musical instrument of four strings played with a bow: a fiddle: a player on the violin.

violoncello, vē-ō-lon-chel'ō, or vī-ō-lon-sel'ō, *n.* a large four-stringed musical instrument of the violin class, held between the knees in playing.

violone, vē-ō-lō'nā, *n.* the largest kind of bass viol. [It.,—*viola.*]

viper, vī'pĕr, *n.* a venomous snake of the family *Viperidæ:* any venomous serpent except a rattlesnake: any base, malicious person.—*adjs.* **vī'perish, vī'perous,** having the qualities of a viper: venomous: malignant.—*adv.* **vī'perously.**

virago, vī-rā'gō, *n.* a masculine woman: a bold, impudent woman: a termagant.

virgin, vĕr'jin, *n.* a pure maiden: a madonna, a figure of the Virgin: a person of either sex who has not known sexual intercourse. — *a.* becoming a maiden: maidenly: pure: chaste: undefiled: fresh, new.—*a.* **vir'ginal,** maid-

enly.—*n.* **virgin'ity,** the state of a virgin.

virid, vir'id, *a.* green.—*n.* **virid'ity,** verdure: greenness.

virile, vir'il, or vī'ril, *a.* of or belonging to a man or to the male sex: masculine: manly.—*n.* **viril'ity,** the power of a full-grown male: manhood.

virtu, vēr-tō', *n.* a love of the fine arts: taste for curiosities: artistic excellence, hence objects of art or antiquity.—*ns.* **virtuos'ity,** exceptional skill in some of the fine arts; **virtuō'sō,** one skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like: a skilful musician, painter, etc. (*pl.* **virtuō'sōs, virtuō'si**).

virtue, vēr'tū, *n.* excellence: worth: moral excellence: the practice of duty: a moral excellence: sexual purity, esp. female chastity: purity: (*B.*) strength: force: inherent power, efficacy.—*a.* **vir'tual,** having virtue or efficacy: having the efficacy without the material part: in effect though not in fact.—*adv.* **vir'tually.**—*a.* **vir'tuous,** having virtue or moral goodness: blameless: righteous: practising duty: being according to the moral law: chaste (of a woman).—*adv.* **vir'tuously.**—**seven principal virtues,** faith, hope, charity, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

virulent, vir'ū-lent, *a.* full of poison: very active in injury: bitter in enmity: malignant.—*ns.* **vir'ulence, vir'ulency.**

virus, vī'rus, *n.* contagious or poisonous matter (as of ulcers, etc.): the poison which causes infection: any foul, hurtful matter.—*adjs.* **vī'rose, vī'rous.**

vis, vis, *n.* force: power.—**vis inertiæ,** inertia: sluggishness. [L.]

visage, viz'āj, *n.* the face or look.

vis-à-vis, vēz'-a-vē', *a.* facing one another.—*n.* one who faces or is opposite to another: a kind of couch.

viscera, vis'e-ra, *n. pl.* the inner parts of the animal body: the entrails:—*sing.* **vis'cus.**—*a.* **vis'ceral,** pertaining to the viscera: abdominal.—*v. t.* **vis'cerāte,** to disembowel.

viscount, vī'kownt, *n.* a title of nobility next below an earl:—*fem.* **vī'scountess.**

viscous, vis'kus, *a.* sticky: tenacious—also **vis'cid.**—*ns.* **viscid'ity; vis'cousness; viscos'ity,** the property of being viscous: (*phys.*) internal friction.

vise, vice, vīs, *n.* an iron or wooden screw-press, fixed to the edge of a workbench, etc., for holding anything tightly.

visé, vē-zā', *n.* an official indorsement on a passport.

visible, viz'i-bl, *a.* that may be seen: obvious.—*ns.* **visibil'ity,** state or quality of being visible, or perceivable by the eye.

vision, vizh'un, *n.* the act or sense of seeing: sight: anything seen: anything imagined to be seen: a divine revelation: an apparition: anything imaginary.—*a.* **vis'ionary,** affected by visions: apt to see visions, imaginative: existing in imagination only: not real.—*n.* one who sees visions: one who forms impracticable schemes.

visit, viz'it, *v. t.* to go to see or inspect: to attend, enter, appear in: to call on: (*B.*) to reward or punish.—*v. i.* to be in the habit of seeing or meeting each other: to keep up acquaintance.—*n.* act of visiting or going to see.—*ns.* **vis'itant,** one who visits: one who is a guest in the house of another: a migratory bird; **visitā'tion,** act of visiting: examination by authority: a dispensation of divine favor or retribution; **vis'itor,** one who visits, calls on, or makes a stay with a person.—*a.* **visitor'ial.**

visor, vizor, viz'ēr, *n.* a part of a helmet covering the face and perforated to see through: forepart of a cap.—*a.* **vis'ored,** wearing a visor: masked.

vista, vis'ta, *n.* a view or prospect through or as through an avenue: the objects that form the avenue.

visual, vizh'ū-al, *a.* belonging to vision or sight: visible: produced by sight: used in sight: used for seeing.—*adv.* **vis'ually.**

vital, vī'tal, *a.* belonging or contributing to life: containing or necessary to life: important as life: essential.—*v. t.* **vī'talize,** to make vital or alive: to give life to or furnish with the vital principle.—*n.* **vītal'ity,** quality of being vital: principle or power of life: capacity to endure and flourish.—*adv.* **vī'tally.**—*n. pl.* **vī'tals,** the interior organs essential for life.

vitellus, vī-tel'us, *n.* the yolk of an egg.—*adjs.* **vit'ellary, vitell'ine,** pertaining to the vitellus, or forming such. [L.]

vitiate, vish'i-āt, *v. t.* to render faulty or defective: to make less pure: to deprave: to taint.—*n.* **vitiā'tion.**

Vitis, vī'tis, *n.* a genus of plants, including the grape.—*n.* **vit'iculture,** cultivation of the vine.

vitreous, vit'rē-us, *a.* glassy: pertaining to, consisting of, or like glass.—*adjs.* **vitres'cent,** tending to become glass; **vit'ric.**—*ns.* **vitrifac'tion, vitrificā'tion,** act, process, or operation of vitrifying, or converting into glass.—*adjs.* **vit'rifiable,** that may be vitrified or turned into glass; **vit'rified.**—*v. t.* **vit'rify,** to make into glass.—*v. i.* to become glass.

vitriol, vit'ri-ol, *n.* the popular name of sulphuric acid: a soluble sulphate of a metal.—*a.* **vitriol'ic,** pertaining to or having the qualities of vitriol: biting, very severe.—**oil of vitriol,** concentrated sulphuric acid.

vitular, vit'ū-lar, **vituline,** vit'ū-līn, *a.* relating to a calf or to veal.

vituperate, vī-tū'pe-rāt, *v. t.* to find fault with: to address with abuse: to rate soundly.—*n.* **vitūperā'tion,** act of vituperating: censure: abuse.—*a.* **vitū'perative,** containing vituperation or censure.—*adv.* **vitū'peratively.**

viva, vē'va, *interj.* long live. [It., 'Let him live'—L. *vivere,* to live.]

vivacious, vī-vā'shus, *a.* lively: active: sportive.—*adv.* **vivā'ciously.**—*ns.* **vivā'ciousness, vivac'ity,** state of being vivacious: life: animation: liveliness or sprightliness of temper or behavior.

vivandière, vē-von-di-ār', *n.* in the French and some other European armies, a female vendor of liquor, cigars, etc., who marches with the regiment.

viva voce, vī'va vō'sē, by word of mouth.

vive, vēv, *interj.* long live. [Fr., 'let him live'.]

vivid, viv'id, *a.* lively or lifelike: having the appearance of life: forming brilliant images in the mind: striking.—*adv.* **viv'idly.**—*ns.* **viv'idness, vivid'ity, vivificā'tion, viv'ifier.**—*v. t.* **viv'ify,** to make vivid, endue with life.

viviparous, vī-vip'a-rus, *a.* producing young alive.

vivisection, viv-i-sek'shun, *n.* the practice of making experiments on living animals for the purposes of physiological research or demonstration.—*v. t.* **vivisect',** to practise vivisection on.

vixen, vik'sn, *n.* a she-fox: an ill-tempered woman.—*adjs.* **vix'en, vix'enish,** ill-tempered, snarling.

viz. See **videlicet.**

vizor. See **visor.**

vizir, vizier, vi-zēr', *n.* a minister or councilor of state in Mohammedan countries.

vocable, vō'ka-bl, *n.* that which is sounded with the voice: a word: a name.—*ns.* **vocab'ūlary,** a list of vocables or words explained in alphabetical order: any list of words: the aggregate of words used by an individual or in a particular branch of science, etc.; **vocab'ūlist,** a lexicographer.—*a.* **vō'cal,** having a voice: uttered or changed by the voice.—*n.* **vocalizā'tion,** act of vocalizing.—*v. t.* **vō'calize,** to make vocal: to form into voice.—*v. i.* to speak, sing.—*n.* **vō'calist,** a vocal musician, a singer.

vocation, vō-kā'shun, *n.* calling: occupation.

vocative, vok'a-tiv, *a.* pertaining to the act of calling, applied to the grammatical case used in personal address.

vociferate, vō-sif'e-rāt, *v. i.* to cry with a loud voice.—*v. t.* to utter with a loud voice.—*n.* **vociferā'tion,** act of vociferating: a violent or loud outcry.—*a.* **vocif'erous,** making a loud outcry: noisy.—*adv.* **vocif'erously.**

vodka, vōd'ka, *n.* a Russian spirit, properly distilled from rye, but sometimes from potatoes.

vogue, vōg, *n.* mode or fashion at any particular time: practice: popular reception.

voice, vois, *n.* sound from the mouth: sound given out by anything: utterance or mode of utterance: language: expression: expressed opinion: one who speaks: sound uttered with resonance of the vocal chords: vote: (*gram.*) mode of inflecting verbs, as being active or passive.—*v. t.* to give utterance to, declare, announce.—*a.* **voice'less,** having no voice or vote.

void, void, *a.* unoccupied: empty: destitute (with *of*): having no binding force: wanting: unsubstantial.—*n.* an empty space.—*v. t.* to make vacant: to quit: to send out, emit, empty out: to render of no effect, to nullify.—*a.* **void'able,** that may be voided or evacuated.—*ns.* **void'ance,** act of avoiding or emptying: state of being void: ejection; **void'ness,** emptiness: nullity.

volant, vō'lant, *a.* flying: nimble.—*a.* **vol'atile,** evaporating very quickly: flighty: apt to change.—*ns.* **vol'atileness, volatil'ity,** quality of being volatile: disposition to evaporate rapidly: sprightli-

ness: fickleness.—*v. t.* **vol'atilize,** to make volatile: to cause to evaporate.

volcano, vol-kā'no, *n.* an opening in the crust of the earth, often on top of a conical hill or mountain, communicating with the interior of the earth, from which issue hot vapors and gases, and frequently loose fragmentary materials and streams of molten rock called lava.—*a.* **volcan'ic,** pertaining to, produced, or affected by a volcano.

volition, vō-lish'un, *n.* act of willing or choosing: the exercise of the will: —*adjs.* **voli'tional, voli'tionary.**

volley, vol'i, *n.* a flight of shot: the discharge of many small-arms at once: an outburst of many at once: in tennis and lawn-tennis, a hard return of the ball before it reaches the ground:—*pl.* **voll'eys.**—*v. t.* to discharge in a volley.—*v. i.* to fly together, as missiles: in lawn-tennis, to use the stroke so called.

volodrome, vol'ō-drōm, *n.* a structure for housing air-ships.

volt, vōlt, *n.* a turn or bound: a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust: a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center.

volt, vōlt, *n.* the unit of electro-motive force in universal use among electricians, defined legally in terms of the ohm and ampere. — *n.* **vōl'tage,** electro-motive force reckoned in volts.—*a.* **voltā'ic,** pertaining to Alessandro *Volta,* an Italian scientist, who developed voltaism: galvanic.—*ns.* **vol'taism,** that branch of electric science which treats of the production of an electric current from the chemical interaction of two immersed dissimilar metals (same as **galvanism**); **voltam'eter,** an instrument for measuring the decomposition produced by an electric current; **vōlt'-am'pere,** the rate of activity in an electric circuit when the electro-motive force is one volt and the current one ampere; **vōlt'-meter,** an instrument for measuring voltage.

voluble, vol'ū-bl, *a.* easy to roll or move: flowing smoothly: fluent in speech.—*ns.* **volubil'ity, vol'ubleness,** state or quality of being voluble: fluency of speech.—*adv.* **vol'ubly.**

volume, vol'ūm, *n.* a roll or scroll, which was the form of ancient books: a book, whether complete in itself or part of a work: cubical content: a quantity: dimensions: fullness of voice.—*v. i.* to swell.—*adjs.* **volū'minal,** pertaining to cubical content; **volū'minous,** of great bulk: having written much, as an author: in many volumes, capable of filling many volumes.—*adv.* **volū'minously.**

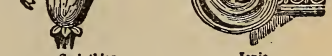
voluntary, vol'un-ta-ri, *a.* willing: acting by choice: free: proceeding from the will: subject to the will: done by design or without compulsion.—*n.* one who does anything of his own free-will: a piece of music played at will.—*adv.* **vol'untarily.**—*n.* **vol'untariness.**

volunteer, vol-un-tēr', *n.* one who enters any service, esp. military, voluntarily or of his own free choice: a soldier belonging to any body other than the regular army.—*a.* entering into service voluntarily.—*v. t.* to offer voluntarily.

voluptuary, vō-lup'tū-a-ri, *n.* a voluptuous person: a sensualist.

voluptuous, vō-lup'tū-us, *a.* full of pleasure: given to excess of pleasure, esp. sensual: contributing to sensual pleasure—*adv.* **volup'tuously.**

volute, vō-lūt', *n.* a spiral scroll used in the Ionic and Corinthian capitals: a



Corinthian. Ionic.

Volutes of Ionian and Corinthian Capitals.

kind of spiral shell.—*a.* **volū'ted,** having a volute.

vomit, vom'it, *v. i.* to throw up the contents of the stomach by the mouth, to spew.—*v. t.* to throw out with violence.—*n.* matter ejected from the stomach: something that excites vomiting.—*a.* **vom'itory,** causing to vomit.

voodoo, voudou, vō-dō', *n.* a Southern name for any practiser of witchcraft, or of any charm, incantation, etc.

voracious, vō-rā'shus, *a.* eager to devour: greedy: very hungry.—*adv.* **vorā'ciously.**—*ns.* **vorac'ity, vorā'ciousness.**

vortex, vor'teks, *n.* a whirlpool: an eddy having a rotational motion in the center:—*pl.* **vor'tices, vor'texes.**—*a.* **vor'tical,** whirling.—*adv.* **vor'tically.**

votary, vō'ta-ri, *a.* bound or consecrated by a vow.—*n.* one devoted, as by

a vow, to some service, worship, or way of life:—*fem.* **vō'taress.**—*n.* **vō'tarist.**

vote, vōt, *n.* expression of a wish or opinion: that by which a choice is expressed, as a ballot: decision by a majority: something granted by the will of the majority.—*v. i.* to express the choice by a vote.—*v. t.* to choose, enact, or grant by a vote: (*coll.*) to declare by general consent: to cause to vote.

votive, vō'tiv, *a.* given by vow: vowed.

vouch, vowch, *v. t.* to maintain by repeated affirmations: to warrant: to attest: to produce vouchers for.—*v. i.* to bear witness: to give testimony.—*n.* **vouch'er,** one who vouches or gives witness: a paper which vouches or confirms the truth of anything, as accounts.

vouchsafe, vowch-sāf', *v. t.* to sanction or allow without danger: to condescend to grant.

vow, vow, *n.* a solemn promise, voluntarily made: a solemn or formal promise of fidelity or affection.—*v. t.* to give by solemn promise: to devote: to threaten, to maintain solemnly.—*v. i.* to make vows.

vowel, vow'el, *n.* a sound or tone produced by the vibration of the vocal chords—the letters *a, e, i, o, u* are called vowels, as being able to be sounded by themselves, with a continuous passage of the breath.—*a.* vocal: pertaining to a vowel.—*vs. t.* **vow'el, vow'elize,** to insert vowel signs in words written primarily with consonants only.

vox, voks, *n.* voice: a voice or song part. [L.]

voyage, voi'āj, *n.* a passage by water.—*v. i.* to make a voyage, or to pass by water.—*v. t.* to traverse, pass over.—*n.* **voy'ager,** one who voyages.—*n. pl.* **voyageurs** (vwo-ya-zhĕr'), name given in Canada to the men who in their canoes kept up communication between the stations in the Northwest and Hudson's Bay territory.

Vulcan, vul'kan, *n.* (*Roman myth.*) the god of fire.—*n.* **vulcanizā'tion.**—*v. t.* **vul'canize,** to combine with sulphur by heat, as caoutchouc.—*v. i.* to admit of such treatment.—*n.* **vul'canite,** the harder of the two kinds of vulcanized indiarubber or caoutchouc, the softer kind being called *soft rubber.*

vulgar, vul'gĕr, *a.* pertaining to or used by the common people, native: public: common: national, vernacular: mean or low: rude.—*n.* the common people.—*n.* **vulgā'rian,** a vulgar person: a rich unrefined person.—*v. t.* **vul'garize,** to make vulgar or rude.—*ns.* **vul'garism,** a vulgar phrase: coarseness; **vulgar'ity, vul'garness,** quality of being vulgar: mean condition of life: rudeness of manners.—*adv.* **vul'garly.**—*n.* **Vul'gate,** an ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, so called from its common use in the R. C. Church.—**vulgar fraction,** a fraction written in the common way.

vulnerable, vul'nĕr-a-bl, *a.* capable of being wounded: liable to injury.—*ns.* **vulnerabil'ity, vul'nerableness.**—*a.* **vul'nerary,** pertaining to wounds: useful in healing wounds.

vulpine, vul'pin, *a.* relating to or like the fox: cunning.

vulture, vul'tūr, *n.* a large rapacious bird of prey, feeding largely on carrion.—*adjs.* **vul'tūrine, vul'tūrous,** like the vulture: rapacious.—*n.* **vulturism.**

vulva, vul'va, *n.* the orifice of the external organs of generation of the female.

vying, vī'ing, *pr. p.* of *vie.*

W, dub'l-ū, the twenty-third letter of our alphabet, with a double value, as consonant and as vowel.

wabble, wobble, wob'l, *v. i.* to incline alternately to one side and the other: to rock, to vacillate.—*n.* a wabbling, unequal motion.—*ns.* **wabb'ler, wobb'ler.**—*adjs.* **wabb'ly, wobb'ly,** shaky, given to wabbling.—*a.* and *n.* **wobb'ling,** vacillating.

wad, wod, *n.* a mass of loose matter thrust close together for packing, etc.: a little mass of paper, tow, or the like to keep the charge in a gun.—*v. t.* to form into a mass: to pad, stuff out: to stuff a wad into.—*n.* **wad'ding,** the materials for wads: cotton batting.

waddle, wod'l, *v. i.* to take short steps and move from side to side in walking.—*n.* a clumsy, rocking gait.—*n.* **wadd'ler.**

wade, wād, *v. i.* to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water: to pass with difficulty or labor.

—*n.* **wā'der,** one who wades: a bird that wades, e. g. the heron.

wafer, wā'fẽr, *n.* (*R. C.*) a thin round cake of unleavened bread, used in the Eucharist: a thin leaf of colored paste for sealing letters, etc.: a small thin sweet cake.

waffle, wof'l, *n.* a kind of batter-cake, baked over the fire in an iron utensil of hinged halves called a **waff'le-i'ron.**

waft, waft, *v. t.* to bear through a fluid medium, as air or water.—*v. i.* to float.—*n.* a signal made by moving something in the air, as a flag: a breath, puff, slight odor. [*Wave.*]

wag, wag, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to move from side to side: to shake to and fro.—*n.* a shaking, moving to and fro.

wag, wag, *n.* a droll, mischievous fellow: a man full of sport and humor: a wit: a fellow generally.—*n.* **wag'gery,** mischievous merriment.—*a.* **wag'gish.**

wage, wāj, *v. t.* to pledge: to engage in as if by pledge: to carry on, esp. of war: to venture.—*n.* a gage or stake: that for which one labors: wages.—*n.* **wā'ger,** that which is waged or pledged: something staked on the issue of anything: a bet: that on which bets are laid.—*v. t.* to hazard on the issue of anything.—*v. i.* to lay a wager.—*n.* **wā'gerer.**—*n. pl.* **wā'ges** (used as *sing.*), wage: that which is paid for services.

waggle, wag'l, *v. i.* and *v. t.* to wag or move from side to side.

wagon, wag'un, *n.* a four-wheeled vehicle for carrying goods.—*v. t.* to transport by wagon.

wagtail, wag'tāl, *n.* a small European bird distinguished by constant wagging of the tail: the American water-thrush.

Wagtail.

waif, wāf, *n.* a stray article: anything found astray without an owner: a worthless wanderer.—*a.* vagabond, worthless.

wail, wāl, *v. i.* to lament or sorrow audibly.—*v. t.* to bemoan: to grieve over.—*n.* a cry of woe: loud weeping.—*n.* **wail'ing.**—*adv.* **wail'ingly.**

wainscot, wān'skot, *n.* a paneled boarding on the walls of a room.—*v. t.* to line with or as if with boards or panels.—*n.* **wain'scoting,** the act of lining with boards or panels: materials for making a wainscot.

waist, wāst, *n.* the smallest part of the human trunk, between the ribs and the hips: the bodice of a woman's dress: the middle part, as of a ship or of a musical instrument.—*ns.* **waist'band,** the band or part of a garment which encircles the waist; **waist'belt,** a belt for the waist; **waist'coat,** a vest.

wait, wāt, *v. i.* to stay in expectation (with *for*): to remain: to attend (with *on*): to follow: to lie in ambush.—*v. t.* to stay for: to await: (*coll.*) to defer.—*n.* ambush, now used only in such phrases as 'to lie in wait': the act of waiting or expecting: delay: (*pl.*) itinerant musicians who welcome-in Christmas.—*ns.* **wait'er,** one who waits: an attending servant: a salver or tray; **wait'ing,** act of waiting: attendance; **wait'ress,** a female waiter.

waive, wāv, *v. t.* to relinquish for the present: to give up claim to: not to insist on a right or claim.—*n.* **wai'ver,** the act of waiving: renouncement of a claim.

wake, wāk, *v. i.* to cease from sleep: to lie awake: to be roused up, active, or vigilant: to return to life.—*v. t.* to rouse from sleep: to keep vigil over: to excite, disturb: to reanimate:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* waked or woke.—*n.* act of waking: the sitting up of persons with a corpse.—*a.* **wake'ful,** being awake: indisposed to sleep: vigilant.—*adv.* **wake'fully.**—*n.* **wake'fulness.**—*v. t.* and *v. i.* **wā'ken,** to wake or awake: to be awake.—*ns.* **wake'ning,** act of one who wakens; **wā'king.**—*a.* being awake: rousing from sleep.

wake, wāk, *n.* the streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship: hence (*fig.*) 'in the wake of', in the train of, immediately after.

wale, wāl, *n.* a raised streak left by a stripe: a ridge on the surface of cloth.

walk, wawk, *v. i.* to move along leisurely on foot with alternate steps: to pace: to travel on foot: to conduct oneself: to act or behave: to live: to be guided by: (*coll.*) to move off, depart: to be stirring, move about (as of a ghost).

—*v. t.* to pass through or upon: to cause to walk.—*n.* act or manner of walking: gait: that in or through which one walks: distance walked over: place for walking, promenade: path: conduct: course of life, sphere of action.—*ns.* **walk'er,** one who walks; **walk'ing,** the verbal noun of *walk*: pedestrianism.

wall, wawl, *n.* an erection of brick, stone, etc., for a fence or security: the side of a building: (*fig.*) defense, means of security: in mining, one of the surfaces of rock inclosing the lode: (*anat.*) a paries or containing structure or part of the body: (*pl.*) fortifications.—*v. t.* to inclose with, or as with, a wall: to defend with walls: to hinder as by a wall.—*a.* **walled,** fortified.—*n.* **wall'-flower,** a plant with fragrant yellow flowers: the gillyflower: an onlooker at a dance.

wallet, wol'et, *n.* a bag for carrying necessaries on a journey: a knapsack: a pocketbook.

wall-eye, wawl'-ī, *n.* an eye in which the white part is very large: glaucoma: the alewife, or a pike-perch.—*a.* **wall'-eyed,** very light gray in the eyes, esp. of horses.

wallop, wol'op, *v. t.* (*slang*) to beat, flog.—*n.* a blow.—*ns.* **wall'oper; wall'-oping,** a thrashing.—*a.* (*slang*) great, bouncing.

wallow, wol'ō, *v. i.* to roll about, as in mire: to live in filth or gross vice.—*n.* the place an animal wallows in.

walnut, wawl'nut, *n.* popular name of a genus (*Juglans*) comprising seven or eight species of beautiful trees.

walrus, wol'rus, *n.* an aquatic, web-footed carnivore, intermediate between the sea-lions and the seals—the upper canine teeth developed into enormous tusks—also called the seahorse.

waltz, wawlts, *n.* a dance performed by two persons with a rapid whirling motion: the music for such.—*v. i.* to dance a waltz: (*slang*) to move trippingly.—*ns.* **waltz'er, waltz'ing.**

wampum, wom'pum, *n.* the North American Indian name for shells or beads used as money.

wan, won, *a.* faint: wanting color: pale and sickly: languid: gloomy, dark.

wand, wond, *n.* a long slender rod: a rod of authority, or of conjurers.

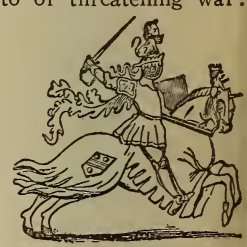
wander, won'dēr, *v. i.* to ramble with no definite object: (*lit.* or *fig.*) to go astray: to leave home: to depart from the subject: to be delirious.—*v. t.* to traverse.—*n.* **wan'derer.**—*a.* **wan'dering.**

wane, wān, *v. i.* to decrease, esp. of the moon—opp. to *wax:* to decline, to fail.—*n.* decline: decrease.

want, wont, *n.* state of being without anything: absence of what is needful or desired: poverty: scarcity: need.—*v. t.* to be destitute of: to need: to dispense with: to feel need of: to fall short: to wish for.—*v. i.* to be deficient: to fall short: to be in need.—*n.* **wan'tage,** deficiency.—*adjs.* **wan'ted,** sought after, being searched for; **wan'ting,** absent: deficient.—*prep.* except.

wanton, won'tun, *a.* moving or playing loosely: roving in sport: frisky: wandering from rectitude: licentious: running to excess: unrestrained: irregular.—*n.* a wanton or lewd person.

war, wawr, *n.* a state of opposition or contest: a contest between nations, etc., carried on by arms: open hostility: the profession of arms.—*v. i.* to make war: to contend: to fight.—*ns.* **war'fāre,** armed contest, military life; **war'horse,** a charger, a horse used in battle: (*fig.*) a tried partizan.—*a.* **war'like,** fond of war, pertaining to or threatening war: martial, military.—*ns.* **war'rior,** a soldier, a veteran; **war'ship,** a vessel for war.—**war department,** a department of state under a cabinet minister, the secretary of war, having control of everything connected with the army.



Ancient War Horse, caparisoned.

warble, wawr'bl, *v. i.* to sing in a quavering way, or with variations: to chirp as birds do.—*v. t.* to sing in a vibratory manner: to utter musically: to carol.—*n.* a quavering modulation of the voice: a song.—*ns.* **war'bler,** one that warbles: a songster: a singing-bird: any bird of the family *Sylviidæ;* **war'bling.**

ward, wawrd, *v. t.* to guard or take care of: to keep in safety: to keep away, fend off (with *off*).—*v. i.* to act on the defensive.—*n.* act of warding, watch:

those whose business is to ward or defend: state of being guarded: one who is under a guardian: a division of a city, hospital, etc.: that which guards a lock or hinders any but the right key from opening it: a defensive movement in fencing, etc.—*ns.* **ward'en,** one who wards or guards: a keeper, especially a public officer appointed for the superintendence of some public institution, as a penitentiary; **ward'enship; ward'er,** one who wards or keeps: a guard; **ward'robe,** a room or portable closet for robes or clothes: wearing apparel; **ward'room,** the messroom of the officers of a warship; **ward'ship,** the office of a ward or guardian: state of being under a guardian.

ware, wār, *n.* (used generally in *pl.*) merchandise: commodities: goods.—*n.* **ware'house,** a house or store for wares or goods.—*v. t.* to deposit in a warehouse.

ware, wār, *v. t.* to take care of.

warily, wariness. See **wary.**

warm, wawrm, *a.* having moderate heat, hot: subject to heat: zealous: easily excited: violent: enthusiastic: intimate, close: fresh, of a scent: (*coll.*) indelicate: unpleasant.—*v. t.* to make warm: to interest: to excite: (*coll.*) to beat.—*v. i.* to become warm or ardent.—*a.* **warm'-blood'ed,** having warm blood: enthusiastic, passionate, generous: (*biol.*) applied to mammals and birds whose blood temperature remains about the same whatever the surrounding temperature may be, in contradistinction from fishes and reptiles, or *cold-blooded* animals.—*n.* **war'mer.**—*adv.* **warm'ly.**—*ns.* **warm'ness, warmth,** moderate heat: geniality: earnestness, moderate or growing anger: the bright effect of warm colors.

warn, wawrn, *v. t.* to make wary or aware: to put on ward or guard: to give notice of danger: to caution against: to admonish.—*ns.* **war'ner; war'ning,** caution against danger, etc.: admonition: previous notice: notice to quit, notice of the termination of an engagement, etc.

warp, wawrp, *v. t.* to turn: to twist out of shape: to turn from the right or proper course: to pervert: to move a vessel from one place to another by hauling on warps or ropes.—*v. i.* to be twisted out of a straight direction: to bend: to swerve: to move by warping.—*n.* alluvial sediment: the threads stretched out lengthwise in a loom to be crossed by a woof: a rope used in towing, etc.—*a.* **warped,** twisted by shrinking: perverted.—*ns.* **war'per; war'ping.**

warrant, wor'ant, *v. t.* to guarantee or make secure: to give assurance against harm to: to authorize: to maintain: to assure.—*n.* that which warrants or authorizes: a commission giving authority: a writ for arresting a person or for carrying a judgment into execution: security: a certificate of appointment, as in the navy, inferior to a commission.—*a.* **warr'antable,** authorized by warrant or right: justifiable.—*adv.* **warr'antably.**—*a.* **warr'anted.**—*ns.* **warr'antee,** one to whom warrant is given; **warr'anter, -or,** one who warrants; **warr'anty,** a legal warrant or deed of security: a guarantee: authority.

warren, wor'en, *n.* a piece of ground for breeding game or rabbits.

wart, wawrt, *n.* a small, hard excrescence on the skin: a protuberance on trees. — *adjs.* **wart'ed; wart'y,** like a wart: overgrown with warts.

wary, wā'ri, *a.* warding or guarding against deception, etc.: cautious.—*adv.* **wā'rily.**—*n.* **wā'riness.**

was, woz, used as *pa. t.* of *be.*

wash, wosh, *v. t.* to cleanse with water: to overflow: to waste away by the action of water: to cover with a thin coat of metal or paint: in mining, to separate from earth by means of water.—*v. i.* to cleanse oneself, to cleanse clothes with water: to stand water, of clothes: (*coll.*) to stand the test.—*n.* a washing: the break of waves on the shore: the rough water left behind by a moving vessel: alluvial matter: waste liquor, refuse of food, etc.: that with which anything is washed: a lotion: a thin coat of paint, metal, etc.—*a.* **wash'able.**—*ns.* **wash'board,** a corrugated board for rubbing clothes on in washing; **wash'er,** one who washes: a flat ring of iron or leather between the nave of a wheel and the linchpin, under the head of a screw, etc.; **wash'erman; wash'erwoman; wash'ing,** the act of cleansing by water: the clothes washed, esp. at one time; **wash'out,** an erosion of earth by the action of water, the hole made by such.—*a.* **wash'y,** watery, moist: thin,

wasp, wosp, *n.* a popular name for hymenopterous insects of the family *Vespidæ*, or closely related families: a petulant and spiteful person.—*a.* **was'pish**, like a wasp: having a slender waist like a wasp: quick to resent an affront.—*adv.* **was'pishly.**

wassail, wos'āl, *n.* a festive occasion: a drinking bout: a mixed liquor once used on festive occasions.

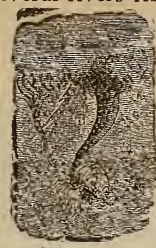
wast, wost, *pa. t.* 2d pers. sing. of the verb *be.*

waste, wāst, *a.* empty, desert: desolate: useless, vain: stripped: lying unused: unproductive.—*v. t.* to lay waste or make desolate: to destroy: to wear out gradually: to squander: to diminish: to impair.—*v. i.* to be diminished: to dwindle: to be consumed.—*n.* act of wasting: useless expenditure: stuff left over: loss: destruction: that which is wasted or waste: uncultivated country: desert: refuse, as of coal, etc.: decay, decline.—*n.* **wās'tage**, loss by use, natural decay.—*a.* **waste'ful**, full of waste: destructive: lavish.—*adv.* **waste'fully.**—*ns.* **waste'fulness**; **wās'ter**, one who or that which wastes.—*a.* **wās'ting**, devastating: enfeebling.

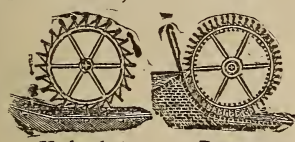
watch, woch, *n.* act of looking out: close observation: guard: one who watches or those who watch: a sentry: a pocket timepiece: a division of the night: time of watching, esp. in a ship, a division of a ship's crew into two or three reliefs.—*v. i.* to look with attention: to keep guard: to look out: to attend the sick by night: to inspect, keep guard over (with *over*).—*v. t.* to keep in view: to give heed to: to have in keeping: to guard: to wait for, detect by lying in wait.—*n.* **watch'er**, one who watches.—*a.* **watch'ful**, careful to watch or observe: attentive: circumspect: cautious.—*adv.* **watch'fully.**—*ns.* **watch'fulness**; **watch'man**, a man who watches or guards, esp. the streets of a city at night; **watch'word**, the password to be given to a watch or sentry: any signal.

water, waw'tĕr, *n.* in a state of purity, at ordinary temperatures, a transparent liquid, chemically neutral and devoid of taste or smell: any collection of such, as the ocean, a lake, river, etc.: tears: saliva: rain: urine: transparency, luster, as of a diamond.—*v. t.* to wet, overflow, or supply with water: to wet and press so as to give a wavy appearance to: to increase the nominal capital of (a company) by the issue of new shares without a corresponding increase of actual capital.—*v. i.* to shed water: to gather saliva, noting strong craving: to take in water.—*ns.* **wa'ter-back**, an iron reservoir at the back of a stove, for heating and holding a supply of hot water; **wa'ter-col'or**, a color or pigment diluted with water and gum, instead of oil: a painting in such a color or colors; **wa'tercourse**, a course or channel for water; **wa'tercress**, a small plant growing in watery places, much esteemed as a salad; **wa'ter-cure**, medical treatment by means of water.—*a.* **wa'tered**, marked with wavy lines like those made by water—(**watered stocks**, a term applied to securities whose nominal amount has been increased without any corresponding payment in cash).—*ns.* **wa'terfall**, a fall or perpendicular descent of a body of water: a cataract or cascade; **wa'ter-gas**, a gas partly derived from the decomposition of steam; **wa'ter-gauge**, an instrument for gauging or measuring the quantity or height of water; **wa'ter-hen**, the moorhen; **wa'tering-place**, a resort for bathing, etc.; **wa'ter-lev'el**, the level formed by the surface of still water: a leveling instrument in which water is used; **wa'ter-lil'y**, a name commonly given to plants of the natural order *Nymphæaceæ*, esp. species of genus *Castalia*, common in still waters and having floating leaves; **wa'ter-line**, the line on a ship to which the water rises: a water-mark.—*a.* **wa'ter-logged**, rendered log-like or unmanageable from being filled with water.—*ns.* **wa'termain**, a great subterranean pipe supplying water in cities; **wa'termark**, a mark showing the height to which water has risen: a tide-mark: a mark wrought into paper, denoting its size or its manufacturer; **wa'termel'on**, a plant having a large, spherical, pulpy, and highly esteemed fruit, the fruit itself; **wa'termō'tor**, any waterwheel or turbine, esp. any small motor driven by water under pressure; **wa'ter-pow'er**, the power of water employed to move machinery, etc.—*a.* **wa'terproof**, proof against water: not permitting water to enter.—*n.* anything with such qualities: a garment of some waterproof substance,

like indiarubber.—*ns.* **wa'tershed,** the line which separates two river-basins: a district from which several rivers rise; **wa'terspout,** a pipe from which water spouts: a moving spout or column of water, often seen at sea, and sometimes on land.—*a.* **wa'tertight,** so tight as not to admit water nor let it escape.—*ns.* **wa'terwheel,** a wheel moved by water: an engine for raising water: any wheel for propelling machinery or other purposes, that is made to rotate by the direct action of water—called an *overshot-wheel* when the water is applied at the top, an *undershot-wheel* when at the bottom, a *breast-wheel,* when at an intermediate point, and a *turbine-wheel,* when its axis is vertical, and the water acts upon different sides of the wheel at the same time; **wa'terwork** (mostly in *pl.*), any device or engine by which water is furnished, as to a city, etc.—*a.* **wa'tery,** pertaining to or like water: thin or transparent: tasteless: weak, vapid.


Waterspout.

Overshot-wheel.


Undershot-wheel. Breast-wheel.

watt, wot, *n.* the practical unit of electrical activity or power.

wattle, wot'l, *n.* a twig or flexible rod: a hurdle: the fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock or a turkey.—*v. t.* to bind with wattles or twigs.

wave, wāv, *n.* a ridge on the surface of water swaying or moving backwards and forwards: (*poet.*) the sea: a state of vibration propagated through a system of particles: inequality of surface: an undulation: a rush of anything: a gesture.—*v. i.* to move like a wave: to play loosely: to be moved, as a signal: to fluctuate.—*v. t.* to move backwards and forwards: to brandish: to waft or beckon: to raise into inequalities of surface.—*n.* **wave'let,** a little wave.—*v. t.* **wā'ver,** to move to and fro: to shake: to falter: to be unsteady or undetermined: to be in danger of falling.—*ns.* **wā'verer, wā'vering.**—*adv.* **wā'veringly,** in a wavering or irresolute manner.—*ns.* **wā'viness, wā'ving.**—*a.* **wā'vy,** full of or rising in waves: playing to and fro: undulating.

wax, waks, *n.* the fat-like yellow substance produced by bees, and used by them in making their cells, beeswax: any substance like it, as that in the ear: the substance used to seal letters: that used by shoemakers to rub their thread, etc.—*v. t.* to smear or rub with wax.—*a.* **wax'en,** made of wax, like wax, easily effaced.—*ns.* **wax'-end,** a strong thread having its end stiffened by shoemakers' wax; **wax'iness,** waxy appearance.

wax, waks, *v. i.* to grow or increase, esp. of the moon, as opposed to *wane:* to pass into another state.

way, wā, *n.* passage: road: length of space: distance: direction: manner of life: condition, state: advance in life: general manner of acting: means: manner: will: (*naut.*) progress or motion through the water, headway.—*ns.* **way'-bill,** list of passengers and goods carried by a coach: list of goods carried by a freight-train, etc.; **way'fārer,** a traveler or passenger.—*a.* **way'fāring,** traveling or passing.—*v. t.* **way'lay,** to lie in the way for: to watch or lie in ambush for.—*n.* **way'-train,** a train stopping at most of the stations on a line.—*a.* **way'ward,** froward: wilful: irregular.

we, wē, *pron. pl.* of I: I and others.

weak, wēk, *a.* soft: wanting strength and vigor: not able to sustain a great weight: wanting health: easily overcome: feeble of mind: wanting moral or mental force: frail: unsteady: slight or incomplete: having little of the chief ingredient: impressible: inconclusive: tending downward in price.—*v. t.* **weak'en,** to make weak: to reduce in strength or spirit.—*v. i.* to grow weak or weaker.—*a.* **weak'-kneed,** having weak knees: weak in will.—*n.* **weak'ling,** a weak or feeble creature.—*adv.* **weak'ly.**—*n.* **weak'ness.**

weal, wēl, *n.* state of being well: a sound or prosperous state: welfare.—**the public, general, or common weal,** the well-being, interest, and prosperity of the state or country.

weald, wēld, *n.* any open country.

wealth, welth, *n.* large possessions of any kind: riches.—*adv.* **wealth'ily.**—*n.* **wealth'iness.**—*a.* **wealth'y,** rich: prosperous: well-fed.

wean, wēn, *v. t.* to accustom to nourishment other than the mother's milk: to reconcile to the want of anything: to estrange from any object or habit.

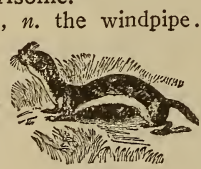
weapon, wep'un, *n.* any instrument or organ of offense or defense.

wear, wār, *v. t.* to carry on the body: to have the appearance of: to consume by use, time, or exposure: to waste by rubbing: to exhaust, efface: (*naut.*) to veer.—*v. i.* to be wasted by use or time: to be spent tediously: to consume slowly: to last under use: (*naut.*) to come round away from the wind:—*pa. t.* wōre; *pa. p.* wōrn.—*n.* act of wearing: lessening or injury by use or friction: the article worn.—*n.* **wear'er.**—*p. a.* **wear'ing.**

weary, wē'ri, *a.* worn out: having the strength or patience exhausted: tired: causing weariness.—*v. t.* to wear out or make weary: to reduce the strength or patience of: to harass.—*v. i.* to become weary or impatient: to long for.—*a.* **wea'ried,** tired.—*adv.* **wea'rily.**—*n.* **wea'riness.**—*a.* **wea'risome.**

weasand, wē'zand, *n.* the windpipe.

weasel, wē'zl, *n.* a common carnivore belonging to the same genus as the polecat and stoat. [A. S. *wesle;* Ger. *wiesel.*]



Weasel.

weather, we*th*'ĕr, *n.* state of the air as to heat or cold, dryness, wetness, cloudiness, etc.—*v. t.* to affect by exposing to the air: to sail to the windward of: to gain or pass, as a promontory or cape: to hold out stoutly against, as difficulties.—*a.* (*naut.*) toward the wind, windward.

weave, wēv, *v. t.* to twine threads together: to unite threads in a loom to form cloth: to work into a fabric: to unite by intermixture: to construct, contrive.—*v. i.* to practise weaving:—*pa. t.* wōve, (rarely) weaved; *pa. p.* wōv'en.—*ns.* **weav'er; weav'er-bird,** a passerine bird so called from its remarkably woven nests; **weav'ing,** the act or art of forming a web or cloth by the intersecting of two distinct sets of fibers, threads, or yarns—those passing longitudinally from end to end of the web forming the *warp;* those crossing and intersecting the warp at right angles forming the *weft.*

Weaver Bird and Nest.

web, web, *n.* that which is woven: anything resembling a web, as a roll of cloth, paper, etc.: a plot, scheme: in birds, the blade of a feather: (*anat.*) any connective tissue: the fine texture spun by the spider as a snare for flies: the skin between the toes of water-fowls.—*v. t.* to envelop, to connect with a web.—*a.* **webbed,** having the toes united by a web or skin.—*n.* **web'bing,** a narrow woven fabric of hemp: (*print.*) tapes conducting webs of paper in a printing-machine.—*a.* **web'by.**—*n.* **web'foot,** a foot the toes of which are united by a web or membrane.

wed, wed, *v. t.* to marry: to join in marriage: to unite closely.—*v. i.* to marry:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* wed'ded or wed.—*n.* **wed'ding,** marriage: the marriage ceremony.

wedge, wej, *n.* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other: anything shaped like a wedge.—*v. t.* to cleave with a wedge: to force or drive with a wedge: to press closely: to fasten with a wedge.—*v. i.* to force one's way like a wedge.

wedlock, wed'lok, *n.* the state of matrimony.

wee, wē, *n.* a short distance, a short time.—*a.* tiny.

weed, wēd, *n.* any useless plant of small growth: anything useless or troublesome: (*coll.*) a cigar.—*v. t.* to free from weeds: to remove anything hurtful or offensive.—*n.* **weed'iness.**—*a.* **weed'y,** weed-like; consisting of weeds.

weed, wēd, *n.* a garment, esp. in *pl.* a widow's mourning apparel.

week, wēk, *n.* the space of seven days, esp. from Sunday to Saturday, inclusive: the six working days of the week.—*n.* **week'day,** any day of the week except

Sunday.—*a.* **week'ly,** coming, happening, or done once a week.—*adv.* once a week.

ween, wēn, *v. i.* to think or fancy.

weep, wēp, *v. i.* to express grief by shedding tears: to wail or lament: to drip, rain.—*v. t.* to lament: to pour forth:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* wept.—*n.* **weep'er.**—*a.* **weep'ing,** drooping the branches (as it were through grief).

weevil, wēv'il, *n.* a popular name for a large number of beetles, with a beak or proboscis, feeding upon plants: any insect injurious to stored grain.

weft, weft, *n.* the threads woven into and crossing the warp—also **woof.**

weigh, wā, *v. t.* to compare by the balance: to find the heaviness of: to be equal to in heaviness: to bear up, to raise, esp. a ship's anchor: to ponder in the mind.—*v. i.* to have weight: to press heavily: to get under sail.—*ns.* **weigh'er,** an officer who weighs articles or tests weights; **weigh'ing; weight,** the heaviness of a thing when weighed, or the amount which anything weighs: the force with which a body is attracted to the earth: a mass of metal adjusted to a standard and used for finding weight: anything heavy: a ponderous mass: pressure: importance: power: impressiveness.—*v. t.* to make more heavy.—*adv.* **weigh'tily.**

weir, wēr, *n.* a dam across a river: a fence of stakes set in a stream for catching fish.

weird, wērd, *n.* fate: that which comes to pass: a spell or charm.—*a.* skilled in witchcraft: unearthly, uncanny.

welcome, wel'kum, *a.* received with gladness: admitted willingly: causing gladness: free to enjoy.—*n.* kindly reception.—*v. t.* to receive with kindness.

weld, weld, *v. t.* to join together as iron or steel by hammering, when softened by heat: to join closely.—*v. i.* to undergo welding.—*n.* a welded joint.

welfare, wel'fār, *n.* state of faring or doing well: freedom from any calamity, etc.: enjoyment of health, etc.

welkin, wel'kin, *n.* the sky or region of clouds.

well, wel, *n.* a rise of water from the earth: a spring: a pit in the earth whence a supply of water is obtained: an inclosure in a ship's hold round the pumps: the open space in the middle of a staircase: a cavity.—*v. i.* to issue forth, as water from the earth: to spring.

well, wel, *a.* good in condition: fortunate: comfortable: in health.—*adv.* in a proper manner: rightly: thoroughly: favorably: conveniently: to a considerable extent: conscientiously: so be it (as a sign of assent).—*n.* **well'-bē'ing,** state of being well, welfare.—*a.* **well'-bred,** educated to polished manners: of good stock.—*adv.* **well'-nigh,** nearly: almost.—*adjs.* **well'-read,** of extensive reading; **well'-set,** properly arranged: fitly put together; **well'-to-do,** prosperous; **well'-worn,** worn threadbare.

welsh, welsh, *v. i.* and *v. t.* to run off from a race-course without settling or paying one's bets: to cheat out of the amount of a wager—also **welch.**

welt, welt, *n.* a kind of hem or edging round a shoe: (*coll.*) a weal.—*v. t.* to furnish with a welt: to flog severely.

welter, wel'tĕr, *v. i.* to roll or tumble about, to wallow about, esp. in dirt.

wen, wen, *n.* a sebaceous cyst, most commonly on the scalp.

wench, wensh, *n.* a maid, damsel: a maid-servant: a lewd woman.

wend, wend, *v. i.* to go: to wind or turn.

went, went, properly *pa. t.* of *wend,* but now used as *pa. t.* of *go.*

wept, wept, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *weep.*

were, wēr, *v. i.* the *pl.* of *was,* used as *pa. t.* of *be.*

wert, wērt, the 2d pers. sing. of *were,* used as the pa. t. subjunctive of *be.*

west, west, *n.* the quarter where the sun sets: one of the four chief points of the compass: the states to the west of the Mississippi river.—*a.* situated towards or coming from the west.—*adv.* towards the west.—*a.* **wes'terly,** lying or moving towards the west: from the west.—*adv.* towards the west.—*a.* **wes'tern,** situated in the west: belonging to the west: moving towards or coming from the west.—*n.* **wes'terner,** a person belonging to or coming from the west.—*a.* **wes'ternmost,** farthest to the west.—*a.* and *adv.* **west'ward,** towards the west.

wet, wet, *a.* containing water: having water on the surface: rainy: (*coll.*) allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors, as opposed to prohibition.—*n.* water or wetness: moisture: act of wetting, a dram.—*v. t.* to make wet: to soak with water: to sprinkle:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* wet, (rarely) wet'ted.

wether, we*th*'ĕr, *n.* a castrated ram.

whack, hwak, *v. t.* to thwack: (*slang*) to parcel out, share.—*v. i.* to keep on striking: (*slang*) to settle accounts.—*n.* a blow: a stroke, share.—*a.* **whack'ing**, very large, astounding. [*Thwack.*]

whale, hwāl, *n.* the common name of a cetaceous mammal, the largest of sea-animals, including the *toothed* whales, as the sperm whale and dolphin, and the *whalebone* whales, as the right whale and rorqual, in which the teeth are only embryonic.—*v. i.* to take whales.—*ns.* **whale'back**, a boat whose maindecks are covered in and rounded like a cigar; **whale'bone**, a light flexible substance consisting of the baleen plates of the Arctic and allied whales.—*a.* made of whalebone.—*n.* **whāl'er**, a person or ship employed in whale-fishing.—*a.* **whāl'ing.**

whale, hwāl, *v. t.* (*slang*) to thrash.

wharf, hworf, *n.* a bank of timber or stone on the shore of a harbor or river for lading and unlading vessels:—*pl.* **wharves, wharfs.**—*n.* **wharf'age**, the dues paid for using a wharf.

what, hwot, *interrog. pron.* applied both to persons and things—also used elliptically and as an interjection.—*interrog. a.* of what sort, how much, how great—also used in an intensive manner.—*rel. pron.* that which, such . . . as.—*indef. pron.* something.—*conj.* so much as: that, as in *but what*, that . . . not.—*prons.* **whatev'er, whate'er'**, anything which.—*a.* any or all that, no matter what.—*pron.* **what'not**, whatever or whoever.—*adjs.* **whatsoev'er, whatsoe'er'**, of whatever kind.

wheat, hwēt, *n.* the most valuable of all the cereal grasses, *Triticum sativum* or *vulgare*, the grain furnishing a white flour for bread.—*a.* **wheat'en.**

wheedle, hwēd'l, *v. t.* to entice by soft words: to flatter.

wheel, hwēl, *n.* a circular frame turning on an axle: an old instrument of torture: a steering-wheel: the emblem of mutability: (*coll.*) a bicycle or tricycle: circular motion.—*v. t.* to cause to whirl: to convey on wheels: to turn.—*v. i.* to turn round or on an axis: to roll forward: to change direction: to move in a circle: to change about: (*coll.*) to ride a bicycle, etc.

wheeze, hwēz, *v. i.* to breathe audibly or with difficulty.—*n.* **wheeze.**

whelm, hwelm, *v. t.* to cover completely: to plunge deep: to overburden: to ruin, destroy.

whelp, hwelp, *n.* the young of the dog kind and of lions, etc.: a puppy: a cub: a young man (in contempt).

when, hwen, *adv.* and *conj.* at what time? at which time: at or after the time that: while.—*adv.* and *conj.* **whence** (also **from whence**), from what place: from which things: wherefore.—*conjs.* **whenev'er, whene'er'**, at every time when.

where, hwār, *adv.* and *conj.* at which place, at what place? to what place, to which place? wherever.—*adv.* and *conj.* **whereabout'**, about which, about where: near what?—also **where'abouts.**—*n.* **where'abouts**, one's present place.—*conj.* **whereas'**, as or on account of which: since: when in fact: where.—*advs.* and *conjs.* **whereat'**, at which: at what? **whereby'**, by which; **where'fore**, for which reason: for what reason? why?—*n.* the cause.—*advs.* and *conjs.* **wherefrom'**, whence; **wherein'**, in which respect: in what? **whereof'**, of which: of what? **whereon'**, on which: on what? **wheresoev'er**, in what place soever; **whereun'der**, under which; **whereunto'**, whereto: for what purpose? **whereupon'**, upon or in consequence of which; **where'er', wherev'er**, at whatever place; **wherewith', wherewithal'**, with which: with what?

whet, hwet, *v. t.* to sharpen by rubbing: to make keen: to excite.

whether, hwe*th*'ēr, *interrog.* and *rel. pron.* signifying which of two.—*conj.* which of two alternatives.—*interrog. adv.* introducing the first of two questions, the second being introduced by *or*—also *conj.*—**whether or no** (*coll.*), in any case, surely.

whew, hwū, *interj.* expressing wonder or dismay.—*n.* a whistling sound noting astonishment.—*v. i.* to utter such.

whey, hwā, *n.* the watery part of milk, separated from the curd.

which, hwich, *interrog. pron.* what one of a number?—also used adjectively.—*rel. pron.* formerly, who, whom—now used of things only.—*pron.* **whichev'er, whichsoev'er**, every one which: whether one or other.

whiff, hwif, *n.* a sudden puff of air or smoke from the mouth: a slight blast.—*v. t.* to throw out in whiffs: to puff.—

v. i. to go out or off in a whiff.—*ns.* **whiff'er; whiff'et,** a whipper-snapper.—*v. i.* **whiff'le,** to veer about, blow in gusts: to be fickle: to prevaricate: to talk idly.—*n.* a fickle, light-headed person.

whiffletree, hwif'l-trē, *n.* a swingletree.

Whig, hwig, *n.* formerly the name applied to the English Liberal party: in American history, one of those who in the colonial period were opposed to British rule, also one of a party opposed to the Democratic party 1834-56.

while, hwīl, *n.* a space of time: trouble spent.—*adv.* during the time that: at the same time that, as long as.—*v. t.* to cause to pass without irksomeness (with *away*).—*conjs.* **while, whilst,** as long as: at the same time that.—*adv.* **whī'lom,** formerly, once.

whim, hwim, *n.* a caprice: a fancy.—*a.* **whim'sical,** full of whims, odd, fantastical.—*ns.* **whimsical'ity, whim'sicalness.**—*adv.* **whim'sically.**

whimper, hwim'pĕr, *v. i.* to cry with a low, whining voice.—*n.* a peevish cry.

whine, hwīn, *v. i.* to utter a plaintive, shrill cry: to complain in an unmanly way.—*n.* a plaintive cry: an affected nasal tone of complaint.

whinny, hwin'i, *v. i.* to neigh.—*n.* a neigh. [Freq. of *whine*.]

whip, hwip, *n.* a lash with a handle for punishing or driving: a driver, coachman: one who enforces the attendance of a political party: a simple form of hoisting apparatus.—*v. t.* to strike with a lash: to drive or punish with lashes: (*coll.*) to beat, outdo: to beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, etc.: to keep together, as a party: to fish with fly: to overlay: to overcast, as a seam: to move quickly, snatch (with *up, away, out*).—*v. i.* to move nimbly: to make a cast in fishing with fly:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* whipped, whipt.—*ns.* **whip'cord,** cord for making whips; **whip'-hand,** the hand that holds the whip: advantage over; **whip'per-in,** one who keeps the hounds from wandering: one who enforces the discipline of a party; **whip'per-snap'per,** a pretentious but insignificant person; **whip'ping-post,** a post to which offenders are tied to be whipped: the punishment itself; **whip'-saw,** a saw usually set in a frame, for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons.—*v. t.* to cut with a whip-saw: to have the advantage of at every point; **whip'stock,** the rod or handle of a whip.

whippet, hwip'et, *n.* a kind of dog, a cross between a greyhound and a spaniel.

whip-poor-will, hwip'-pŏr-wil', *n.* a bird of the goatsucker family, native to North America.

whir, hwĕr, *n.* a sound from rapid whirling.—*v. i.* to whirl round with a noise.—*n.* **whir'ring.**

whirl, hwĕrl, *n.* a turning with rapidity: anything that turns with velocity.—*v. i.* to revolve rapidly.—*v. t.* to turn round rapidly: to carry away rapidly, as on wheels.—*ns.* **whirl'er; whirl'igig,** a child's toy which is spun or whirled rapidly round: a merry-go-round: anything that revolves rapidly; **whirl'ing; whirl'pool,** a circular current in a river or sea, produced by opposing tides, winds, or currents: an eddy; **whirl'wind,** a violent aerial current, with a whirling, rotary, or spiral motion and wild circling rush.

whisk, hwisk, *v. t.* to move with a quick motion: to sweep or stir rapidly.—*v. i.* to move nimbly and rapidly.—*n.* a rapid sweeping motion: a small bunch of anything used for a brush: a whisk-broom: a small instrument for beating or whisking, esp. eggs.

whisky, whiskey, hwis'ki, *n.* a spirit made by the distillation of the fermented extract from malted and unmalted cereals, potatoes, or any starch-yielding material.

whisper, hwis'pĕr, *v. i.* to speak with a low sound: to speak very softly: to plot secretly.—*v. t.* to utter in a low voice or under the breath.—*n.* a low, hissing voice or sound: cautious or timorous speaking: a secret hint: a low rustling sound.—*ns.* **whis'perer; whis'pering,** whispered talk: insinuation.

whist, hwist, *a.* hushed: silent.—*v. i.* to become silent.—*interj.* hush! silence! be still! [Akin to *hist!*]

whist, hwist, *n.* a well-known game at cards, played with the whole pack, by two against two.

whistle, hwis'l, *v. i.* to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the lips contracted: to make a like sound with an instrument: to sound shrill.—*v. t.* to form or utter by whistling: to call by a whistle.—*n.* the sound made in whistling: a small wind instrument: an

instrument sounded by escaping steam, used for signaling on locomotives, steamships, etc.

whit, hwit, *n.* the smallest particle imaginable: a bit.

white, hwīt, *a.* of the color of pure snow: pale, pallid: colorless: pure: unblemished: purified from sin: bright: burnished without ornament: transparent and colorless, as of wine: gracious, favorable: (*coll.*) reliable, honest.—*n.* the color of snow: anything white, as a white man, the albuminous part of an egg, etc.—*v. t.* to make white.

whither, hwi*th*'ĕr, *adv.* to what place? to which place: to what: whithersoever.—*adv.* **whithersoev'er,** to whatever place.

whitlow, hwit'lō, *n.* a painful inflammatory affection of the fingers.

Whitsun, hwit'sun, *a.* pertaining to or observed at *Whitsuntide.*—*ns.* **Whit'sunday, Whit'suntide,** the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost, when the converts in the primitive Church wore *white* robes.

whittle, hwit'l, *v. t.* to pare or cut with a knife: to cut to an edge.—*v. i.* to cut wood aimlessly.

whiz, hwiz, *v. i.* to make a hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.—*n.* a hissing sound.

who, hö, *pron.* (both *rel.* and *interrog.*) what person? which person.—*pron.* **whoev'er,** every one who.

whoa, hwō, *interj.* stop!

whole, hōl, *a.* sound, as in health (so in *B.*): unimpaired: containing the total amount, number, etc.: all: not defective: complete.—*n.* the entire thing: a system or combination of parts.—*adv.* wholly.—*adjs.* **whole'-heart'ed, -souled,** noble: hearty, generous. — *ns.* **whole'ness; whole'sāle,** sale of goods by the whole piece or large quantity.—*a.* buying and selling in large quantities: extensive.—*n.* **whole'sāler,** one who sells by wholesale.—*a.* **whole'some,** healthy: sound: salutary. — *adv.* **whole'somely.** — *n.* **whole'someness.**—*adv.* **wholly** (hōl'li), **whom,** höm, *pron.* objective case of *who.*—*prons.* **whomev'er, whomsoev'er,** objective case of *whoever, whosoever.*

whoop, höp, *n.* a loud eager cry.—*v. i.* to give a clear, sharp cry: to shout in scorn, eagerness, etc.—*v. t.* to insult with shouts. — *ns.* **whoop'er; whoop'ing-cough,** an infectious and epidemic disease, mostly attacking children.

whop, whap, hwop, *v. t.* (*coll.*) to whip.—*n.* **whop'per,** one who whops: anything very large, esp. a monstrous lie.—*a.* **whop'ping** (*slang*), very large.

whorl, hworl, *n.* a number of leaves in a circle round the stem: a turn in a spiral shell: a volution, as in the ear: the fly of a spindle.—*p. a.* **whorled.**

whortleberry, hwor'tl-ber-i, *n.* a widely-spread plant with a purple edible berry, called also the *huckleberry.*

whose, höz, *pron.* the possessive case of *who* or *which.*—*pron.* **whosesoev'er** (*B.*), of whomsoever.

whoso, whosoever, hö-so-ev'ĕr, *indef. rel. pron.* every one who.

why, hwī, *adv.* and *conj.* for what cause or reason? on which account: wherefore.—*interj.* used as an expletive or exclamation.

wick, wik, *v. t.* in curling, to strike (a stone) in an oblique direction.

wick, wik, *n.* the twisted threads of cotton or other substance in a candle or lamp which draw up the inflammable liquid to a flame.

wicked, wik'ed, *a.* evil in principle or practice: deviating from morality: sinful: ungodly: mischievous.

wicker, wik'ĕr, *n.* a small pliant twig or osier: wickerwork.—*a.* made of twigs or osiers.—*n.* **wick'erwork,** basketwork.

wicket, wik'et, *n.* a small gate: the three upright rods bowled at in cricket.

wide, wīd, *a.* extended far: having a considerable distance between: broad: distant: bulging, expanded: deviating, errant, wild.—*advs.* **wīde, wīde'ly.**—*v. t.* and *v. i.* **wī'den,** to make or grow wide or wider. — *n.* **wīde'ness,** width. — *a.* **wīde'spread,** diffused.—*n.* **width,** wideness, breadth.

widow, wid'ō, *n.* a woman who has lost her husband by death.—*v. t.* to bereave of a husband.—*ns.* **wid'ower,** a man whose wife is dead; **wid'owhood.**

wield, wēld, *v. t.* to use with full command: to manage: to use.—*ns.* **wiel'der, wiel'diness.**—*a.* **wiel'dy,** capable of being wielded: manageable.

wife, wīf, *n.* a married woman: an adult female: the mistress of a house, a hostess, as in 'housewife', 'goodwife'.

wig, wig, *n.* an artificial covering of hair for the head. [Short for *periwig.*]

wig, wig, *v. t.* (*coll.*) to scold.—*n.* **wig'ging**, a scolding.

wiggle, wig'l, *v. i.* to wriggle.—*n.* a wiggling motion.—*n.* **wigg'ler**, one who wriggles: the aquatic larva or pupa of certain insects, as the mosquito.

wight, wīt, *n.* a creature or a person —used chiefly in sport or irony.

wigwag, wig'wag, *v. i.* to twist about, to signal by means of flags.—*a.* twisting.—*adv.* to and fro.

wigwam, wig'wawm, *n.* an Indian hut. [Eng. corr. of Indian words.]

Wigwam.

wild, wīld, *a.* frolicsome, light-hearted: being in a state of nature: not tamed or cultivated: uncivilized: desert: unsheltered: violent: eager, keen: licentious: fantastic: wide of the mark.—*n.* an uncultivated region: a forest or desert.—*n.* **wīld'cat**, the undomesticated cat: the lynx.—*a.* haphazard, reckless, unsound financially.—*v. i.* (*coll.*) to travel at random.—*n.* **wil'derness**, a wild or waste place: an uncultivated region.

wile, wīl, *n.* a trick: a sly artifice.—*v. t.* to beguile, inveigle: coax, cajole.

will, wil, *n.* power of choosing or determining: volition: choice or determination: pleasure: command: arbitrary disposal: feeling towards, as in good or ill will: disposition of one's effects at death, the written document containing such.—*v. i.* to have a wish, desire: to resolve, be resolved: to be accustomed, certain, ready, or sure (to do, etc.)—used as an auxiliary, esp. in future senses: to exercise the will: to decree: (*B.*) to be willing.—*v. t.* to wish, desire: to determine: to be resolved to do: to command: to dispose of by will:—*pa. t.* would.—*a.* **wil'ful**, governed only by one's will: done or suffered by design: obstinate.—*adv.* **wil'fully**.—*n.* **wil'fulness**.—*a.* **will'ing**, having the will inclined to a thing: desirous: disposed: chosen.

will-o'-the-wisp, wil'-o-the-wisp', *n.* the ignis-fatuus: any deluding person or thing.

willow, wil'ō, *n.* any tree or shrub of the genus *Salix*, having slender, pliant branches: the wood of the willow.—*a.* **will'owy**, abounding in willows: flexible, graceful.

willy-nilly, wil'i-nil'i, *adv.* willing or unwilling.—*a.* vacillating.

wilt, wilt, *v. i.* to droop, lose energy. —*v. t.* to render limp or pithless.

wilt, wilt, 2d pers. sing. of *will*.

wily, wī'li, *a.* full of wiles or tricks: using craft or stratagem: artful: sly.—*adv.* **wī'lily**.—*n.* **wī'liness**, cunning.

wimble, wim'bl, *n.* an instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle.

wimple, wim'pl, *n.* a hood or veil folded round the neck and face (still a part of a nun's dress). [A. S. *wimpel*, a neck-covering; cf. Ger. *wimpel*, a pennon, Fr. *guimpe*, a nun's veil.]

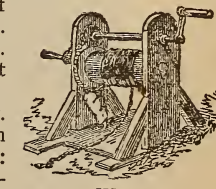
Wimple.

win, win, *v. t.* to get by labor: to gain in contest: to allure to kindness, to gain: to achieve, effect: to attain: to induce: to obtain the favor of. —*v. i.* to gain the victory: to gain favor: to make one's way, to succeed in getting: —*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* won (wun).—*n.* a victory, success.—*ns.* **win'ner**; **win'ning**, the act of one who wins: that which is won (usually in *pl.*).—*a.* influencing: attractive.—*adv.* **win'ningly**.

wince, wins, *v. i.* to shrink or start back: to be affected acutely, as by a sarcasm: to be restive, as a horse.

wincey, **winsey**, win'si, *n.* a cloth, plain or twilled, usually with a cotton warp and woolen filling—linsey-woolsey.

winch, winsh, *n.* the crank of a wheel or axle: a kind of hoisting machine. [A. S. *wince*, prob. orig. 'a bent handle'.]


Winch.

wind, wind (*poet.* wīnd), *n.* air in motion: breath: flatulence: anything insignificant: the wind instruments in an orchestra: a hint or suggestion of something secret, publicity.—*v. t.* (wīnd) to sound or signal by blowing: (wind) to scent: to expose to the wind: to drive hard, so as to put out of breath: to allow to recover wind:—*pr. p.* wīnd'ing and wind'ing; *pa. p.* wind'ed and wound.—

ns. **wind'age**, the difference between the size of the bore of a gun and that of the ball or shell: the influence of the wind in deflecting a missile; **wind'bag**, a person of mere words: a blusterer; **wind'fall**, fruit blown off a tree by the wind: any unexpected gain.—*adv.* **wind'ily.**—*ns.* **wind'iness**; **wind'mill**, a mill in which the motive-power is the force of the wind acting on a set of blades or sails; **wind'pipe**, the passage for the breath between the mouth and lungs, the trachea; **wind'row**, a row of hay raked together to be made into cocks, etc.—*adv.* **wind'ward**, toward where the wind blows from.—*a.* toward the wind.—*n.* the point from which the wind blows.—*a.* **wind'y.**

wind, wīnd, *v. t.* to turn: to twist: to coil: to haul or hoist, as by a winch: to encircle.—*v. i.* to turn completely or often: to turn round something: to twist: to move spirally: to meander: to beat about the bush:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* wound.—*a.* **wīnd'ing**, curving, full of bends: twisted.—*n.* a turning: a twist.

windlass, wind'las, *n.* a modification of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights, consisting of a revolving cylinder.

windlass, wind'las, *n.* (*Shak.*) indirect, crafty action.—*v. i.* to take a roundabout course.

window, win'dō, *n.* an opening in the wall of a building for air and light: the frame or sash in the opening.—*v. t.* to furnish with windows.

wine, wīn, *n.* the fermented juice of the grape: a liquor made from other fruits: (*fig.*) intoxication.—*ns.* **wine'-grow'er**, one who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine; **wine'-meas'ure**, an old English liquid measure, its gallon $\frac{5}{6}$ of the gallon in beer-measure, containing 231 cubic inches—the standard United States gallon.

wing, wing, *n.* the organ of a bird, animal, or insect by which it flies: flight, means of flying: anything resembling a wing, any side-piece, the side of a building, etc.: the flank corps or division of an army on either side: (*fig.*) protection.—*v. t.* to furnish or transport with wings: to lend speed to: to supply with side-pieces: to bear in flight, to traverse by flying: to wound on the wing, to wound a person in arm or shoulder.—*v. i.* to soar on the wing.—*a.* **winged**, furnished with wings: swift: wounded in the wing.

wink, wingk, *v. i.* to move the eyelids quickly: to give a hint by winking: to seem not to see, connive at (gener. with *at*): to flicker, twinkle, sparkle.—*v. t.* to close and open quickly.—*n.* act of winking: a hint given by winking.

winning, win'ing, *a.* and *n.* See **win.**

winnow, win'ō, *v. t.* to separate the chaff from (grain) by wind: to fan: to examine: to sift: to blow upon.

winsome, win'sum, *a.* cheerful: pleasant: attractive.—*adv.* **win'somely.**

winter, win'tĕr, *n.* the cold season of the year: any season of cheerlessness.—*a.* wintry.—*v. i.* to pass the winter.—*v. t.* to feed or to detain during winter.

winze, winz, *n.* in mining, a small ventilating shaft between two levels.

wipe, wīp, *v. t.* to clean by rubbing (with *away, off, out*): cleanse, clear away: (*coll.*) to beat.—*n.* act of cleaning by rubbing: a blow: a scar.

wire, wīr, *n.* a thread of metal: the metal thread used in telegraphy, etc.: the string of an instrument: a telegram or the telegraph system.—*a.* formed of wire.—*v. t.* to bind, snare, or supply with wire: to keep the ends of a broken bone together with wire: to send by telegraph.—*v. i.* to telegraph.—*v. t.* **wire'draw**, to draw into wire: to draw or spin out to a great length: to strain or stretch the meaning of anything.—*ns.* **wire'drawer**, **wire'drawing.**—*a.* **wire'less**, carried on or transmitted without the aid of wires—designating a system of telegraphy, as that invented by Marconi, in which communication between distant points is effected by the generation or reception of ether (Hertzian) waves or vibrations, intelligible signals being exchanged by the ordinary Morse key, sounder and alphabet. Secrecy of the messages is secured by having the receiver syntonized or tuned to the transmitter.—*ns.* **wire'-pull'er**, one who exercises an influence felt but not seen: an intriguer; **wire'-pull'ing.**—*adv.* **wī'rily.**—*n.* **wī'riness**, the state of being wiry.—*a.* **wī'ry**, made of or like wire: flexible and strong.

wisdom, wiz'dum, *n.* quality of being wise: judgment: right use of knowledge.

wise, wīz, *a.* having wit or knowledge:

able to make use of knowledge well: judging rightly: discreet: learned.

wise, wiz, *n.* way, manner.—**in any wise, in no wise,** in any way, in no way.

wiseacre, wī'zā-kēr, *n.* one who pretends to wisdom without reason.

wish, wish, *v. i.* to have a desire: to be inclined.—*v. t.* to desire or long for: to ask: to invoke.—*n.* desire, longing: thing desired: expression of desire.—*n.* **wish'er.**—*n.* **wish'ful,** having a wish or desire: eager.—*adv.* **wish'fully.**

wishy-washy, wish'i-wosh'i, *a.* thin and weak, diluted, feeble.

wisp, wisp, *n.* a small bundle of straw or hay: a small broom: will-o'-the-wisp.

wist, wist, *v. pa. t.* (*B.*) knew.

wistful, wist'fool, *a.* hushed: full of thought: thoughtful: earnest: eager.

wit, wit, *v. i.* to know:—*pr. t.* 1st pers. sing. **wot;** 2d, **wost;** 3d, **wot** (erroneously **wot'teth**)—*pl.* 1st, 2d, 3d, **wot;** *pa. t.* **wist;** *pr. p.* **wit'ting, weet'ing** (erroneously **wot'ting**); *pa. p.* **wist.**—**to wit,** that is to say.

wit, wit, *n.* understanding: a mental faculty (chiefly in *pl.*): the power of combining ideas with a ludicrous effect, the result of this power: ingenuity.—*a.* **wit'less,** wanting wit or understanding: thoughtless.—*adv.* **wit'lessly.**—*ns.* **wit'lessness; witticism** (wit'i-sizm), a witty remark: a sentence or phrase affectedly witty.—*adv.* **wit'tily.**—*n.* **wit'tiness.**—*adv.* **wit'tingly,** knowingly: by design.—*a.* **wit'ty,** possessed of wit.

wit, wit, *n.* a person of understanding or judgment, esp. one who has a keen perception of the ludicrous and can express it neatly: a humorist.

witch, wich, *n.* a woman regarded as having supernatural power through compact with the devil or some minor evil spirit: a hag, crone: (*coll.*) a fascinating young girl.—*ns.* **witch'craft,** the craft or practice of witches: the black art, sorcery: supernatural power; **witch'ery,** witchcraft: fascination.—*a.* **witch'ing,** weird: fascinating.—*adv.* **witch'ingly.**

witch-hazel, wich'-hā'zel, *n.* a North American shrub, *Hamamelis Virginiana,* also a useful medicinal extract prepared from its bark and leaves.

with, *with, prep.* denoting nearness, agreement, or connection: by: in competition or contrast: on the side of: immediately after: among: possessing: in respect of, in the regard of: like: by, by means of, through: showing, using: from.—*adv.* **withal',** with all or the rest: likewise: moreover.—*prep.* an emphatic form of *with.*—**with that,** thereupon.

withdraw, *with*-draw', *v. t.* to draw back or away: to take back: to recall.—*v. i.* to retire: to go away.

withe, with, **withy,** with'y, *n.* a flexible twig, esp. of willow: a band of twisted twigs: a boom-iron.—*a.* **with'y,** made of withes: like withes, flexible.

wither, *with'*ēr, *v. i.* to fade or become dry: to lose freshness: to shrink: waste.—*v. t.* to cause to dry up: to cause to decay, perish, waste.—*adjs.* **with'ered,** dried up; **with'ering,** blasting, blighting.

withers, *with'*ērz, *n. pl.* the ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse.

withhold, *with*-hōld', *v. t.* to hold back: to keep back.—*v. i.* to stay back:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* **withheld'.**

within, *with*-in', *prep.* in the inner part: inside: in the reach of: not going outside of.—*adv.* in the inner part: inwardly: at home.

without, *with*-owt', *prep.* outside or out of: beyond: not with: in absence of: not having: except: all but.—*adv.* on the outside: out of doors.—*conj.* except.

withstand, *with*-stand', *v. t.* to stand against: to oppose or resist:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* **withstood'.**

witness, wit'nes, *n.* knowledge brought in proof: testimony of a fact: that which furnishes proof: one who sees or has personal knowledge of a thing: one who attests.—*v. t.* to have direct knowledge of: to see: to give testimony to: to show.—*v. i.* to give evidence.

wives, wīvz, *pl.* of *wife.*

wizard, wiz'ērd, *n.* one who practises witchcraft or magic.—*n.* **wiz'ardry.**

wizen, wiz'n, **wizened,** wiz'nd, *a.* dried up: thin: shriveled.—*v. i.* and *v. t.* to become dry, to make dry.

wobble, wobbler, wobbling. See **wabble.**

woe, wo, wō, *n.* grief: misery: a heavy calamity: a curse: an exclamation of grief.—*adjs.* **woe'begone, wō'begone,** beset with woe; **woe'ful, wō'ful,** sorrowful: bringing calamity: wretched.

wold, wōld, *n.* an open tract of country.

wolf, woolf, *n.* the common name of certain species of the genus *Canis*—in-

cluding the ravenous common gray wolf, *Canis lupus*, the timber-wolf, and the prairie wolf or coyote: anything very ravenous: a greedy and cunning person: —*pl.* **wolves.**—*a.* **wol'fish,** like a wolf either in form or quality: rapacious.—*adv.* **wol'fishly.**—*n.* **wolf's'-bane,** aconite.

woman, woom'an, *n.* the female of man, an adult female of the human race: the female sex, women collectively: a female attendant:—*pl.* **women** (wim'en).—*n.* **wom'anhood,** the state, character, or qualities of a woman.—*a.* **wom'anish,** having the qualities of a woman: feminine.—*adv.* **wom'anishly.**—*ns.* **wom'anishness; wom'ankind, wom'enkind,** women taken together: the female sex; **wom'anliness.**—*a.* **wom'anly,** like or becoming a woman: feminine.—*adv.* in the manner of a woman.

womb, wōm, *n.* the uterus, the organ in which the young of mammals are developed and kept till birth: the place where anything is produced: any deep cavity.

won, wun, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *win.*

wonder, wun'dĕr, *n.* the state of mind produced by something new, unexpected, or extraordinary: a strange thing: a prodigy.—*v. i.* to feel wonder: to be amazed (with *at*): to speculate expectantly.—*a.* **won'derful,** full of wonder: exciting wonder: strange.—*adv.* **won'derfully.**—*ns.* **won'derfulness, won'dering.**—*adv.* **won'deringly,** with wonder.—*ns.* **won'derland,** a land of wonders; **won'derment,** surprise.—*a.* **won'drous,** such as may excite wonder: strange.—*adv.* **won'drously.**—*n.* **won'drousness.**—**nine days' wonder,** something that astonishes everybody for the moment,

wont, wunt, *a.* used or accustomed.—*n.* habit.—*v. i.* to be accustomed.—*a.* **won'ted,** accustomed: usual.

won't, wōnt, will not.

woo, wö, *v. t.* to court: to solicit eagerly, to seek.—*v. i.* to court or make love: to ask.—*ns.* **woo'er, woo'ing.**

wood, wood, *n.* the solid part of trees: trees cut or sawed: lumber, timber: a collection of growing trees: the cask or barrel, as distinguished from the bottle.—*v. t.* to supply with wood.—*ns.* **wood'bine, wood'bind,** the honeysuckle, applied also to other climbers, such as some kinds of ivy, the Virginia-creeper, etc.; **wood'cock,** a bird allied to the snipes, but larger; **wood'craft,** skill in the chase or anything pertaining to forests, forestry generally; **wood'cut,** an engraving cut on wood: an impression from it.—*adjs.* **wood'ed,** supplied with wood: covered with wood; **wood'en,** made of wood: hard: dull, insensible: heavy, stupid: clumsy, without grace or spirit.—*adv.* **wood'enly.**—*ns.* **wood'enness,** wooden quality: want of spirit or expression, clumsiness; **wood'iness,** the state or quality of being woody; **wood'land,** land covered with wood; **wood'man,** a man who cuts down trees: a forest officer; **wood'pecker,** one of a family (*Picidæ*) of birds remarkable for making holes in trees with their heavy bills, in search of insects and grubs; **wood'-pulp,** wood-fiber reduced to a pulp, used in making paper; **wood'shed,** a shed for storing firewood, etc.; **woods'man,** a woodman; **wood'work,** a part of any structure made of wood.—*a.* **wood'y,** abounding with woods: pertaining to woods: consisting of wood.

woodchuck, wood'chuk, *n.* the marmot or ground-hog.

woof, woof, *n.* same as *weft.*

wooingly, wö'ing-li, *adv.* in a wooing or persuasive manner. [*Woo.*]

wool, wool, *n.* the soft, curly hair of sheep and other animals: short, thick hair: any light, fleecy substance resembling wool.—*ns.* **wool'-card'ing,** the process of separating the fibers of wool preparatory to spinning; **wool'-gath'ering,** indulgence of idle fancies.—*a.* dreamy: listless.—*a.* **wool'en, wool'len,** made of or pertaining to wool: clad in wool, rustic.—*n.* cloth made of wool.—*n.* **wool'liness.**—*a.* **wool'ly,** consisting of or like wool: clothed with wool.

word, wĕrd, *n.* an oral or written sign expressing an idea or notion: talk, discourse: signal or sign: message: promise: declaration: a password, a watchword, a war-cry: the Holy Scripture, or a part of it: (*pl.*) verbal contention.—*v. t.* to express in words.—*n.* **word'book,** a book with a collection of words: a dictionary.—*adv.* **wor'dily.**—*ns.* **wor'diness; wor'ding,** act, manner, or style of expressing in words.—*a.* **wor'dy,** full of words: using or containing many words.—**word for word,** literally.

wore, wōr, *pa. t.* of *wear.*

work, wĕrk, *n.* effort directed to an

end: employment: the result of work: that on which one works: anything made or done: needlework: deed: effect: a literary composition: a book: management:—(*pl., fort.*) walls, trenches, etc.: a manufactory, workshop, place of work: mechanism—e. g. of a watch.—*v. i.* to make efforts to attain anything: to perform: to be in action: to be occupied in business or labor: to produce effects, to make progress with difficulty, to strain or labor: to ferment: to be agitated, to seethe: to labor with the needle.—*v. t.* to make by labor: to bring into any state by action: to effect: to carry on operations in: to put in motion: to purge: to influence: to manage: to solve: to achieve: to cause to ferment: to provoke, agitate: to keep employed: to embroider, etc.:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* worked or wrought (rawt).—*ns.* **workabil'ity; work'ingman,** a man who works or labors, esp. manually: a skilful artificer.—*a.* **work'manlike,** becoming a skilful workman: well performed.—*ns.* **work'manship,** the skill of a workman: manner of making: work done; **work'room,** a room for working in; **work'shop,** a shop where work is done.

world, wērld, *n.* the earth and its inhabitants: the system of things: present state of existence: a planet: public life or society: an organic whole: business: the public: a secular life: course of life: a very large extent of country, as the 'New World': very much or a great deal.—*ns.* **world'liness; world'ling,** one who is devoted to worldly or temporal possessions.—*adjs.* **world'ly,** pertaining to the present world: devoted to this life and its enjoyments: bent on gain—also *adv.;* **world'-wide,** wide or extensive as the world.

worm, wērm, *n.* the earthworm, a grub, a maggot: any invertebrate animal resembling the earthworm in appearance: anything spiral: the thread of a screw: a spiral pipe surrounded by cold water into which steam or vapors pass for condensation in distilling: a debased being, a groveler: (*pl.*) any intestinal disease arising from the presence of wormlike parasites.—*v. i.* to move like a worm, to squirm: to work slowly or secretly.—*v. t.* to effect by slow and secret means: to elicit by underhand means.—*adjs.* **worm'-eat'en,** eaten by worms: old: worn-out; **worm'-gear,** a gear-wheel made to revolve by an endless screw; **wor'my,** like a worm: groveling: containing a worm: abounding with worms.

wormwood, wērm'wood, *n.* the bitter plant *Artemisia absinthium*: bitterness.

worn, wōrn, *pa. p.* of *wear.*

worn-out, wōrn'-owt, *a.* much injured or rendered useless by wear: wearied: past, gone.

worry, wur'i, *v. t.* to tear with the teeth: to harass: to tease.—*v. i.* to trouble oneself: to be unduly anxious: to fret:—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* worr'ied.—*n.* act of worrying: trouble, perplexity, vexation.—*n.* **worr'ier,** one who worries himself or others.—*a.* **worr'isome,** causing trouble.

worse, wērs, *a.* (used as *comp.* of *bad*) bad or evil in a greater degree: more sick.—*adv.* bad in a higher degree.

worship, wēr'ship, *n.* religious service: fervent esteem: adoration paid to God: a title of honor in addressing certain magistrates, etc.: submissive respect.—*v. t.* to respect highly: to treat with civil reverence: to pay divine honors to: to adore or idolize.—*v. i.* to perform acts of adoration: to perform religious service.—*a.* **wor'shipful,** worthy of worship or honor, used as a term of respect.

worst, wērst, *a.* bad or evil in the highest degree.—*adv.* to a very bad or very evil degree.—*n.* the highest degree of badness: the most evil state.—*v. t.* to get the advantage over in a contest.

worsted, woost'ed, *n.* twisted thread or yarn spun out of long, combed wool.

wort, wērt, *n.* a plant of the cabbage kind.

wort, wērt, *n.* new beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation.

worth, wērth, *n.* value: possessions: that quality which renders a thing valuable: price: moral excellence: importance.—*a.* equal in value to: having a certain moral value: deserving of.—*adv.* **worth'ily** (*th*), in a worthy manner: justly: truly.—*n.* **worth'iness** (*th*).—*a.* **worth'less,** of no worth or value: having no value, virtue, excellence, etc.: useless.—*adv.* **worth'lessly.**—*n.* **worth'lessness.**—*a.* **worthy** (wēr'*thi*), having worth: valuable: deserving: suited to.—*n.* a man of eminent worth: a local celebrity:—*pl.* **wor'thies.**

wot, wot, **wotteth**, wot'eth, *v. t.* (*B.*) *pr. t.* of obsolete *wit*, to know.

would, wood, *pa. t.* of *will*.—*a.* **would'-be**, aspiring, trying, or merely professing to be.—*n.* a vain pretender.

wound, wownd, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *wind*.

wound, wönd, *n.* any division of soft parts, including the skin, produced by external mechanical force—whether incised, punctured, contused, lacerated, or poisoned: any cut, bruise, hurt, or injury. —*v. t.* to make a wound in: to injure.

wove, woven, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *weave*.

wrack, rack, rak, *n.* a term loosely given to various seaweeds: shipwreck.

wraith, rāth, *n.* a specter: an apparition in the exact likeness of a person seen before or soon after his death.

wrangle, rang'gl, *v. i.* to make a disturbance: to dispute: to dispute noisily or peevishly.—*n.* a noisy dispute.

wrap, rap, *v. t.* to roll or fold together: to enfold: to hide: to cover by winding something round (often with *up*).—*n.* a wrapper, as a shawl, etc.—*n.* **wrap'per**, one who or that which wraps.

wrath, räth, *n.* violent anger: holy indignation: heat.—*a.* violently angry.—*a.* **wrath'ful**, full of wrath: very angry: springing from or expressing wrath.—*adv.* **wrath'fully**.—*n.* **wrath'fulness**.—*adv.* **wrath'ily**.—*a.* **wrath'y**, very angry.

wreak, rēk, *v. t.* to inflict: to avenge.

wreath, rēth, *n.* a chaplet: a garland: anything long and circular.—*v. t.* **wreathe** (*rēth*), to form by twisting: to form into a wreath: to twine about or encircle.—*v. i.* to be interwoven.

wreck, rek, *n.* destruction: destruction of a ship: ruins of a destroyed ship: remains of anything ruined: wrecked property.—*v. t.* to destroy or disable: to ruin: to tear down.—*v. i.* to suffer wreck or ruin.—*ns.* **wreck'age**, the act of wrecking: wrecked material; **wreck'er**, a person who purposely causes a wreck or who plunders wreckage: one who lures a ship ashore for purposes of plunder: one who criminally ruins anything: a person employed by the owners in recovering disabled vessels or their cargo: one employed to tear down buildings.

wren, ren, *n.* a small bird, genus *Troglodytes*.

wrench, rensh, *v. t.* to wring or pull with a twist: to force by violence: to sprain.—*v. i.* to undergo a violent wrenching.—*n.* a violent twist: a sprain: an instrument for turning bolts, etc.

wrest, rest, *v. t.* to twist from by force: to twist from truth or from its natural meaning.

wrestle, res'l, *v. i.* to contend by grappling and trying to throw an opponent down: to struggle: to apply oneself keenly.—*v. t.* to contend with in wrestling.—*n.* a bout at wrestling: a struggle.

wretch, rech, *n.* a most miserable person: one sunk in vice: a worthless person.—*a.* **wretch'ed**, very miserable: distressingly bad: despicable: worthless.

wriggle, rig'l, *v. i.* to twist to and fro: to move sinuously: to use crooked means.—*v. t.* to cause to wriggle.—*n.* the motion of wriggling.—*n.* **wrigg'ler**.

wright, rīt, *n.* a maker (chiefly used in compounds, as ship*wright*.

wring, ring, *v. t.* to twist: to force, or force out, by twisting: to force or compress: to pain: to extort: to bend out of its position.—*v. i.* to writhe: to twist: —*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* wrung.—*n.* **wring'er**.

wrinkle, ring'kl, *n.* a small ridge on a surface caused by twisting or shrinking: unevenness.—*v. t.* to contract into wrinkles or furrows: to make rough.

wrist, rist, *n.* the joint by which the hand is united to the arm.—*ns.* **wrist'-band**, the band or part of a sleeve which covers the wrist; **wrist'let**, an elastic band used to confine the upper part of a glove to the wrist: a bracelet.

writ, rit, *n.* a writing: (*law*) a written document by which one is summoned or required to do something: a formal document, any writing.—**Holy Writ**, the Scriptures.

write, rīt, *v. t.* to form letters with a pen or pencil: to express in writing: to compose: to engrave: to record: to communicate by letter.—*v. i.* to perform the act of writing: to compose books: to send letters: to practise the art of writing: to work as an author: to compose a letter:—*pr. p.* wrī'ting; *pa. t.* wrōte; *pa. p.* writ'ten.—*ns.* **wrī'ter**, one who writes: a professional scribe or clerk: an author; **wrī'ting**, the forming letters with a pen or pencil: that which is written: literary production.—*a.* **writ'-ten**, reduced to writing—opposed to

oral.—**write off,** to cancel by an entry on the opposite side of the account; **write out,** to transcribe: to exhaust one's mental capacity by too much writing; **write up,** to put a full description of in writing: to praise something in writing above its merits.

writhe, rīth, *v. t.* to turn to and fro: to twist violently: to wrest.—*v. i.* to twist.—*adv.* **wrī'thingly.**

wrong, rong, *a.* not according to rule or right, deviating from what is correct or suitable: perverse: not fit or suitable: incorrect: not right or true.—*n.* whatever is not right or just: any injury done to another: an erroneous view.—*adv.* not rightly.—*v. t.* to do wrong to: to deprive of some right: to injure.—*a.* **wrong'ful,** wrong: unjust: injurious.—*adv.* **wrong'fully.**—*n.* **wrong'fulness.**—*adv.* **wrong'ly,** in a wrong manner.

wrote, rōt, *pa. t.* of *write.*

wroth, rawth, *a.* wrathful.

wrought, rawt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *work.*

wrung, rung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *wring.*

wry, rī, *a.* twisted or turned to one side: not in the right direction.—*v. t.* to give a twist to, pervert.—*adv.* **wry'ly.**

X, eks, the twenty-fourth letter in our alphabet, having in modern English the value of *ks*—except at the beginning of a word, where it is pronounced like *z.*—**X-rays,** the name given by Röntgen of Würzburg in 1895 to those dark or invisible rays emitted, under the influence of an electric current, from a glass-bulb highly exhausted of air through an aluminium window into a close box, and which when passed through the hand or other part of the body imprint a shadow-picture of the bones on a sensitive photographic plate—a discovery of high value in surgery, enabling a bullet, etc., embedded in the flesh to be carefully localized. (See also under **ray.**)

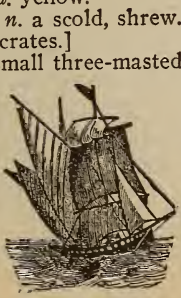
Xanthochroi, zan-thok'roi, *n. pl.* one of the five groups of men, as classified by Huxley, comprising the fair whites.

xanthophyll, zan'thō-fil, *n.* any one of certain yellow pigments contained in leaves.

xanthous, zan'thus, *a.* yellow.

Xantippe, zan-tip'e, *n.* a scold, shrew. [From the wife of Socrates.]

xebec, zē'bek, *n.* a small three-masted vessel much used by the former corsairs of Algiers. [Sp.,—Turk. *sumbaki.*]



Xebec.

xenial, zē'ni-al, *a.* of or belonging to hospitality. [Gr. *xenos,* a guest.]

xenogamy, zen-og'-a-mi, *n.* (*bot.*) cross-fertilization.

xenomania, zen-ō-mā'ni-a, *n.* an inordinate attachment to things foreign.

xenomorphic, zen-ō-mor'fik, *a.* not having its own proper form, but an irregular shape impressed by adjacent minerals.

xenon, zen'on, *n.* a rare gaseous element found in the atmosphere.

xerasia, zē-rā'si-a, *n.* a morbid dryness of the hair.—Also **xerō'sis.**

xerophagy, zē-rof'a-ji, *n.* the habit of living on dry food.

xerophilous, zē-rof'i-lus, *a.* (*bot.*) loving dryness.

xerostomia, zē-rō-stō'mi-a, *n.* abnormal dryness of the mouth.

X-rays. See under **X.**

xylem, zī'lem, *n.* the woody part of vegetable tissue—opposed to the *phloëm,* or bast part.

xylocarp, zī'lō-kärp, *n.* a hard and woody fruit.—*a.* **xylocar'pous.**

xylography, zi-log'ra-fi, *n.* the art of engraving on wood.—*n.* **xyl'ograph,** an impression or print from a wood block.

xyloidine, zī-loi'din, *n.* an explosive prepared from starch or wood fiber.

xylonite, zī'lō-nīt, *n.* a kind of celluloid. [Gr. *xylon,* wood.]

xylophagous, zī-lof'a-gus, *a.* wood-eating.

xylophone, zī'lō-fōn, *n.* a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, which are struck by small mallets.

xylopyrography, zī-lō-pī-rog'ra-fi, *n.* the art or process of producing a picture

on wood, etc., by burning with a hot iron.

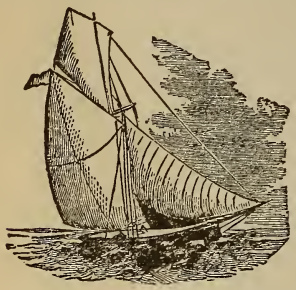
xyst, zist, *n.* an ancient covered portico used by athletes for their exercises.

xyster, zis'tĕr, *n.* a surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

xystos, zis'tos, *n.* in surgery, scraped lint.

Y y, wī, the twenty-fifth letter of our alphabet, in modern English both a consonant and a vowel.

yacht, yot, *n.* a sailing or steam vessel, fitted up for pleasure trips or racing, or as a vessel of state.—*v. i.* to sail in a yacht.—*ns.* **yacht'ing,** sailing in a yacht; **yachts'man,** one who keeps or sails a yacht; **yachts'manship.**



Yacht.

yahoo, ya-hö', *n.* a despicable character.

yak, yak, *n.* a species of ox found in Tibet, covered with a thick coat of long silky hair. [Tibetan.]

yam, yam, *n.* a large root like the potato growing in tropical countries.

yamun, yamen, yä'men, *n.* the headquarters of a Chinese public department: official residence of a mandarin.

yank, yangk, *v. t.* to carry, move with a sudden jerk (with *out, over*).—*n.* a sudden jerk or pull.

Yankee, yang'kē, *n.* (in the *U. S.*) a citizen of the New England States: (in *Europe*) an inhabitant of the United States: a Northerner—also **Yank** (*coll.*).

yap, yap, *v. i.* to yelp, bark constantly.—*n.* a yelp: a cur.

yard, yärd, *n.* a measure of 3 feet or 36 inches: a long beam on a mast for spreading square sails.—*ns.* **yard'arm,** either half of a ship's yard (right or left) from the center to the end; **yard'stick,** a stick 3 feet long, used as a measure.

yard, yärd, *n.* an inclosed place, esp. near a building, as 'back-yard', or where any special work is carried on, as 'brick-yard', 'navy-yard': a lawn or garden: a space for storing railroad-cars, for making up trains, etc.—often in *pl.*—*v. t.* to inclose in a yard.—*ns.* **yard'man,** one employed in a railway-yard in making up trains, etc.; **yard'mas'ter,** one who has charge of a railway-yard.

yare, yār, *a.* ready: dexterous: quick: easily handled, manageable.—*adv.* **yare'ly** (*Shak.*), promptly: dexterously.

yarn, yärn, *n.* spun thread: one of the threads of a rope: a sailor's story (spun out to some length), a story generally.—*v. i.* to tell stories.

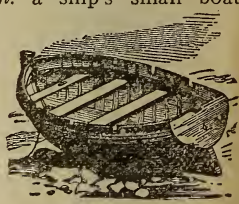
yarrow, yar'ō, *n.* the plant milfoil.

yashmak, yash'mak, *n.* the double veil worn by Moslem women in public.

yataghan, yat'a-gan, *n.* a long Turkish dagger. [Turk.]

yaw, yaw, *v. i.* to move unsteadily: (*naut.*) to deviate temporarily or to turn out of the line of her course, as a ship.

yawl, yawl, *n.* a ship's small boat, with four or six oars: a sailing-boat with jigger and curtailed mainboom. [Dut. *jol.*]



Yawl.

yawn, yawn, *v. i.* to open the jaws involuntarily from drowsiness: to gape: to gape with astonishment.—*n.* the opening of the mouth from drowsiness.—*a.* **yawn'ing,** gaping: opening wide: drowsy.—Also *n.* the act of gaping.

yaws, yaws, *n.* a tropical epidemic and contagious disease of the skin.

yclept, i-klept', *pa. p.* (*obs.*) called.

ye, yē, *pron.* the nom. pl. of the 2d person—in old English *ye* was always used as a nominative, and *you* as a dative or accusative, as in the English Bible.

yea, yā, *adv.* yes: verily.—*n.* an affirmative vote.

yean, yēn, *v. t.* to bring forth young. —*n.* **yean'ling** (*Shak.*), the young of a sheep: a lamb.

year, yēr, *n.* a period of time determined by the revolution of the earth in its orbit, and embracing the four seasons, popularly a period beginning with January 1, and ending with December 31, consisting of 365 days (excepting every fourth year, called 'leap-year', in which one day is added to February, making the number 366): a space of twelve calendar months: (*pl.*) period of life, esp. age or old age.—*ns.* **year'book,** a book published annually containing fresh information on matters in regard to which changes are continually taking place; **year'ling,** an animal a year old. —*a.* a year old.—*a.* **year'ly,** happening every year: lasting a year.—*adv.* once a year: from year to year.—**year of grace,** or **of our Lord,** date of the Christian era.—**astronomical year,** the interval between one vernal equinox and the next, or one complete mean apparent circuit of the ecliptic by the sun, or mean motion through 360° of longitude —365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49.7 seconds—called also the **equinoctial, solar,** or **tropical year; ecclesiastical year,** the year as arranged in the ecclesiastical calendar, with saints' days, festivals, etc.; **Julian year,** a period of 365¼ days, thus causing an annual error of about 11 minutes—corrected by dropping 10 days in 1582 under Pope Gregory XIII.—not adopted in England till September 3, 1752, which became September 14; **lunar year,** a period of twelve lunar months or 354 days.—**in years,** advanced in age.

yearn, yērn, *v. i.* to feel earnest desire: to feel uneasiness, as from longing or pity.—*n.* **yearn'ing,** earnest desire.

yeast, yēst, *n.* the froth of malt liquors in fermentation: the vegetable growth to which fermentation is due, of value in brewing, baking, etc.—*v. i.* to ferment.—*n.* **yeast'iness.**—*a.* **yeast'y,** like yeast: frothy, foamy: unsubstantial.

yelk. Same as **yolk.**

yell, yel, *v. i.* to howl or cry out with a sharp noise: to scream from pain or terror.—*v. t.* to utter with a yell.—*n.* a sharp outcry.

yellow, yel'ō, *a.* of a bright gold color.—*n.* a bright golden color.—*v. t.* to make yellow.—*v. i.* to become yellow.—*n.* **yell'ow-fē'ver,** a pestilential contagious fever of a continuous and special type—also known as *yellow jack.*—*a.* **yell'owish,** somewhat yellow.

yelp, yelp, *v. i.* to utter a sharp bark. —*n.* a sharp, quick cry or bark.

yen, yen, *n.* a Japanese gold or silver coin, used as the monetary unit since 1871, and equivalent to about a dollar.

yeoman, yō'man, *n.* in English history, one of a class of small freeholders, forming the next grade below gentlemen: any small farmer: an officer of the royal household: a member of the yeomanry cavalry: in the U. S. navy, a petty officer in charge of stores.—*a.* **yeo'manly,** of yeoman's rank: humble and honest.—*adv.* stanchly, bravely.—*n.* **yeo'manry,** the collective body of yeomen: a cavalry volunteer force in Great Britain. —**yeoman's service,** powerful aid.

yes, yes, *adv.* ay: a word of affirmation or consent.

yester, yes'tēr, *a.* relating to yesterday: last.—*n.* **yes'terday,** the day last past.—*adv.* on the day last past.—*ns.* **yes'ternight,** the night last past; **yes'teryear,** last year.—*adv.* **yestreen'** (*Scot.*), last evening, contracted from *yestereven.*

yet, yet, *adv.* in addition: besides: at the same time: up to the present time: hitherto: even: however.—*conj.* nevertheless: however.

yew, ū, *n.* a tree of genus *Taxus,* widely diffused over the northern parts of the world, yielding an elastic wood: also its wood.

Yiddish, yid'ish, *n.* a strange compound of very corrupt Hebrew and ancient or provincial German spoken by lower-class Jews.

yield, yēld, *v. t.* to resign: to grant: to give out: to produce: to allow.—*v. i.* to submit: to comply with: to give place. —*n.* amount yielded: product.—*a.* **yield'ing,** inclined to give way or comply.

yo, yō, *interj.* expressive of effort, etc. —**yo-ho,** in order to call attention.

yodel, yodle, yō'dl, *v. t.* and *v. i.* to sing, changing frequently from the ordinary voice to falsetto and back again after the manner of the Tyrol.

yoga, yō'ga, *n.* a system of Hindu

philosophy.—*ns.* **yō'gi,** a Hindu ascetic who practises the *yoga* system; **yō'gism.**

yoke, yōk, *n.* that which joins together: the frame of wood joining oxen for drawing together: any similar frame, as one for carrying pails: a mark of servitude: slavery: a pair or couple.—*v. t.* to put a yoke on: to join together: to enslave.—*v. i.* to be joined: to go along with.

yokel, yō'kl, *n.* a country bumpkin.

yolk, yōk, yelk, yelk, *n.* the yellow part of an egg: the vitellus of a seed.

yon, yon, **yonder,** yon'dĕr, *adv.* at a distance within view.—*a.* being at a distance within view.

yore, yōr, *n.* in old time.

you, ū, *pron.* 2d pers. pron. pl., but also used as singular.—*pron. pl.* **you'-uns,** a dialectic form for *you, you ones.*

young, yung, *a.* not long born: in early life: in the first part of growth: vigorous: relating to youth: junior, the younger of two persons having the same name: inexperienced.—*n.* the offspring of animals.—*n.* **young'ling,** a young person or animal.—*a.* youthful, young.—*adv.* **young'ly.**—*ns.* **young'ness; young'ster,** a young person: a lad.

younker, yung'kĕr, *n.* a young person.

your, ūr, *pron.* poss. of *you:* belonging to you.

yours, ūrz, *pron.* poss. of *you,* not followed by a noun: used in many idiomatic senses, as e. g. 'you and *yours*', your family, property, '*yours* of yesterday', your letter, etc.

yourself, ūr-self', *pron.* your own self or person:—*pl.* **yourselves'.**

youth, yōth, *n.* state of being young: early life: a young person: young persons taken together.—*a.* **youth'ful,** pertaining to youth or early life: young: suitable to youth: fresh: buoyant.

yowl, yowl, *v. i.* to cry mournfully, as a dog: to yell, bawl.—*n.* a distressed cry.

ytterbium, i-tĕr'bi-um, *n.* an element found in gadolinite.

yttrium, it'ri-um, *n.* a metal existing as a silicate in gadolinite.

Yucca, yuk'a, *n.* a genus of plants, natives of Mexico, etc., some cultivated on account of the singularity and splendor of their appearance.

yuga, yō'ga, *n.* one of the Hindu ages of the world.—Also **yug.** [Sans.]

yulan, yō'lan, *n.* a beautiful Chinese magnolia, with large white flowers.

Yule, yool, *n.* the season or feast of Christmas.—*n.* **Yule'tide.**

Z, zē, or (in England) zed, the twenty-sixth and last letter in our alphabet—its sound a voiced sibilant, either a voiced *s* as in 'zeal', or a voiced *sh* as in 'azure'.

zabra, zä'bra, *n.* a small vessel formerly used on the Spanish coast. [Sp.]

zaffer, zaffre, zaf'ĕr, *n.* impure oxid of cobalt.

zamouse, za-mös', *n.* the short-horned buffalo of West Africa.

zander, zan'dĕr, *n.* the European pike-perch. [Ger.]

zanella, za-nel'a, *n.* a mixed twilled fabric for covering umbrellas.

zany, zā'ni, *n.* a merry-andrew: a buffoon.—*n.* **zā'nyism.**

zaptieh, zap'ti-ā, *n.* a Turkish policeman.

zaratite, zar'a-tīt, *n.* a hydrous carbonate of nickel.

zareba, zä-rē'ba, *n.* in the Soudan, a stockade, thorn-hedge, etc., against wild animals or enemies, a fortified camp generally.

zax, zaks, *n.* a slaters' hammer.—Also *sax.*

Zea, zē'a, *n.* a monotypic genus of plants, including only corn or maize (*Zea mays*). [Gr.]

zeal, zēl, *n.* boiling or passionate ardor for anything: enthusiasm.—*n.* **zealot** (zel'ot), one full of zeal: an enthusiast: a fanatic.—*a.* **zealous** (zel'-), full of zeal: warmly engaged or ardent in anything.—*adv.* **zealously** (zel'-).

zebra, zē'bra, *n.* a generic name given to the group of striped animals of the genus *Equus,* peculiar to Africa.—*a.* **zē'brine,** like the zebra. Port., —Afr.]

Zebra.

zebu, zē'bū, *n.* the humped domestic ox of India. [Origin obscure.]

Zebu.

zed, zed, *n.* English name of the letter Z.

zedoary, zed'ō-ā-ri, *n.* certain species of curcuma, natives of India, China, etc., whose root-stalks (*rhizomes*) are aromatic, bitter, pungent, tonic and sudorific.

zeitgeist, tsīt'gīst, *n.* the spirit of the age.

zelotypia, zel-ō-tip'i-a, *n.* morbid zeal.

zemstvo, zems'tvō, *n.* in Russia, a district and provincial representative assembly. [Russ.]

zenana, ze-nä'na, *n.* the apartments or portion of a house in which East Indian women are secluded.

Zend, zend, *n.* the ancient East-Iranian and purely Aryan language—closely related to the Vedic Sanskrit.—**Zend-Avesta,** the ancient sacred writings of the Parsees.

zendik, zen'dik, *n.* an unbeliever in revealed religion in the East.

zenith, zen'ith, *n.* that point of the heavens which is exactly overhead: greatest height, summit of ambition, etc.

zeolite, zē'ō-līt, *n.* the common name of a large group of minerals, all soluble in acids.—*a.* **zeolit'ic.**

zephyr, zef'ẽr, *n.* the west wind: a soft, gentle breeze: thin light worsted or woolen yarn: anything very light and fine of its kind.

zero, zē'ro, *n.* cipher: nothing: the point from which the reckoning begins on scales, such as those of the barometer, etc.

zest, zest, *n.* something that gives a relish: relish.

zetetic, zē-tet'ik, *a.* proceeding by inquiry.—*n.* a seeker

zeuglodon, zūg'lō-don, *n.* a fossil whale-like mammal.

zeugma, zūg'ma, *n.* a figure in rhetoric.—*a.* **zeugmat'ic.**

Zeus, zūs, *n.* the greatest of the national deities of Greece. [Gr.]

zibeline, zib'e-lin, *a.* pertaining to the sable.—*n.* the fur of the sable.

zigzag, zig'zag, *n.* a short, sharp turning.—*a.* having short, sharp turns, bent from side to side.—*v. t.* to form with short turns.—*adv.* with frequent sharp turns—also **zig'zaggy.**

zillah, zil'a, *n.* the technical name for the administrative districts into which British India is divided. [Ar.]

zinc, zingk, *n.* a bluish-white metal, breaking with a crystalline fracture.—*n.* **zinc'-blende,** sphalerite, native sulphate of zinc.—*a.* **zinkif'erous,** containing or producing zinc.—*ns.* **zinc'ite,** a native oxid of zinc; **zinkificā'tion.**—*a.* **zinc'ous,** pertaining to zinc.

zincode, zing'kōd, *n.* the negative pole of a voltaic battery: the anode of an electrolytic cell.

zincography, zing-kog'ra-fi, *n.* a process of etching on zinc (or copper) by which black and white pictures of all kinds can be reproduced for printing.—*ns.* **zinc'ograph,** a plate or picture produced by zincography; **zincog'rapher.**—*adjs.* **zincograph'ic, -al.**

Zingaro, zing'ga-rō, *n.* a name in Italy for the Gipsies:—*pl.* **Zing'ari.**

Zion, zī'on, *n.* Jerusalem: the Israelitish theocracy: the Christian Church: heaven.

zirconium, zẽr-kō'ni-um, *n.* the metallic constituent of the earth **zircō'nia,** which is found in association with silica in the minerals **zir'con** and *hyacinth.*—*n.* **zir'conite,** a variety of zircon.

zither, zith'ẽr, *n.* the modern form of the cithern, or of the ancient *cithara*—a flat stringed instrument.—Also **zith'ern.**

zoanthropy, zō-an'thrō-pi, *n.* a form of mental delusion in which a man believes himself to be a beast.

zodiac, zō'di-ak, *n.* an imaginary belt in the heavens, containing the twelve constellations called signs of the zodiac.

zoetic, zō-et'ik, *a.* vital.

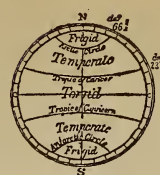
zoetrope, zō'e-trōp, *n.* a scientific toy by which several pictures of objects or persons in various positions are combined into one visual impression, so as to give the appearance of movement or life.

zoiatria, zō-i-at'ri-a, *n.* veterinary surgery.

zoic, zō'ik, *a.* pertaining to animals: containing evidences of life in fossils—of rocks.

zollverein, zol've-rīn, *n.* a customs union of the German states, under the leadership of Prussia, established 1828.

zone, zōn, *n.* a girdle, a belt, a stripe of different color or substance round anything: one of the five great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided: any continuous tract with special characteristics. —*v. t.* to encircle, as with a zone.



Zones.

zoo, zö, *n.* (*orig.*) the Zoological Gardens in London: any similar collection of animals.

zooblast, zō'ō-blast, *n.* an animal cell.

zoochemistry, zō-ō-kem'is-tri, *n.* the chemistry of the constituents of the animal body.

zoodynamics, zō-ō-dī-nam'iks, *n.* animal physiology.

zoogamous, zō-og'a-mus, *a.* pertaining to zoogamy.—*n.* **zoog'amy,** sexual reproduction.

zoogeny, zō-oj'e-ni, *n.* the doctrine or the process of the origination of living beings—also **zoög'ony.**—*a.* **zoogen'ic.**

zoogeography, zō-ō-jē-og'ra-fi, *n.* the science of the distribution of animals on the surface of the globe, faunal geography.

zooglœa, zō-ō-glē'a, *n.* the term applied to the resting, motionless stage of the bacteria, in which they are embedded in gelatinous material.

zoography, zō-og'ra-fi, *n.* descriptive zoology.—*n.* **zoog'rapher.**

zooid, zō'oid, *a.* having the nature of an animal, having organic life and motion.—*n.* a term applied to each of the individuals which make up a compound organism.

zoolatry, zō-ol'a-tri, *n.* the worship of animals.

zoolite, zō'ō-līt, *n.* a fossil animal.

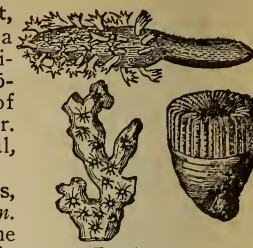
zoology, zō-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of animal life.—*a.* **zoolog'ical.**—*adv.* **zoolog'ically.**—*n.* **zool'ogist,** one versed in zoology.

zoometry, zo-om'e-tri, *n.* comparative measurement of the parts of animals.—*a.* **zoomet'ric.**

zoon, zō'on, *n.* a morphological individual, the total product of a fertilized ovum:—*pl.* **zō'a, zō'ons.**—*n.* **zō'onite,** one of the segments of an articulated animal.—*a.* **zoonit'ic.**

zoopathy, zō-op'a-thi, *n.* animal pathology. [Gr. *zoon,* an animal, *pathos,* suffering.]

zoophilist, zō-of'il-ist, *n.* a lover of animals.—*n.* **zōoph'ily,** love of animals. [Gr. *zoon,* an animal, *philos,* dear.]


Zoophytes.

zoophysics, zō-ō-fiz'iks, *n.* the study of the structure of animal bodies, comparative anatomy.

zoophyte, zō'ō-fīt, *n.* Cuvier's term for numerous simple animals, sedentary in habit, often with a superficial resemblance to plants—now restricted to hydroid colonies.—*adjs.* **zoophyt'ic, -al.**

zooscopy, zō'ō-skō-pi, *n.* a form of mental delusion in which one sees imaginary animals, esp. snakes.

zoosperm, zō'ō-spĕrm, *n.* the sperm-cell, or male seed-cell.—*a.* **zoospermat'ic.**

zootaxy, zō'ō-tak-si, *n.* the science of the classification of animals, systematic zoology.

zootherapy, zō-ō-ther'a-pi, *n.* veterinary therapeutics.

zootomy, zō-ot'ō-mi, *n.* the dissection of animals: comparative anatomy.

zopilote, zō-pi-lō'te, *n.* the turkey-buzzard. [Mex.]

Zoroastrianism, zor-ō-as'tri-an-izm, *n.* the ancient religion founded or reformed by *Zoroaster,* set forth in the *Zend-Avesta* (which see), and still held by the Parsees in India.—*n.* and *a.* **Zoroas'trian.**

zouave, zwäv, *n.* one of a body of French troops wearing a quasi-Moorish dress: a member of any organized body wearing such a uniform.

zounds, zowndz, *interj.* an exclamation of anger and astonishment.

Zulu, zö'lö, *n.* a branch of the great Bantu division of the human family, belonging to South Africa.—*a.* pertaining to the Zulus, their language, etc.

Zuñi, zö'nyē, *n.* one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians living in large communal houses near the *Zuñi* river in New Mexico.—*a.* and *n.* **Zu'ñian.**

zurlite, zĕrl'īt, *n.* a white or green Vesuvian mineral.

zwieback, zvī'bak, *n.* a baked loaf of bread cut in slices and rebaked.

zygal, zī'gal, *a.* pertaining to a zygon: formed like a letter H. [*Zygon.*]

zygodont, zī'gō-dont, *a.* pertaining to molar teeth whose cusps are paired: possessing such molars.

zygoma, zī-gō'ma, *n.* the arch formed by the malar bone and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone of the skull.

Zygomycetes, zī-gō-mī-sē'tēz, *n. pl.* a group of fungi marked by the production of zygospores.

zygon, zī'gon, *n.* a connecting bar: an H-shaped fissure of the brain.

zygophyte, zī'gō-fīt, *n.* a plant in which reproduction takes place by means of zygospores.

zygosis, zī-gō'sis, *n.* (*bot.*) conjugation, the coalescence of two distinct cells. —*n.* **zy'goīte,** an organism resulting from zygosis.—*a.* **zy'gose,** pertaining to zygosis.

zygospore, zī'gō-spōr, *n.* in fungi, a spore produced by the union of buds from two adjacent hyphæ—also **zy'gosperm** and **zy'gote.**

zyme, zīm, *n.* a ferment: a disease-germ—the supposed specific cause of a zymotic disease.—*ns.* **zy'mogen,** a substance capable of developing by internal change into a ferment; **zymol'ogy,** the science of fermentation; **zymol'ysis, zymō'sis,** fermentation of any kind.—*a.* **zymot'ic,** pertaining to fermentation.—**zymotic disease,** a term for diseases caused by the multiplication of a living germ introduced from without into the body.

zymurgy, zī'mẽr-ji, *n.* that branch of chemistry which treats of wine-making, brewing, distilling, and similar processes involving fermentation.

zythum, zī'thum, *n.* a malt liquor made by the ancient Egyptians.

zyxomma, zik-som'ma, *n.* a large-headed, large-eyed dragon-fly of India.

APPENDIX

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SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

USED IN

ASTRONOMY, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL PURSUITS, TYPOGRAPHY, MEDICINE AND PHARMACY, ALSO LATIN PHRASES USED IN WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

☉, *or* ⊛ The Sun.
⊕, ⊕, *or* ♁ The Earth.
◍, ☽, ☾ The Moon.
♂ Mars.
◍ New Moon.
♃ Jupiter.
◍, *or* ☽ First Quar.
♄ Saturn.
○, *or* ⊛ Full Moon.
♅ Uranus.
◒, ☾ Last Quarter.
♆ Neptune.
☿ Mercury.
*, *or* ✳ Fixed Star.
♀ Venus.

The asteroids are now designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle inclosing this number.

2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs	1.	♈ Aries, *the Ram.*
	2.	♉ Taurus, *the Bull.*
	3.	♊ Gemini, *the Twins.*
Summer Signs	4.	♋ Cancer, *the Crab.*
	5.	♌ Leo, *the Lion.*
	6.	♍ Virgo, *the Virgin.*
Autumn Signs	7.	♎ Libra, *the Balance.*
	8.	♏ Scorpio, *the Scorpion.*
	9.	♐ Sagittarius, *the Archer.*
Winter Signs	10.	♑ Capricornus, *the Goat.*
	11.	♒ Aquarius, *the Waterman.*
	12.	♓ Pisces, *the Fishes.*

3. ASPECTS AND NODES.

☌ Conjunction;—indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.
✳ Sextile;—indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
□ Quadrature;—indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
▽ Trine;—indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.
☍ Opposition;—indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension.
☊ Ascending Node; called also *Dragon's Head.*
☋ Descending Node; called also *Dragon's Tail.*

II. CHEMICAL.

• One equivalent of oxygen;—written above a symbol representing an element, and repeated to indicate two, three, or more equivalents; thus, Ḟe denotes a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one of iron; S̈ a compound of three equivalents of oxygen with one of sulphur.

, One equivalent of sulphur;—used in the same manner as the preceding; thus, F̋e denotes a compound of two equivalents of sulphur and one of iron.

☞ A dash drawn across a symbol having either of the foregoing signs above it denotes that two equivalents of the substance represented by the symbol are joined with the number of equivalents of oxygen or sulphur indicated by the dots or commas; thus F̈e represents a compound of two equivalents of iron and three of oxygen, forming sesqui-oxid of iron.

\+ indicates in organic chemistry, a base or alkaloid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the substance; as $\dot{M}$, morphine; $\dot{Q}$, quinine.

− indicates, in organic chemistry, an acid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the acid; as $\overline{C}$, citric acid; $\overline{T}$, tartaric acid.

☞ Every elementary substance is represented, in chemical notation, by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its Latin name; as, H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, Ag (from *Argentum*) for silver, and the like, each symbol, when used singly, always indicating a single atom or equivalent of the substance represented by it; thus, O stands for one atom or equivalent of oxygen, C for a single equivalent of carbon, and the others in like manner. A compound body made up of single equivalents of its constituents is represented by the two symbols of the

respective constituents written side by side; as, HO, a compound of one equivalent of hydrogen with one of oxygen. To express more than one atom or equivalent of a substance, a number is used, either prefixed to the symbol, or, more commonly, written after it, below the line; as 2O, or O_2, two equivalents of oxygen.

A secondary compound, as a salt, is indicated by writing the symbols of the constituent compounds, one after another, with the sign + between them, the symbol of the base being always placed first; thus $CaO + CO_2$ represents carbonate of lime. A comma is frequently used instead of the sign +, commonly to express a more intimate union than would be expressed by that sign. The period is also sometimes used to indicate a union more intimate than that denoted by the sign +, but less so than that implied by a comma. A number written before the symbol of a compound designates a corresponding number of equivalents of that compound; as, 3 SO_3, three equivalents of sulphuric acid. When the formula of the quantity contains several terms, those to which the figure applies are included in parentheses or brackets, to which the figure is prefixed; as $3(CaO + SO_3)$, three equivalents of sulphate of lime.

III. MATHEMATICAL.

THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

\+ Plus; and; more;—indicating addition; as $a + b = c$;—used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142136+.

\− Minus; less;—indicating subtraction; as, $a - b = c$.

$\pm$, *or* $\mp$ Plus or minus; ambiguous;—indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or −; as $a \pm b$.

$\times$ Multiplied by; times; into; as, $a \times b = ab$; $6 \times 4 = 24$.

☞ Multiplication is also often indicated by placing a dot between the factors, or by writing the latter, when not numerals, one after another without any sign.

$\div$ *or* : Divided by; as, $a \div b$; that is, a divided by b; $6 \div 3 = 2$.

☞ Division is also very often indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between them; as $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, a divided by b; $\frac{6}{3} = 2$.

\= Is equal to; equals; as $(a + b) \times c = ac + bc$; $6 + 2 = 8$.

\> Is greater than; as, $a > b$; that is, a is greater than b; $6 > 5$.

\< Is less than; as, $a < b$; that is, a is less than b; $3 < 4$.

≡ Is equivalent to;—applied to magnitudes or quantities which are equal in area or volume, but are not of the same form, or capable of superposition.

∼ The difference between;—used to indicate the difference between two quantities without designating which is the greater; as, $a \sim b$.

$\propto$ Varies as; is proportional to; as, $a \propto b$.

: Is to; the ratio of; } —used to indicate

:: As; equals; } geometrical proportion; as, $a : b :: c : d$; that is, a is to b as c is to d.

$\therefore$ Hence; therefore; on this account.

$\because$ Because.

∞ Indefinitely great; infinite; infinity.

0 Indefinitely small; infinitesimal;—used to denote a quantity less than any assignable quantity; also, as a numeral, naught; nothing; zero.

$\angle$ Angle; the angle; as $\angle$ A B C.

$\llcorner$ Right angle; the right angle; as, $\llcorner$ A B C; that is, the right angle A B C.

$\perp$ The perpendicular; perpendicular to; as, draw A B $\perp$ C D.

$\parallel$ Parallel; parallel to; is parallel to; as, A B $\parallel$ C D.

○ Circle; circumference; 360°.

△ Triangle; the triangle; as, △ A B C; that is, the triangle A B C.

□ Square; the square; as, □ A B C D; that is, the square A B C D.

▭ Rectangle, the rectangle; as, ▭ABCD; that is, the rectangle A B C D.

$\surd$, *or* $\sqrt{\ }$ Root;—indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as, $\surd 4 = 2$; $\sqrt{4a^2} = 2a$. This symbol is called the *radical sign*. To denote any other than the square root, a figure (called the *index*) expressing the degree of the required root, is placed above the sign; as, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[9]{a}$, $\sqrt[10]{a}$, etc.: that is, the cube root, 6th root, 10th root of a.

☞ The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{5}}$; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a, respectively.

——— Vinculum,
( ) Parenthesis,
[ ] or { }, Brackets,
| Bar,
} indicate that the quantities to which they are applied, or which are inclosed by them are to be taken together; as $\overline{x+y^2}$; $2\,(a+b)$; $a \times (b + c\,[e+d])$; $+\frac{x}{y} \mid z$.

f, *or* F Function; function of; as $y = f(x)$; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x.

☞ Various other letters or signs are frequently used by mathematicians to indicate functions, as, f, ϕ, ϕ', ψ, π, and the like.

d Differential; as dx; that is, the differential of x.

δ Variation; as $\delta\, x$; that is, the variation of x.

$\triangle$ Finite difference.

D Differential coefficient; derivative.

☞ The letters d, δ, $\triangle$, D, and sometimes others, are variously employed by different mathematicians, prefixed to quantities to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential coefficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above.

$\int$ Integral; integral of;—indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated; as, $\int 2xdx = x^2$; that is, the integral of $2xdx$ is x^2.

☞ It is repeated to indicate that the operation of integration is to be performed twice, or three or more times, as $\iint$, $\iiint$, etc. For a number of times greater than three, an index is commonly written at the right hand above; as, $\int^m xdx^m$; that is, the mth integral, or the result of m integrations of xdx^m.

$\int_b^a$ denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value b of the variable and its value a. $\int^a$ denotes that the integral ends at the value a of the variable, and $\int_b$ that it begins at the value b. These forms must not be confounded with the similar one indicating repeated integration, or with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

Σ Sum; algebraic sum;—commonly used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, and in nearly the same manner as the symbol $\int$.

π The number 3.14159265+; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius. In a circle whose radius is unity, it is equal to the semi-circumference, and hence is used to designate an arc of 180°.

° Degree or Degrees; as, 60°; that is, sixty degrees (of temperature or of an arc or circle).

′ Minutes of arc; as, 30′; that is, thirty minutes.

″ Seconds of arc; as, 20″; that is, twenty seconds.

′, ″, ‴, etc. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a', a'', a''', etc., which are usually read a prime, a second, a third, etc.; $a\,b'$, $c'' + a'\,b''\,c + a''\,b\,c'$. Also used to designate feet, inches, and lines, as, 3′ 6″ 2‴.

^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, etc. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure; as, a^1, that is, the first power of a; a^2, the square or second power of a; a^3, the cube or third power of a; and the like.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &, &c. And.—&c. (*Et cætera*) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

℟ Response;—used in Roman Catholic service books.

* A character used in Roman Catholic service-books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, and show where the response begins.

† Used with a date to designate the time of a person's death, as, Augustine, †430.

♂ *or* ♂ Male (*Entomology*).

♀ Female.

✠, *or* + A sign of the cross used by the pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In Roman Catholic service-books, it is used

in those places of the prayers and benediction where the priest is to make the sign of the cross.

➔ Broad Arrow; a British government mark, stamped, cut, or otherwise fixed on all government property used in the royal ships or dockyards, in order to prevent embezzlement of naval stores.

×, *or* + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, etc. The name his of the party is added by John + Smith one who can write; as, mark

4to, *or* 4°. Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.

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7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

V. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

$ Dollar, *or* Dollars; as $1; $200.

¢ Cent; *or* cents; as, 12¢.; 33¢.

£ Pound, *or* Pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45.

℔ Pound, *or* Pounds (in weight); as, 1℔; 24℔.

@ At, *or* to; as, silk @ $2 per yd.

℔ Per; as, sheep $4 ℔ head.

% Per cent; as, discount 6% = $10.21.

℅ Account; as, J. Smith in ℅ with J. Jones.

/ Shilling, *or* Shillings; as, 1/2 = 1s. 2d.; 2/3 = 2s. 3d.

A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel, in Lloyd's Register of the British and Foreign Shipping; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and seaworthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, etc.

XX Double strength, fineness, etc., as XX ale.

XXX Triple strength, fineness, etc., as XXX ale.

VI. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

1. MARKS OF PUNCTUATION, ETC.

,	Comma.	¨	Dieresis.
;	Semicolon.	ç	Cedilla.
:	Colon.	^	Caret.
.	Period.	" "	Quotation Marks.
—	Dash.	}	Brace.
?	Interrogation.	}	
!	Exclamation.	}	
( )	Parenthesis.	* * *	Ellipsis.
[ ]	Brackets, *or* Crotchets.	. . .	Ellipsis, *also* Leaders.
'	Apostrophe.	——	Ellipsis.
-	Hyphen.	*	Asterisk.
´	Acute Accent.	†	Dagger, *or* Obelisk.
`	Grave Accent.	‡	Double Dagger.
^	Broad *or* Circumflex Accent.	§	Section.
~ *or* ˆ	Circumflex *or* Tilde.	‖	Parallels.
¯	Long Accent, *or* Macron.	¶	Paragraph.
˘	The Short, *or* Breve.	☞	Index.
		**, *or* **	Asterism.

2. CORRECTION OF THE PRESS; OR, MARKS USED IN PROOF-READING.

δ, *or* ℈ (L. *dele*) Dele, delete, take out, or expunge.

⓪ Turn a reversed letter.

A space, or more space between words, letters, or lines.

⌣ Less space, or no space, between words or letters.

⌊, *or* ⌋ Carry a word further to the left or to the right.

□ Indent.

⌐ Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.

⌙ Sink or depress a letter, word, or character raised above the proper level.

| Shows that a portion of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.

⊥ Directs attention to a quadrat or space which improperly appears.

×, *or* + Directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.

[Bring a word or words to the beginning of a line; also, make a new paragraph.
¶ Make a new paragraph.
— Change from Italic to Roman, or from Roman to Italic, as the case may be.
═ Put in small capitals.
≡ Put in capitals.

☞ The other marks are self-explanatory; but the following *abbreviations*, used in correcting proof-sheets, require explanation:

wf. Wrong-font;—used when a character is of a wrong size or style.
tr. Transpose.
l. c. Lower-case; *i. e.*, put in small or common letters a word or a letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals.
s. caps, or *s. c.* Put in small capitals.
Qu., *Qy.*, or *?* Query.
out, s. c. Words are wanting, see copy.

VII. MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

℈ Scruple; ℈i, one scruple; ℈ij, two scruples; ℈ss, half a scruple; ℈iss, a scruple and a half.
ʒ Dram or drachm; ʒi, one dram; ʒij, two drams; ʒss, half a dram; ʒiss, a dram and a half.
℥ Ounce; ℥i, one ounce; ℥ij, two ounces; ℥ss, half an ounce; ℥iss, an ounce and a half.
♏ A minim; a drop.
āā (Gr. *ana*), of each a like quantity.
℞ (L. *recipe*), take.

The above symbols are employed almost always in medical prescriptions. A prescription consists of the following parts: (1) The *Superscription;* (2) The *Inscription;* (3) The *Subscription;* (4) The *Signature.* The *Superscription*, which consists of the letter ℞, is a relic of the days of astrology. It originally was used to represent the symbol of the planet Jupiter. By common consent it is now regarded as representing the imperative mood of the Latin verb *recipere*, to take. The *Inscription* is a statement of the names of the substances to be used, with their quantities. The *Subscription* is made up of the directions for the guidance of the dispenser. The *Signature* includes the directions to the patient. This part of the prescription should be written in English; the other parts are in Latin. Sometimes the signature also is in Latin.

The body or prescription contains the following: the *Basis*, or principal active ingredient; the *Adjuvant*, or *Auxiliary*, to assist its action; the *Corrective*, to correct or diminish some undesirable quality; the *Vehicle*, or *Excipient*, to give a suitable form for administration.

PRESCRIPTION.

℞ ..... Superscription.
(Basis)..... Pot. Acet. 3v.....
(Adjuvant).. Tinct. Digitalis 3j...
(Corrective). Syr. Aurantii ℥j....
(Vehicle)... Dec. Scopar. ad ℥viij
} Inscription.
Misce, fiat mist..... Subscription.
Cpt. Cochl. mag. ii, 4ta. q. q. hora
ex paul. aquæ..... Signature.

Without Abbreviations or Contractions.

Recipe.
Potassii Acetatis drachmas quinque.
Tincturæ Digitalis drachmam unam.
Syrupi Aurantii unciam unam.
Decoctum Scoparii ad uncias octo.
Misce, fiat mistura.
Capiat cochlearia duo magna quartâ quâque horâ ex paululo aquæ.

English Translation.

Take thou (the dispenser).
Five drachms of acetate of potassium.
One drachm of the tincture of digitalis.
One ounce of syrup of orange-peel.
Decoction of broom up to eight ounces.
Mix, let a mixture be made.
Let him (the patient) take two large spoonfuls at each fourth hour, out of (in) a little water.

LIST OF LATIN PHRASES COMMONLY USED IN THE WRITING OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

aa.	Ana	of each.
Ad.	Adde	add
Ad lib.	Ad libitum	to the desired amount.
Ad us.	Ad usum	according to custom.
Æq.	Æquales	equal.
Aq.	Aqua	water.
Aq. bull.	Aqua bulliens	boiling water.
Aq. dest.	Aqua destillata	distilled water.
Bib.	Bibe	drink.
Bis ind.	Bis indies	twice a day.
Bis in 7 d.	Bis in septem diebus	twice a week.
C.	Cum	with.
Cap.	Capiat	let him take.
C. m.	Cras mane	to-morrow morning.
C. m. s.	Cras mane sumendus	to be taken to-morrow morning.
C. n.	Cras nocte	to-morrow night.
Cochl.	Cochleare	spoonful.
Cochl. ampl.	Cochleare amplum	a table-spoonful.
Cochl. infant.	Cochleare infantis	a tea-spoonful.
Cochl. mag.	Cochleare magnum	a table-spoonful.
Cochl. mod.	Cochleare modicum	a dessert-spoonful
Cochl. parv.	Cochleare parvum	a tea-spoonful.

Contin.	Continuetur	let it be continued.
Cpt.	Capiat	let him take.
Cuj.	Cujus	of which.
C. v.	Cras vespere	to-morrow evening.
Cyath.	Cyathus	a glassful.
Cyath. vinos.	Cyathus vinosus	a wine-glassful.
D.	Dosis	a dose.
d:	Da	give.
D. d. in d.	De die in diem	from day to day.
Det.	Detur	let it be given
Dieb. alt.	Diebus alternis	on alternate days.
Dim.	Dimidius	one-half.
Div.	Divide	divide.
D. in p. æ.	Divide in partes æquales	divide into equal parts.
Exhib.	Exhibiatur	let it be given.
F. or ft.	Fiat	let it be made.
F. h.	Fiat haustus	make a draught.
F. m.	Fiat mistura	make a mixture.
F. pil.	Fiat pilula	make a pill.
Gutt.	Gutta or guttæ	drop or drops.
Habt.	Habeat	let him have.
Hor. intermed.	Horis intermediis	at intermediate hours.
H. s.	Horâ somni	at bed-time.
Ind.	Indies	daily.
Lat. dol.	Lateri dolenti	to the painful side.
Mit.	Mitte	send.
Mod. præscript.	Modo præscripto	in the manner directed.
O. m.	Omni mane	every morning.
Omn. bih.	Omni bihorâ	every two hours.
Omn. hor.	Omni horâ	every hour.
O. n.	Omni nocte	every night.
P. or pt.	Perstetur	continue.
Part. æq.	Partes æquales	equal parts.
P. r. n.	Pro re natâ	when required.
Q. l.	Quantum libet	as much as is requisite.
Q. s.	Quantum sufficit	a sufficient quantity.
Q. v.	Quantum volueris	at will.
℞.	Recipe	take.
Rep.	Repetatur	let it be repeated.
Sing.	Singulorum	of each.
Sum.	Sumat or sumendum	let him take or let it be taken.
T. d.	Ter in die	three times a day.

TABLE TO ASSIST THE BEGINNER IN PRESCRIBING LIQUIDS.

Having fixed upon the bulk of liquid, remember that there are in

1 fluid ounce, 8 teaspoonfuls each 1 fluid drachm.

2 fluid ounces, 15 teaspoonfuls each 1 fluid drachm.

4 fluid ounces, 30 teaspoonfuls each 1 fluid drachm.

4 fluid ounces, 15 dessertspoonfuls each 2 fluid drachms.

6 fluid ounces, 20 dessertspoonfuls each 2 fluid drachms.

6 fluid ounces, 12 tablespoonfuls each ½ fluid ounce.

8 fluid ounces, 15 tablespoonfuls each ½ fluid ounce.

1 pint, 30 tablespoonfuls each ½ fluid ounce.

1 pint, 8 wineglassfuls each 2 fluid ounces

Approximate Measures.

A drop = usually about ½ minim.

A teaspoonful = 60 drops f 3j.

A dessertspoonful = f 3ij.

A tablespoonful = f ℥ss.

A wineglassful = f ℥ ij.

A teacupful = f ℥ix.

ENGLISH WORD BUILDING
OR
SCIENTIFIC ETYMOLOGY

In the formation, composition, or construction of many English words—popularly called word-building—there are two distinct elements, namely, the root or the stem and the affix or affixes.

The root is properly a primitive form of speech, which may be of either native or foreign origin. The root of a given word is that monosyllabic element which remains after the word has been stripped of all affixes, that is, of everything of the nature of prefixes and formative suffixes. Take, for example, the word "irrevocable." Here *ir* (for *in*) signifies *not, re* signifies *again,* and both are prefixes; *able* is a Latin suffix, and the remaining syllable *voc* is the root.

A stem may be described as a derivative from a root, having itself inflected forms; it is that part of an inflected word which remains unchanged throughout a given inflection, and can be readily distinguished in the following cases, where the affixes are italicized: good*ness,* veri*fy,* civili*ze, un*able, *un-con*-form-*able.*

In English, roots are never found used alone, but always have suffixes or prefixes and suffixes. They have been well described as germs out of which has developed the intricate structure of later speech. Most if not all English words can be traced back to roots.

Our composite language has been derived from many and diverse sources. Its words may be broadly divided into two classes, those of native or Anglo-Saxon origin and those from foreign sources, the latter including contributions from the Latin, the Greek, the Scandinavian, the Celtic, and the Romance languages. The simplest and strongest words in the language are of pure native English origin, including the commonest prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs of time and place; all pronouns and demonstrative adjectives; all strong, auxiliary and defective verbs; most substantives ending in *-dom, -hood,* and *-ship,* and a large number of nouns expressing the most homely and familiar ideas, together with all the numerals except *second* and those above a thousand.

These pure English words are often monosyllabic. Some are affixed to the borrowed foreign words in the process of word-building and by the use of these and other affixes the borrowed terms are built up to conform to native words in their inflections and grammatical use.

In the following list of prefixes and suffixes their origin is indicated in parentheses immediately after the alphabetical entry. Thus the pure English prefix *be* is followed by (*A.S.*), indicating its native or Anglo-Saxon origin. The affixes from the Latin, the Greek, the French, and other sources are all similarly indicated and the lists will be found extremely useful in the study of the principles of English etymology—a handy guide in the process of tracing out and describing the elements of a word, with their modifications of form and sense.

In the main body of this dictionary the derivations of all the important words in the English language are given with unusual completeness, but the lists subjoined will prove an additional help to the reader and student. With these lists at hand interesting results can be obtained in the dissection of words by the separation of the affixes from the word-base. Thus the word *in-com-pre*-hen-*s-ib-il-it-y* is found on examination to contain three prefixes and five suffixes, all of which modify the meaning and use of the primary word.

Prefixes frequently vary in form according to the letter which succeeds them. Thus, the Latin prefix *ad* may become in use *a, ab, ac, an, at,* etc. All of these forms find alphabetic entry in the following lists and are plainly referred to *ad,* where their meaning and effect in word-building are elucidated.

AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

PREFIXES.

A- (A.S.) represents:

(1) A.S. *an, on,* on, *as* *a*bed, *a*board, *a*foot, *a*shore, *a*sunder, now-*a*-days, twice-*a*-week, *a*live, *a*mong, *a*bout, *a*-fishing.

(2) A.S. *and-,* over against, in reply to, to, as *a*long (from A.S. *and-lang,* i.e. over against in length); appearing also as *e-* in *e*lope, as *am-* in *am*bassador, and as *em-* in *em*bassy; the same as *un-* in verbs. See Un- (2). [Cog. with Goth. *and-,* Ger. *ent-, ant-,* L. *ante-,* Gr. *anti-*.]

(3) A.S. *á-,* an intensive prefix to verbs, out, out from, as in *a*rise (from A.S. *arísan,* to rise out of or up); or sig. 'very,' as in *a*ghast. Cf. *a*bide, *a*ccurse, *a*ffright, *a*maze, *a*rise, *a*rouse, *a*go. [Cog. with Ger. *er-,* Goth. *us-, ur-*.]

(4) A.S. *of,* of, from, as in *a*down (from A.S. *of dúne,* 'from the height'), *a*new, *a*kin; or from *of-,* intensive, as *a*thirst.

(5) A.S. *ge-, y-,* as *a*ware (A.S. *gewære*), *a*fford.

(6) *at,* old sign of inf., as *ado.* [A Northern idiom, due to Scand. influences, as in Ice., Sw., &c.]

A- (L. and Gr.) represents: (1) L. *Ab-,* as in *a*vert; (2) L. *Ad-,* as *a*chieve; (3) L. *E-* or *Ex-,* as in *a*bash, *a*mend; (4) Gr. *A-* (for *An-*), as in *a*byss.

A-, Ab-, Abs-, As (L.), away from, as *a*vert, *a*bsent, *ab*solve, *abs*tract; and also *as*soil and *av*aunt through French. Indeed, this prefix appears as *a-, adv-, av-, v-,* as in *a*vert, *adv*ance, *av*aunt, *v*anguard, &c. [L. *a, ab, abs* (oldest form *ap*); cog. with Gr. *ago-,* Sans. *apa,* Ger. *ab,* Eng. *off*.]

Ab-. See Ad-.

Ac-. See Ad-.

Ad- (L.), to, at, as *ad*here, *ad*apt. It appears as *a-, ab-, ac-, ad-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-,* as in *a*chieve, *ab*breviate, *ac*cede, *ad*mire, *af*fix, *ag*gregate, *al*lot, *an*nex, *ap*prove, *ar*rive, *as*sign, *at*tract. The words *a*chieve, *a*gree, *a*merce, *a*mount, *a*cquit, *a*cquaint, *a*vow, &c. show the same prefix, derived through the medium of Old French. [L. *ad;* cog. with Sans. *adhi,* Goth. and Eng. *at,* Celt. *ar-*.]

Af-. See Ad-.

After- (A.S.), as *after*-growth, *after*math, *after*-wards. [A.S. *æfter-*.]

Ag-. See Ad-.

Al-. See Ad-.

Al- (Ar.), the—also as *a-, ar-, as-, el-, l-,* as *a*pricot, *ar*tichoke, *as*sagai, *el*ixir, *l*ute.

All- (A.S.), all, as *al*mighty, *all*-wise. In Early English *al-* = quite is added (1) to past participles, as *al*-brent = quite burnt, *al*-heled = quite concealed; (2) to verbs preceded by *to,* as *al*-to-brenne = to burn up entirely. In Elizabethan and later writers *all-to* = altogether, quite—the original meaning of *to* having been lost sight of. [A.S. *eall-*.]

Am-, (1) the Fr. *em*—L. *im* for *in,* as *am*bush: *see* In-(2); (2) the Gr. *an-,* as in *Am*brosia: see An- (2); (3) the same as An- (1), as in *am*bassador.

Ambi-, Amb-, Am- (L.), round about, both, as *ambi*-dexter, *am*bition, *am*putate. [L.; cog. with Gr. *amphi-,* Sans. *abhi,* around.]

Amphi- (Gr.), round about, both, as *amphi*theater, *amphi*bious. [Cog. with L. *ambi-, amb-*.]

An- (A.S.), against, in return, as *an*swer. See A- (A.S.) (2), above. [A.S. *and-,* Ger. *ant-,* Goth. *and-*.]

An-, A-, Am- (Gr.), not, without, as *an*archy, atom, *am*brosia. [Gr.; cog. with Sans. *an-, a-,* L. *in-,* Eng. *un-, in-,* not.]

An- (Fr. *en*—L. *in*), as in *an*oint. See *In-* (2).

An-, as in *an*cestor; see Ante- (below).

An-. See Ad-.

Ana-, An- (Gr.), up, back, as *ana*lyze, *ana*tomy, *an*eurism. [Cog. with Goth. *ana,* Eng. *on*.]

Ante-, Anti-, Anci-, An- (L.), before, as *ante*cedent, *anti*cipate, *anci*ent, *an*cestor (for L. *antecessor*). [L. *ante,* old form *anti;* conn. with *anti-;* Fr. *anci-, an-*.]

Anti- (Gr.), opposite to, against, as *anti*pathy, *anti*podes; as *ant-* in *ant*agonist, and *anth-* in *anth*em. [Gr.; conn. with L. *ante-*, Sans. *anti-*, facing, Ger. *ant-* in *ant*wort, Eng. *an-* (for *and-*) in *answer*. Cf. *A-* (A.S.) (2), above.]

Ap-. See Ad-.

Apo- (Gr.), off, from, away, as *apo*stle; as *aph-* in *aph*elion, *aph*æresis. [Cog. with L. *ab-*.]

Ar-. See Ad-.

Arch-, Archi-, Arche- (Gr.), first, chief, as *arch*bishop, *archi*tect, *arche*type.

As-. See Ad-.

At-. See Ad-.

At- (Eng.), denoting nearness, as *at*-one; against, as *t*wit (A.S. *æt-witan*, to blame). [A.S. *æt*.]

Auto-, Auth- (Gr.), self, as *auto*crat, *auto*graph, *auto*psy, *auth*entic.

Av-. See Ab-.

Be- (A.S.), the most fertile of all English prefixes, is the weak form of *by*. The original meaning was *'about.'* (1) It forms derivative verbs, with the sense of 'around,' 'on all sides,' 'in all directions,' as *be*blear = to blear all over,, *be*girdle, *be*jumble, *be*paste, *be*smudge; (2) it forms intensive verbs, with the sense of 'thoroughly,' 'soundly,' as *be*breech = to breech soundly, *be*daub, *be*welcome; (3) it renders intransitive verbs transitive by adding a prepositional relation, as *be*chatter = to environ with chattering, *be*gaze = to gaze at, *be*smile = to smile at, *be*speak; (4) it forms transitive verbs of adjectives and substantives, as *be*foul = to affect with foulness, *be*dim = to make dim, *be*dew = to cover with dew, *be*friend.

Bis-, Bi-, Bin- (L), twice, double, as *bis*cuit, *bi*ennial, *bin*ocular; as *ba-* in *ba*lance. [Corr. of *duis*, ablative of *duo*, two.]

Cata-, Cath-, Cat- (Gr.), down, downwards, according to, thoroughly, as *cata*ract, *cath*olic, *cat*echism. [Gr. *kata*.]

Circum-, Circu- (*L.*), round about, as *circum*scribe, *circu*it. [Properly accusative of *circus*, a circle.]

Cis- (*L.*), on this side, as *cis*alpine.

Com-, Con-, Co- (*L.*), together, with, as *con*nect, *co*here, *col*lect, *cor*rect, *coun*cil. In *curry*, this prefix has been attached to O. Fr. *roi*, order; often intensive, as *com*motion; *co*-admire, *co*-enjoy, *co*-actor, *co*-believer. [*Com-* is the old form of L. *cum*, with; cog. with Gr. *syn*, Sans. *sam*. The root, originally signifying 'one,' is seen in L. *sim-ul*, together, Gr. *ham-a*, together, Eng. *sim*ple.]

Contra-, Contro-, Contr-, Counter- (*L.*), against, as *contra*dict, *contro*vert, *contra*lto, *counter*act. [L. *contra* (whence Fr. *contre*) from *Con-*, and *-tra*, from root *tar* to cross, seen also in *trans*.]

De- (L., or Fr.—L.), down, rrom, away, occurs in words derived either directly from L., as *de*duce; or through the Fr. from L., in which case *De-, Di-*, represents either (1) O. Fr. *des*-from *L. dis-*, asunder, not, as in *de*feat (O. Fr. *des*-fait), or (2) Fr.—L. *de-, as des*cribed [lit. 'write *down*'], *de*compose. This prefix *de-* is negative and oppositive in *destroy, desuetude, deform*, or intensive in *declare, desolate, desiccate*.

Demi- (Fr.—L.), half, as *demi*god, *demi*quaver. [Fr. *demi*—L. *dimidium*, half.]

Di- (Gr.), double, as *di*lemma, *dia*logue.

Dia- (Gr.), through, as *dia*meter shortened to *di-* in *di*æresis, and appearing as *de-, dea-*, in *de*vil, *dea*con. [Gr. *dia*, from *dyo*, two.]

Dif-, See Dis-.

Dis-, (Gr.), two, twice, as *dis*syllable, *di*cotyledonous. [From *duis*, from root of *two*.]

Dis-, Di- (L. in O. Fr. *des-*), in two, asunder, as *dis*part, *dif*fer, *dis*perse; negative, as *dis*relish; privative, as *dis*lodge. Thus variously *di-, dif-, dis-, des-, de-*, and even *s-*, as in *s*pend. [*Dis* for *duis*, from L. *duo*, Gr. Sans. *dvi*, Goth. and Eng. *two*.]

Dys- (Gr.), ill, difficult, as *dys*entery, *dys*pepsy. [Cog. with Sans. *dus*, Goth. *tus*, Ger. *zer-*, A.S. *to-*, Eng. *two*.]

E-, See Ex-.

E- = A.S. *ge-*, in *e*nough (A.S. *genóh*, Ger. *genug*).

E-, as in *e*lope. See A- (A.S.) (2), and also An- (A.S.).

E-, a purely phonetic addition, of French origin, as in *e*squire, *e*state, *e*schew, *e*special, *e*scutcheon.

Ec- or *Ex-* (Gr.), out of, from, as *ec*stasy, *ex*odus; also as *el-* in *el*lipse. [Gr. *ex*, cog. with L. *ex*, out.]

Edd-, in *eddy*. [A.S. *ed-*, back.]

Ef-, See Ex-.

El-, in *el*lipse, &c. See Ec- or Ex-.

Emb-, in *emb*er days. [A.S. *ymb-ryne*, a circuit.]

En- (Gr.), in, on, as *en*ergy, *en*demic, *em*phasis—sometimes extended to *Endo-*, within, as *endo*gen.

En-, Em- (Fr.—L.), in, into, as *en*list; to make, as *en*large, *en*act; before *b* and *p*, *Em-*, as *em*bark, *em*bolden. [Fr. *en*—L. *in*. See In- (L.) in, into.]

Enter- (Fr.), between, among, as *enter*tain. [Fr. *entre*—L. *inter-*.]

Epi-, Ep-, Eph- (Gr.), on, as *epi*taph; during, as *epo*ch, *eph*emeral. [Gr. *epi;* L. *ob-*.]

Es- (Fr. or Sp.—L.), out, as *es*cape, *es*planade. [O. Fr. or Sp. *es*—L. *ex*.]

Eso- (Gr.), in, into, as *eso*teric. [From Gr. *eis,* into, whose form was prob. orig. *ens,* a strengthened form of *En-* (Gr.).]

Eu- (Gr.), well, as *eu*phony, *eu*logy; as *ev-* in *ev*angelist. [Gr. *eu, eus,* good, for an assumed *es-us,* real.]

Ex- or *E-* (L.), from, out of, as *ex*pel, *e*ject, *ef*flux; by assimilation, appearing as *a-, e-, ef-, es-, ex-, iss-, s-*, as *a*mend, *e*normous, *ef*fect, *es*cape, *ex*tend, *iss*ue, *s*ample. It is French influence which has disguised it in such words as *affray, amend, escape, escheat, essay,* &c.—*Ex-* has a privative sense in *ex*-emperor, *ex*-mayor. [L. *ex-, e-;* O. Fr. *es-,* Fr. *é-, ex*.]

Ex-, out of, as in *ex*odus.—*Exo-*, outside, as *ex*otic. [Gr. *ex,* out of, *exo,* outside.]

Extra- (L.), on the outside, beyond, as *extra*mural, *extra*ordinary *extra*-work; as *stra-* in *stra*nge. [Contr. of *extera* (*parte* being understood), abl. fem. of *exterus,* beyond, a comp. form, from *Ex-* (L.).]

For- (A.S.), in place of, as *for*asmuch. [A.S. prep. *for*.]

For- (A.S.), through, thorough, away, so as to be nonexistent, or to be destroyed, as *for*swear, *for*bid, *fore*go (better *for*go). [A. S. *for-;* Ger. *ver-,* Goth. *fra-,* conn. *with far* and *from*.]

For- (Fr.—L.), as in *fore*close, *for*feit. [Fr.—L. *foris,* lit. 'out of doors,' used in the sense of 'outside, 'beyond,' 'amiss.']

Fore- (A.S.), before, as *fore*tell, *fore*bode; *fore*dated, *fore*said, *fore*told; *fore*castle, *fore*father, *fore*sight. [A.S. *fore-;* Ger. *vor*.]

Forth- (A.S.), forth, only in *forth*with.

Fro- (A.S.), from, as *fro*ward. [A.S. *fro*—Scand. Ice *frá*.]

Gain- (A.S.), against, as *gain*say. [A. S. *gegn*.]

Hemi- (Gr.), half, as *hemi*sphere—shortened to *me-* in *me*grim. [Gr.; cog. with L. *semi-,* Sans. *Sami-*.]

Hetero- (Gr.), other, as *hetero*doxy. [Gr. *heteros,* other.]

Holo- (Gr.), entire, as *holo*graph. [Gr. *holos,* entire.]

Homo- (Gr.), same—lengthened to *Homeo-* as *homeo*-pathy. [Gr. *homos,* same.]

Hyper- (Gr.), over, above, beyond, as *hyper*borean, *hyper*critical. [Cog. with *super-* and *over-*.]

Hypo-, Hyph-, Hyp- (Gr), under, as *hypo*tenuse, *hyph*en, *hyp*allage. [Cog. with L. *sub-,* Goth. *uf,* Sans. *upa*.]

I-, in *i*gnoble. See In- (1), negative.

I-, Y-, as in *I*-wis, *y*clept, hand-*i*-work. This prefix appears as *a-* in *a*ware, as *c-* in *c*lutch, and as *e-* in *e*nough. [A.S. *ge-,* sign of the past participle passive.]

Il-, as in *il*lude. See In- (2).

Il-, as in *il*legal. See In- (1).

In-, Im- (L.), not, as *in*convenience, *in*cautious, *in*firm. Before *p* the *n* changes to *m, as im*pudent; before *l, m,* and *r* it is assimilated to those consonants, as *il*legal, *im*mature, *ir*regular. This prefix thus appears as *en-, i-, il-, im-, in-, ir-*, as *e*nemy, *i*gnoble, *il*legal, *im*mortal, *in*firm, *ir*regular. [L.; cog. with Gr. *an-, Eng. un-*.]

In- (L.), in, into, as *in*fuse, *il*lumine, *im*pel, *ir*rigate. It becomes *il-* before *l; im-* before *b, m,* and *p; ir-* before *r*. This prefix thus appears as *am-, an-, em-, en-, il-, im-, in-, ir-*, as *am*bush, *an*oint, *em*brace, *en*close, *il*lude, *im*mure, *in*clude, *ir*ritate.

In- (A.S.), in on, as *in*come, *in*ward, *in*land, *in*sight; to make, as *im*bitter, lit. to put *into* a state of bitterness; as *im-* in *im*bed, *im*park, &c.

Inter- (L.), in the midst of, between, as *inter*val, *intel*lect, *inter*marry. [A compar. form; cog. with Eng. *under,* and Sans. *antar,* within.]

Intra- (L.), in the inside of, within, as *intra*mural. [Contr. of *intera,* ablative feminine of *interus,* inward—*Inter-*.]

Intro- (L.), into, within, as *intro*duce [Contr. of *intero,* ablative masculine of *interus—Inter-*.]

Ir-, as in *ir*ritate. See In- (2).

Ir-, as in *ir*regular. See In- (1).

Iss-, as in *iss*ue. See Ex- (1).

Juxta- (L.), near, as *juxta*position.

[Superl. form, from root of L. *jungere,* to join.]

L-, as in *l*one; an abbreviation of *all.*

L-, as in *l*ouver. See Al-.

L-, as in *l*ute. See Al-.

Male-, Mali-, Mal-, Mau- (L.), badly, ill, as *male*factor, *mal*content, *male*diction, *male*volent; through French, *mau*gre = notwithstanding. [L. *male,* badly.]

Meta-, Meth-, Met- (Gr.), among, with; after, as *meth*od (lit. 'way after'); often implies change, as *meta*morphose, *me*teor, *me*tonomy. (Gr. *meta;* cog. with A.S. *mid,* Goth. *mith,* Ger. *mit.*]

Mid- (A.S.), with, as *mid*wife. [A.S. *mid-,* together with.]

Mis- (A.S.), wrong, ill, as *mis*behave, *mis*deed, *mis*lead. [A.S. *mis-;* Ice. *mis-,* Goth. *missa-,* Ger. *miss-.* Cf. *Mis-* in Dict.]

Mis- (Fr.—L.), as in *mis*chief, *mis*alliance, *mis*chance. [Fr. *mis-,* for O. Fr. *mes-,* from L. *minus,* less.]

Mono-, Mon- (Gr.), single, as *mono*graph, *mono*logue, *monk,* and *min*ster. [Gr. *monos,* alone.]

Multi-, Mult-, many, as in *multi*ply, *mult*eity. [L. *multus,* much, many.]

N-, as in *n*ewt, *n*ickname, due to the *n* of the article in *an ewt, an ekename.* In *n*uncle the origin is *mine* uncle; in 'for the *nonce,*' M. E. for the nones, mis-written *for then ones,* for the once.

N- (A.S.), no, not, as *n*ever; or L. *ne-,* as in *n*ull. [A.S. *ne;* cog. with Goth. *ni,* L. *ne,* Sans. *na.*]

Ne- (Gr.), not, as *ne*penthe; *Ne-, Neg-* (L.), not, as *ne*farious, *ne*uter, *neg*ative, *neglect.* [L. *ne, nec,* a contr. of *neque,* from *ne,* not, *que,* and.]

Non- (L.), not, as *non*sense, *non*age. It appears as *um-* in *um*pire = *num*pire. [From *ne unum,* not one.]

Ob- (L., by assimilation, *o-, ob-, oc-, of-, op-,* also *os-*), in front of, against, in the way of, as *ob*struct, *o*mit, *oc*cur, *of*fer, *op*pose, *os*tentation. [Cog. with Gr. *epi,* Sans. *api.*]

Oc-, as in *oc*cur. See Ob-.

Of-, as in *of*fer. See Ob-.

Off- (A.S.), off from, away, as *off*al, *off*shoot, *off*set. [A form of *Of.* There is the same relation between *of* and *off* as between *be* and *by;* A.S. *of* has been differentiated into the stressless or weak form *of,* and the stressed or strong form *off.* Cf. A-. Ab-.]

On- (A.S.), on, as *on*set, *on*looker.

Op-, as in *op*press. See Ob-.

Or- (A.S.), out, in *or*deal. A.S. *or;* cog. with Dut. *oor-,* Ger. *ur-,* Goth. *us-,* away, out of.]

Os-, as in *os*tensible. See Ob-.

Out- (A.S.), out, beyond, as *out*law, *out*bid, *out*side, *out*cast. [A.S. *út.*]

Over- (A.S.), over, above, as *over*arch, *over*seer. [A.S. *ofer.*]

Pa-, as in *pa*lsy. See Para-.

Palin-, Palim- (Gr.), again, as *palin*genesis, *palim*psest. [Gr. *palin,* again.]

Pan-, Panto- (Gr.), all, as *pan*acea, *pan*theism, *panto*mime.

Para-, Par- (Gr.), beside, as *para*ble; beyond, wrong, as *para*lyze. It appears as *pa-* in *pa*lsy, *par-* in *par*ody. [Gr. *para.*]

Pel-, as in *pel*lucid. See Per-.

Pene- (L.), almost, as *pen*insula.

Per- (L.), through, as *per*mit; thoroughly, as *per*fect; also appearing as *par-, pel-, pil-,* as in *par*son, *par*don, *pel*lucid, *pil*grim. In *per*jure, *per*ish, it has a destructive force, equivalent to Eng. *for-* in *for*-swear (*for-,* A.S.). [Akin to Gr. *para-,* beside, Eng. *for-,* Ger. *ver.*]

Peri- (Gr.), round, as *peri*meter, *peri*phrasis. [Gr. *peri;* Sans. *pari,* also allied to Gr. *para.*]

Pol-, Por- (L.), as *pol*lute, *por*tend. [From Old L. *port-,* towards; cf. Ger. *pros,* Eng. *forth.*]

Poly- (Gr.), many, as *poly*gamy.

Por-, as in *por*trait. See Pro- (2).

Post- (L.), after, backwards, behind, as *post*date, *post*script, *post*pone.

Pour-, Pur- (Fr.—L.), as *pour*tray, *purvey.* [Fr.—L. *pro.*]

Pre-, Præ- (L.), before, as *pre*dict, *pre*fer, *pre*arrange, *præ*tor; also in *pri*son and *pro*vost. [L. *præ* akin to L. *pro.*]

Preter- (L.), beyond, as *preter*it, *preter*natural, *preter*mit. [L. *præter—præ,* with comp. suffix *-ter.*]

Pro- (Gr.), before, as *pro*logue, *pro*gramme, *pro*phet. [Gr. *pro;* cog. with L. *pro-,* Sans. *pra,* Eng. *for* (prep.).]

Pro- (L.), forth, forward, before, instead, as *pro*ject; instead of, from the idea of being before, as *pro*noun, *pro*consul. Appearing also as *por-, pour-, pr-, prof-, pur-,* and as *prod-* in *prod*igal. —Of Fr. origin, *pro*ceed, *pur*chase, *pur*pose, *pur*sue, *pur*vey. [Cog. with *pro-* (Gr.), which see.]

Pros-, (Gr.), towards, as *pros*elyte, *pros*ody.

Proto-, Prot-, (Gr.), first, as *proto*type, *proto*xid. [Gr. *protos*, first.]

Pur-. see under Pour-.

Re-, Red-, Ren-, (L.), change of place or condition, is in *re*move, *re*union (an assemblage of things or persons formerly apart); hence, change of motion from one direction to the opposite = 'back,' 'again,' as *re*tract, *re*sound, *re*deem, *redo*lent. It appears as *ren-* in *ren*der, &c.; as *r-* in *r*ally, *r*ampart; as *ra-* in *ra*gout. In *re*build, *re*mind, &c. it has been prefixed to English words.

Retro- (L.), back, backwards, as *retro*spect, *retro*grade.—Of Fr. origin, *rere*ward, ar*rear*, &c.

S-, for *Se-*, as in sure; for *Dis-*, as in *s*pend; for *Ex-*, as in *s*ample; for *Sub-*, as in *s*omber.

Se-, Sed-, (L.), without, as *se*cure; aside, as *se*duce, *se*cede, *se*dition; appearing as *s-* in *s*ure, *s*ober.

Semi- (L.), half, as *semi*circle. [L.; cog. with Gr. *hemi.*]

Sine- (L.), without, as *sine*cure.

So-, as in *so*journ. See Sub-.

So-, as in *so*ber. See Se-.

Sovr-, Sopr-. See Super-.

So-, as in *so*journ. See sub-.

Sub- (L.), by assimilation, before *c, f, g, m, p, r, s*—*suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-, sus-*; under, from under, after, as *sub*ject, *sus*pect, *suc*ceed, *suf*fuse, *sug*gest, *sum*mon, *sup*port, *sur*prise, *sus*pend—also as *s-* in *s*omber and *so-* in *so*journ.—Of Fr. origin, *suc*cor, *sum*mon; Eng. formations, *sub*let, *sub*-kingdom, *sub*-worker. [L. *sub* (which in O. Fr. became *so-*).]

Subter- (L.), under, as *subter*fuge. [From *Sub-*, and compar. suffix *-ter*, meaning motion.]

Suc-, Suf-, Sug-, Sum-, Sup-. See Sub-.

Super- (L.), over, above, beyond, as *super*structure, *super*natural.—Of Fr. origin, *sur*face, *sur*feit, *sur*pass, *sur*prise; —Eng. compounds, *super*abundant, *super*cargo, *super*critical. [L.; cog. with Sans. *upari*, Gr. *hyper.*]

Supra- (L.), over, above, as *super*mundane. [Contr. of ablative fem. *superus*, above, from *Super-*.]

Sur- (Fr.), over, as *sur*mount. [Fr., from L. *super.*]

Sur-, as in *sur*rogate. See Sub-.

Sus-, as in *sus*pend. See Sub-.

Syn-, Sy-, Syl-, Sym- (Gr.), together, with, as *syn*tax, *sys*tem, *syl*lable, *sym*bol, *sym*metry. [Cog. with *Com-*.]

T-, in *t*wit, for *at;* in *t*awdry = *Saint Awdry*, the *t* being the final letter of saint; in *t*autology, representing the Greek article *to.*

Thorough- (A.S.), through, as *thor-ough*fare. [A.S. *thurh*, through.]

To- (A.S.), in *to*-day, *to*gether, *to*-ward, here-*to*-fore, is the prep. *to* [A.S. *tó.*]

To- (A.S.), asunder, as in *to*-brake. [*A.S. tó;* cf. Ger. *zer-*, Gr. *dys-*.]

Trans-, Tra-, Tran-, Tres-, Tre- (L.), beyond, across, as *trans*port, *tra*verse, *tran*scend, *tres*pass, *and tre*ason (through French).

Tri- (L.), thrice, as in *tri*ple, *tre*ble.

Twi- (A.S.), double, as in *twi*light. [A.S. *twi-*, double, *twá*, two.]

U- (Gr.), no, not, as *U*topia. [Gr. *ou*, not.]

Ultra- (L.), beyond, as *ultra*marine. The French form *outre* appears in *out*rage and in *utter*ance. [From *ulter* (stem of *ulterior*), *ul-* being from root of L. *ille.*]

Um-, in *um*pire. See Non-.

Un- (A.S.), negative prefix, not, as *un*happy, *un*truth, *un*couth. [Cog. with Gr. *an-* and L. *in-* (negative).]

Un- (A.S.), verbal prefix, signifying the reversal of an action, as *un*lock, *un*bind, *un*do, *un*wind. [A.S. *on-, un-;* cf. Dut. *ont-*, Ger. *ent-*, Goth. *and-*. See A- (A.S.) (2.).]

Un-, Uni- (L.), one, as *un*animous, *uni*form. [L. *unus*, one.]

Under- (A.S.), under, below, as *under*growth, *under*wood, *under*prop, *under*sell. [See *Under* in Dict.]

Up- (A.S.), up, as *up*land, *up*start, *up*hill, *up*braid, *up*set. [A.S. *up, upp;* Ger. *auf.*]

Ve- (L.), apart from, as *ve*stibule. [L. *ue*, apart from; prob. allied to *bi-* and *duo*, two.]

Vis-, Vice- (Fr.—L.), in place of, as *vis*count, *vice*roy. [Fr. *vis-*, from L. *vice*, instead of.]

Wan- (A.S.), wanting, as *wan*ton. [See *Wanton* in Dict.]

With- (A.S.), against, back, as *with*stand, *with*draw; with, near, as *with*in (this meaning is very rare as prefix). [A.S. *with*—*wither.*]

Y-. See under *I-*.

SUFFIXES

-able, adj. suffix, capable of, as port*able,* laugh*able*; cf. also come-at-*able.* [L., according to the stem-ending, *-abilis, -ebilis, -ibilis, -ubilis.*]

-ac, adj. suffix, pertaining to, as elegi*ac;* also used as noun suffix, as mani*ac.* [L. *-acus,* Gr. *-akos.*]

-aceous, having the qualities of, as her*baceous.* [L. *-aceus.*]

-acious, full of, as aud*acious.* [L. *-ax -acis.*]

-ade, noun suffix, the L. *-ata,* which in popular French words appears as *-ée,* becomes *-ade* in words borrowed from the Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, and even Italian, as in accol*ade,* gascon*ade.* Also we have ambass*ade,* ambusc*ade,* balustr*ade,* brig*ade,* casc*ade,* &c. from French words in *-ade.* Examples of words formed in imitation of these in English itself are block*ade,* orange*ade.*

-age, ending of abstract nouns, as hom*age;* marks place where, as vicar*age;*—of English formation, bond*age,* brew*age,* parson*age.* [L. *-aticum;* Fr. *-age.*]

-ain, -an, -en,- on, noun suffixes, as vill*ain,* pag*an,* ward*en,* surge*on.* [L. *-anus.*]

-al, adj. suffix, as annu*al,* leg*al,* mort*al,* cardin*al;*—of English or French formation, circumstanti*al,* cordi*al,* nation*al.* Noun suffix, as approv*al,* deni*al,* remov*al,* betroth*al.* Latin nouns in *-alia* (neut. pl.) which survived into Old French became *-aille* (fem. sing.), adopted in Middle English as *-aylle, -aille,* later *-aile, -al,* as Latin sponsa*lia,* O. Fr. espous*ailles,* M. E. spous*aille,* spous*al;* L. batt*alia,* O. Fr. bat*aille,* M. E. bat*aille,* bat*ail,* battle. On this analogy, *-aille, -ail, -al,* became a formative of nouns of action on verbs of French or Latin, and even of Teutonic, origin. [L. *-alis;* Fr. *-al, -el.*]

-an, -ain, -ane, adj. suffix, as huma*n,* cert*ain,* huma*ne;*—of English formation, Anglic*an,* suburb*an.* Noun suffix [L. *-anus;* Fr. *-ain, -en*], as public*an,* veter*an.* [L. *-anus;* Fr. *-ain, -en.*]

-ana, things belonging to, such as sayings, anecdotes, &c., as Johnsoni*ana,* Burnsi*ana.* [L. neut. pl. of adjs. in *-anus.* See -an.]

-ance, -ence (L. *-antia, -entia,* Fr. *-ance*), noun suffix, as in arrog*ance,* repent*ance,* experi*ence,* penit*ence.*

-ancy, -ency, a modern English differentiated form of the earlier *-ance,* expressing more distinctly the sense of *quality, state,* or *condition,* often belonging to Latin substantives in *-ntia,* as in eleg*antia,* 'elegantness,' as distinct from the sense of *action* or *process,* as regularly expressed by the French form *-ance,* as in aid*ance,* guid*ance.* The modern tendency is to confine *-nce* to action, and to express quality or state by *-ncy;* cf. compli*ance,* pli*ancy,* annoy*ance,* buoy*ancy.*

-and, -end, noun suffix, as vi*and,* le*gend.* [L. *-andus, -endus,* gerundial suffix.]

-aneous, belonging to, as extran*eous.* [L. *-aneus.*]

-ant, -ent, adj. suffix, as repent*ant,* pati*ent.* Also noun suffix, sometimes denoting the agent, as inst*ant,* serge*ant,* stud*ent,* innoc*ent.* [L. *-ans, -ant-is,* or *-ens, -ent-is,* suffix of pr. p.]

-ar, adj. suffix, belonging to, as angul*ar,* popul*ar.* [L. *-aris;* Fr. *-ier* or *-aire.*]

-ar, -ard, -art. See under -er (marking the agent).

-ar, -er, -or, noun suffixes, marking place where, as cell*ar,* lard*er,* manor [L. *-arium*];—denoting the agent, as vic*ar,* treasur*er,* chancell*or.* [L. *-arius.*]

-ard, intensive, as drunk*ard,* cow*ard,* slugg*ard,* wiz*ard.* [O. Fr. *-ard, -art;* Ger. *-hard,* strong.]

-ary, noun suffix, marking place where, as semin*ary* [L. *-arium*]; the agent, as secret*ary,* antiqu*ary* [L. *-arius*]. Adjective suffix [L. *-arius,* Fr. *-aire*], as con*trary,* neces*sary,* second*ary.*

-asm. See under -ism.

-ass, -ace, as cuir*ass,* cut*lass,* men*ace,* pinn*ace.* [L. *-aceus, -acius;* It. *-accio,* Fr. *-as.*]

-aster, dim. and freq. (often implying contempt), as poet*aster.* [Fr. *astre* (It. *astro*)—L. *-as-ter.*]

-ate, -ete, -ite, -ute, -t, forming adjectives—all adapted forms of the endings of past participles in Latin according to the conjugation of the verbs from which they are formed, as accur*ate,* desol*ate;* compl*ete,* repl*ete;* contr*ite,* exquisi*te;* absol*ute,* min*ute;* abject, elect.

-ate, verbal suffix, as navig*ate,* perme*ate.* Adj., as above. Noun, as leg*ate,* advoc*ate.* [Norm. Fr. *at*—L. *-atus,* suffix of pa. p.]

-ble. See -able.

-ble, -ple, fold, as dou*ble,* tre*ble,* quadru*ple.* [L. *-plus,* lit. 'full.']

-bund and *-cund,* as mori*bund,* rubi*cund.* [L. *-bundus* and *-cundus;* Fr. *-bond* and *-cond.*]

-ce. See under -s, adverbial suffix.

-celli, -cello, dim., as vermi*celli,* violon*cello.* [It., from L. *-culus.*]

-ch, dim., as blot*ch.* [See -ock.]

-cle, -cule, dim., as in partici*ple,* animal*cule,* from L. *culus,* which also gives (through It.) *-celli, -cello.* [See under -l].

-craft, noun suffix, as in book*craft,* priest*craft.* [A.S. *cræft,* skill.]

-cy, -sy, noun suffix, denoting being, or state of being, condition, rank, as clemen*cy,* bankrupt*cy,* cura*cy,* minstrel*sy.* [L. *-tia,* as in constan*tia,* constan*cy,* or *-tio,* as in conspira*tio,* conspira*cy.*]

-d, -t, or *ed,* pa. t. suffix, as lov*ed.* The *e* in *-ed* is the connecting vowel, omitted when the verb ends in *e.* [A S. *-de,* 'did,' from *di-de,* pa. t. of do.]

-d, pa. p. suffix of weak verbs, as lov*ed;* in nouns (with passive meaning), as dee*d,* see*d;* in adjectives formed from nouns, as connoting the possession of the attribute or thing expressed by the substantive, as boote*d,* feathere*d,* wooded*;* in the form *-th* (or *-t*), in abstract nouns from adjectives and, later on, from verbs, as dea*th,* figh*t,* swif*t,* (with euphonic *-s-*) du-*s-t,* bla-*s-t.* [Orig. *-th,* as in uncou*th,* and from the root of *the, that;* seen also in the L. suffix *-tu-s,* as in *no-tu-s,* Sans. *jna-ta-s,* and in the Gr. suffix *-to-s.*]

-dom, noun suffix, denoting dominion, power, as king*dom;* state, as free*dom;* act, as martyr*dom.* New words, as flunkey*dom,* can be coined. [A.S. *dóm,* judgment, Ger. *-thum.*]

-dor, -dore, noun suffix, as in corri*dor,* mata*dore,* steve*dore,* battle*dore.* [Sp. *-dor,* L. *-tor.*]

-ed. See -d.

-ee, noun suffix, one who or that which is (passive), as trust*ee,* legat*ee.* In such words as absent*ee,* devot*ee,* the old function of *-ee* is entirely lost; refug*ee* is adopted from Fr. *refugié,* grand*ee* from Sp. *grande.* [Fr. *-é*—L. *-atus,* suffix of pa. p.]

-eer, -ier, one who, has frequentative meaning, as charioteer*;* also *-er, -ar,* as in carpent*er,* vic*ar.* [Fr. *-ier*—L. *arius.*]

-el, dim., as dams*el.* [See under -l.]

-en, dim., as chick*en,* maid*en.* [A.S. *-en.*]

-en, fem. suffix, now found only in vix*en.* [A.S. *-en, -n;* Ger. *-in,* Gr. *-ine,* L.*-ina.*]

-en, added to noun-stems to form adjectives chiefly indicating the material of which a thing is composed. From the 16th century onwards there has been a tendency to discard these adjectives for the attributive use of the substantive, as in 'a gold watch;' only a few words are still familiarly used in their literal sense —earth*en,* wheat*en,* wood*en,* wool*en.* [A. S. *-en;* Goth. *-en, -an,* Ger. *-en, -ein,* Sans. *-um;* a genitive suffix, as in mi*ne.*]

-en, pa. p. as wov*en,* bor*ne,* swor*n.* [A.S. *-n, -ne, -en;* conn. with *-ant, -ent.*]

-en, pl. suffix, as ox*en,* kin*e* (for M. E. *kyen*—A.S. *cy,* pl. of *cú,* a cow). [A. S. *-an.*]

-en, to make, as dark*en,* moist*en,* strength*en,* whit*en.*

-en, -in, -ene, belonging to, as ali*en,* vermi*n,* terre*ne.* [L. *-enus, -ena, -enum.*]

-ence -ency. See -nce, -ncy.

-ent, belonging to, as differ*ent.* [L. *-ens, -entis.* See -ant.]

-eous, in right*eous,* corr. of -wise (which see); in court*eous,* from O. Fr. *-eis* (from L. *-ensis.*)

-eous, same as in -ous, as lign*eous.* [L. *-eus.*]

-er, freq. and intens., as glimm*er,* flut*ter.*

-er, infinitive suffix, as cov*er,* encount*er,* [Fr. *-re, -ir,* from Latin pres. infin. *-are, -ere, -ere, -ire.*]

-er marks the agent, designating persons according to their occupation, as writ*er,* sing*er,* hatt*er,* lead*er,* sometimes changed to *-ar,* as li*ar;* with *-i-* or *-y-* prefixed, as cloth-*i-er,* law-*y-er;* with excrescent *-t-* or *-d,* as bragg-*ar-t.* Note that in the words *auger, heifer, shelter,* what looks

like the suffix *-er* is really an independent substantive. [A.S. *-ere;* Goth. *-arja,* Ger. *-er.*]

-er, more, used in compar. of adjs., as great*er,* mor*e.* [Aryan compar. suffix *-ra.*]

-er, noun suffix, as matt*er,* gutt*er.* [Fr. *-iere*—L. *-eria.*]

-erel, dim. suffix, as mack*erel.* [See under -l.]

-erie, place where, as manag*erie.* [Fr., from L. *arium.* See -ery.]

-erly, direction to or from, as south*erly.* [From *-ern* and *-ly.*]

-ern, adj. suffix sig. direction, as south*ern* [A.S. *-er-n*]; adj. suffix, sig. belonging to, as mod*ern* [L. *-ernus*]; noun suffix, as cist*ern* [L. *-erna.*]

-ery, noun suffix, as brew*ery,* witch*ery,* cutl*ery.* [Noun suffix *-y* added to nouns in *-er* (marking agent). See -ary, -erie, -ory.]

-es or *-s,* pl. suffix, as fox*es,* hat*s.* [A. S. *-as. s* is a general pl. suffix, as L. and Gr. *-es.*]

-escent, adj. suffix, denoting growing, becoming, as convale*scent.* [L. *-esco, -isco, -asco,* Gr. *-asko,* suffix, implying beginning.]

-ese, adj. suffix, belonging to, as Japan*ese.* [L. *-ensis;* O. Fr. *-eis,* mod. Fr. *-ois, -ais.*]

-esque, adj. suffix, partaking of the quality of, as pictur*esque,* grot*esque,* Turner*esque.* [Fr. *-esque* (It. *-esco*)—L. *-iscus,* a by-form of *-icus* (see -ic), and conn. with -ish, adj. suffix.]

-ess, fem. suffix of nouns, as lion*ess,* godd*ess.* [Fr. *-esse,* L. *-issa.*]

-ess, -ice, -ise, as prow*ess,* just*ice,* merchand*ise.* Note that *riches* was mistaken for a plural, being really M. E. *richesse* —Fr. *richesse.* [L. *-itia, -ities,* Late L. *-icia,* Fr. *-esse.*]

-est, as in harv*est,* earn*est.*

-est, suffix of 2d sing. in verbs, as bring*est.* [A.S. *-ast, -est;* L. *-es, isti;* Gr. *-si, -sthon. s* or *-st* = 2d pers. pron., Gr. *sy* (*su*), L. *tu,* Eng. *thou.*]

-est, superl. suffix, formed from the compar. by adding *-t,* as small*est.* [A.S. *-est* (in adjectives), *-ost* (in adverbs); L. *-issimus,* Gr. *-istos, -stos, -tatos,* Sans. *-ishta.*]

-et, -ete, noun suffix, marking the agent, as proph*et,* po*et,* athl*ete.* [L. *eta,* Gr. *-etes.*]

-et, -ette, -ot, dim., as cygn*et,* bill*et,* etiqu*ette,* ball*ot.* See also -let. [Norm. Fr. *-et, -ot;* Fr. *-et, -ette.*]

-eur. See under -or.

-ever, at any time, as who*ever,* every one who.

-fare, way, as in wel*fare,* chaf*fer.*

-fast, adj. suffix, as in stead*fast,* shame-*faced* (A.S. *scamfæst.*). [A.S. *fæst,* firm, fast.]

-fold, adj. suffix, as four*fold,* mani*fold.* [A.S. *-feald.*]

-ful, full of, as delight*ful.* [A.S. *-full.*]

-fy, a verbal suffix signifying to make, as puri*fy.* [Fr. *-fier*—L. *-fic-are,* for *facere,* to make.]

-head, -hood, noun suffix, denoting state, nature, as God*head,* man*hood,* likeli*hood,* hardi*hood.* Note that liveli*hood* was in A.S. *líflád, líf,* life, *lád,* way; the second part ceased to be understood, and thus *-lihood* took its place. [From A.S. *hád,* Ger. *-heit,* state; changed into -hood.]

-i, pl. suffix of nouns in *-us,* as in literat*i* [L. *-i;* conn. with Ger. *-ai, -oi*]; also pl. suffix of nouns borrowed from It., as banditt*i* [It.—L.].

-ian, adj. suffix, as Arab*ian,* Christ*ian.* See -an. [L. *-ianus*; Fr. *-ien.*]

-ible, adj. suffix, as possi*ble,* flexi*ble.* From L. *-ibilis,* another form of *-abilis.* See -able.]

-ic, adj. suffix, of or belonging to, as gigant*ic,* publ*ic,* volta*ic.* Also largely as noun suffix, as fabr*ic.* [L. *-icus, -ica, -icum,* Gr. *-ikos*; Fr. *-ic, -igne.*]

-ical, adj. suffix, belonging to, as cub*ical,* whims*ical.* [*-ic* and *-al.*]

-ice, noun suffix, as chal*ice* [Fr.—L. *-ex, -icis;* nov*ice* [Fr.—L. *icius*]. [See another -ice under -ess, -ice, -ise *-icism.* See -ism.]

-ics, lit. things that belong to a science, as mathemat*ics.* [In imitation of Gr. *-ika,* neuter pl. of adjs. in *-ikos.* See -ic.]

id, noun suffix, as nere*id*; also used in coining chemical words, as chlor*ide,* ox*ide,* brom*ide* [L. *-id-,* Gr. *-id-,* Fr. *-ide*]. Also adj. suffix, as tep*id,* ac*id,* morb*id* [L. *-idus*].

-ie, -y, dim., as lass*ie.* [From *-ick,* a weakened form of -ock.]

-ier, noun suffix, one who, as cavali*er,* clothi*er,* brazi*er,* hosi*er.* [Fr. *-ier;* usually appears in form -eer.]

-iff. See -ive.

-il, -ile, able, as civ*il,* duct*ile.* [L. *-ilis,* from verbal roots, *-ilis,* from noun stems; to be distinguished from -ile (below). See -able.]

-ile, belonging to, as Gen*tile.* [L. *-ilis.*]

-im, pl. suffix, as cherub*im.* [Heb *-îm.*]

-ina, fem. suffix, as czar*ina.* [See *-en* fem.]

-ine, fem. suffix, as hero*ine.* [See *-en* fem.]

-ine, -in, noun suffix, as rav*ine,* medic*ine,* cous*in;* much used in chemical compounds, as iod*ine,* glycer*ine,* brom*ine.* Also adj. suffix, as adamant*ine,* div*ine.* [L. *-inus, -ina,* Fr. *-in.*]

-ing, suffix of present participles (often used as adjectives), as lov*ing,* charm*ing.* [Corr. of A.S. *-ende,* which, as also *-ande,* it replaced. See -nd, also -ant, -ent.]

-ing, noun suffix, forming nouns of action from verbs, as liv*ing,* dwell*ing;* these often acquire a concrete sense, as learn*ing.* [A.S. *-ung, -ing;* Ger. *-ung.*]

-ing, representing Teut. *ingoz* (masc.), with several functions—(1) *-ing* (A.S. *-ing*), patronymic *æoling* (the son of a noble), *cyning* (lit. 'son of a king,' *cyne* =king), *Elising* (the son of Elisa). This suffix is preserved in proper names, as Hard*ing,* Mann*ing;* esp. in place-names, as in Bill*ing*sgate, Read*ing.* (2) *-ing* is also found in names of animals, as in herr*ing,* whit*ing.* (3) *-ing* in names of coins has also a sense of diminution, as in farth*ing* (the fourth part, viz., of a penny), shill*ing.*

-ion, -sion, -tion, -son, -som, being, state of being, as opin*ion,* rebell*ion,* religi*on,* ten*sion,* poi*son,* ran*som,* rea*son,* sea*son,* crea*tion.* [L. *-io, -tio, -sio;* Fr. *-ion, -sion, -tion.*]

-ior, more, term. of comp. degree, as superi*or.* [L. *-ior.* See -er, more.]

-ique, belonging to, as ant*ique.* [Fr.—L. *-iquus;* conn. with *-ic,* L. *-icus.* See -ac.]

-ise, -ize, verbal suffix, signifying to make, as equal*ize.* [L. *izare,* from Gr. *-izein;* Fr. *-iser.*]

-ise, noun suffix. See -ice.

-ish, adj. suffix, ethnic, as Ir*ish;* signifying somewhat, as brown*ish,* old*ish;* sometimes implying depreciation, as outland*ish,* child*ish.* [A.S. *-ise.*]

-ish, verbal suffix, signifying to make, as establ*ish.* From Fr. pr. p. suffix *-iss-ant;* chiefly used in words from the Fr. The Fr. *-iss-* is from L. *-esc-,* inceptive.]

-isk, dim., as aster*isk.* [Gr. *-iskos;* conn. with *-ish,* little. See -ock.]

-ism, -asm, -icism, forming abstract nouns sig. condition, system, as ego*ism,* de*ism,* Calvin*ism,* laco*nism,* pleo*nasm;* Angl*icism,* witt*icism.* [L. *-ismus, -asmus* —Gr.*-ismos, asmos.*]

-ist, denoting the person who holds a doctrine or practises an art, as Calvin*ist,* chem*ist,* novel*ist,* art*ist,* royal*ist,* nihil*ist.* [L. *-ista*—Gr. *-istes.*]

-ite, -it, noun suffix, born in, belonging to, as Israel*ite,* Jesu*it.* [L. *-ita,* Gr. *-ites.*]

-itude, noun suffix, as fort*itude,* multi*tude.* [L. *-itudo.*]

-ive, (*-iff-*), forming nouns, orig. an adjectival suffix, as bail*iff,* capt*ive,* nat*ive,* plaint*iff;* forming adjectives (L. *-ivus*), as act*ive,* extens*ive,* furt*ive.*

-ix, fem. suffix, as testatr*ix.* [L. *-ix, -icis.* Conn. with *-ess,* fem. suffix.]

-ize, to make, same as -ise.

-k, a verbal suffix. freq. or intens., as har*k,* lur*k,* tal*k,* wal*k.*

-kin, dim., as bump*kin,* fir*kin,* lamb*kin,* manni*kin,* nap*kin;* also in proper names, Jen*kins* (*John*), Per*kins* (*Peterkin*), Wil*kins* (*William*). [A.S. *-cen*—very rare the currency of the suffix being due to words adopted from Dutch or Low German; Ger. *-chen.*]

-kind, noun suffix, kind, race, as man*kind,* woman*kind.* [See -kin above.]

-l, -le, -el (after *v, th, ch, n*), represents A.S. *-el, -ela, -ele,* and serves to form agent-nouns, instrumental substantives, and diminutives, as nai*l,* sai*l,* bead*le,* fiddl*e,* sickl*e,* appl*e,* bramb*le,* bund*le,* icicl*e,* nettl*e,* runn*el. -al* is sometimes from A.S. *-els,* from *isli,* as brid*le,* ridd*le,* buri*al. -l, -le,* as a verbal suffix, gives to the root the sense of frequency, repetition, diminution, as kne*el,* driz*zle,* nest*le,* spark*le.*

-ledge. See -lock (1).

-lence, -lency, forming abstract nouns. [L. *-l-entia,* from *-lens.* See -ent.]

-lent, adj. suffix, full of, as vio*lent,* viru*lent.* [L. *-lentus.*]

-less, adj. suffix, free from, wanting, as guilt*less,* god*less.* [A.S. *-léas,* Ger. *-los,* Goth. *-laus.*]

-let, dim., as brace*let,* leaf*let,* stream*let,*

[From *-l* and *-et*, dim. in certain words formed with *-et* on substantives ending in *-el*.]

-like, like, as god*like*.

-ling, dim., hence expression of affection, as dar*ling* (A.S. *déorling*), duck*ling*, gos*ling*; sometimes implying depreciation, as hire*ling*, ground*ling*, under*ling*, world*ling*. [A.S. *-ling*.]

-ling, *-long*. adv. suffix, as dark*ling*, side*long*. [A.S. *-lunga*, *-linga*.]

-lock, noun suffix, in wed*lock*, and know*ledge*. It is the A.S. *lác*, the same as *lác*, sport.

-lock, *-lick*, noun suffix, being a weakened form of A.S. *leác*, a leek, as in hem*lock*, gar*lic*, char*lock*.

-ly, adj. and adv. suffix, as man*ly*, on*ly*, wicked*ly*. [The adj. suffix is from A.S. *líc*, Eng. *like*; adv. is from *líc-e*, dat. of *líc*.]

-m, noun suffix, as blosso*m* [A.S. *blóstma*]; fatho*m* [A.S. *-ma*, *-m*]; as real*m*, regi*me* [Fr.,—L. *-men*].

-ma, noun suffix, as diora*ma*, ene*ma*. [Gr.] [A.S. *-mealum*.]

-meal, adv. suffix, as inch*meal*, piece*meal*.

-men, that which, state, as regi*men*, acu*men*. [Only in words borrowed from Latin. L. *-men*; Sans. *-man*. See -ment, -mony.]

-ment, noun suffix, as nourish*ment*, establish*ment*, detri*ment*;—of Eng. formation, acknowledg*ment*, employ*ment*. [L. *-mentum*, Fr. *-ment*. See -men.]

-mony, as testi*mony*, parsi*mony*. [L. *-mon-iu-m*, *-mon-ia*. See -men.]

-most, suffix of superl. deg., as end*most*. See *Most* in Dict. [In most cases this suffix is not the word *most*, the *m* being part of the root, or an old superl. suffix, and *-ost*, the superl. suffix, as in in*most* = in*m-ost*. See -est, superl. suffix.]

-n, in participles, as broke*n*, hew*n*; in substantives, as bair*n*, beaco*n*, burde*n*, chi*n*, cor*n*, heave*n*, maide*n*.

-nce, *-ncy*, forming abstract nouns, as dista*nce*, decе*ncy*. [Fr. *-nce*—L. *-nt-ia*.]

-nd, as fie*nd* (lit. 'hating'), frie*nd* (lit. 'loving'). [A.S. pr. p. suffix.]

-ness, noun suffix, denoting abstract idea, as tender*ness*, sweet*ness*. [A.S. *-nis*, *-nes*, cog. with Ger. *-niss*.]

-ock, dim., as hill*ock*, bull*ock*—also in proper names, as Poll*ock* (from *Paul*), &c. In stir*k* we see the simple suffix *-k*, the word being diminutive of *steer*, A.S. *stéor*, whence *styric*, a stirk. [A.S. *-uca* —Aryan *-ka*. See -ie and -ing, dim.]

-om, old dative suffix, now used as objective to who*m*; in adverbs of time, as seldo*m*. [A.S. *-um*.]

-on, *-eon*, *-ion*, noun suffix, as capo*n*, maso*n*, truncheo*n*, onio*n*, clario*n*. [Fr.—L. *-onem*, *-ionem*.]

-oon, noun suffix, often augmentative, as ballo*on*, salo*on*. [Fr. *-on*, It. *-one*.]

-or, *-our*, *-er*, denoting the agent, sometimes directly from L. (see -tor), but mostly through O. Fr. *-or*, *-our*, (Mod. Fr. *eur*), as empero*r* (old spelling empero*ur*, Fr. *empereur*—L. *imperatorem*); in others, Eng. *-er* has supplanted *-eur*, *-our*, as preache*r* (Fr. *prêcheur*—L. *prædicatorem*), while *-or* is at times affixed to Eng. roots, as sailo*r*. In certain abstract nouns from L. *-or*, Fr. *-eur* is still represented by *-or*, as colo*r*, labo*r*, hono*r*, and in a few cases directly retained, as in grande*ur*. The words demeano*ur* and behavio*ur* are English formations with *-our*.

-ory, belonging to, as prefato*ry* [L. *-orius*]; place where, as purgato*ry* [L. *-orium*.]

-ose, full of, as bellico*se*, moro*se*, verbo*se*. [L. *-osus*. See -ous.]

-ot, dim., as ball*ot*. [See -et, dim.]

-our. See -or.

-ous, adj. suffix, as religio*us*, deliriо*us*, curio*us* [L. *-osus*]; dubio*us*, anxio*us* [L. *-us*].—In righteo*us* the *ous* has replaced *wis*, A.S. *rihtwis*.

-ow, noun suffix, as shado*w* [from A S. *-u*]; swallo*w* [from A.S. *-ewe*]; marro*w* [from A.S. *-h*]. Also adj. suffix, as narro*w* [from A.S. *-u*].

-ple. See *-ble*, fold.

-r, noun suffix, marking the instrument, as stai*r*, timbe*r*, adj. suffix, as bitte*r*.

-re, place, as he*re*. [A.S. *-r*, *-ra*, orig. a locative suffix.]

-red, noun suffix, denoting manner, state, as hat*red*, kind*red* (in A.S. *cynren*, a shortening of *cynn-ryne*, in M.E. the meaningless *-ren* being supplanted by *-red*). [A.S. *-ræden*; cog. with Ger. *-rath*.]

-red, in hund*red*. This is cog. with Ice. hund*rad*, Ger. hund*ert*, the suffix implying number, reckoning.

-ric, noun suffix, formerly an independent word denoting dominion, power, region, as bisho*pric*. [A.S. *rice*, power.]

-right, as up*right,* down*right.* [A.S. *riht.*]

-ry, noun suffix, originally with a collective meaning, as *chevalerie,* 'body of knights;' now expressing action or quality, as bigot*ry,* pedant*ry,* sorcer*y;* condition, as outlaw*ry,* slaver*y;* trade, as carpentr*y,* heraldr*y;* the place of action or occupation, as laundr*y,* nurser*y;* the result or product of action, as poetr*y,* tapestr*y;* forming collective nouns, as infantr*y,* yeomanr*y.* [Fr. *rie* = *er* + *ie.*]

-s, adverbial suffix, as need*s,* alway*s,* onc*e,* hen*ce,* then*ce,* whil-*s*-t, betwi-*x*-t. [A.S. *-es,* gen. suffix.]

-'s, is the present genitive suffix. [Short for A.S. *-es*—Aryan *-s* or *sya,* orig. a demons. pron. The (') is prob. due to a false notion that this *-s* was a relic of *his.*

-s, -se, verbal suffix, making transitive verbs from adjectives, as *cleanse* (A.S. *clænsian*), *rinse* (Ice. *hreinsa—hreinn,* pure). It also occurs in clas*p,* gras*p,* put for clap-*s,* grap-*s.*

-ship, scape, noun suffix, as friend*ship,* steward*ship,* wor*ship,* land*scape* (earlier land*skip,* the Dut. land*schap*). [A.S. *scipe,* shape, form—*scapan;* cog. with Ger. *-schaft.*]

-sis, action or state, as the*sis.* [Gr.]

-some, adj. suffix, full of, as glad*some,* bux*om* (orig. 'pliable,' 'good-natured,' A. S. *búhsum,* lissome, from *búgan,* to bow, bend). [A.S. *-sum,* Ger. *-sam;* a by-form of *same.*]

-son, son, as John*son.*

-son, in ar*son,* rea*son,* trea*son,* the same as -tion.

-st. See -est, suffix of 2d sing.

-ster marks the agent, as malt*ster,* and in the personal names (orig. trade-names) Ba*xter,* Brew*ster,* Web*ster;* often with depreciation, as game*ster,* pun*ster.* [A. S. *-estre,* a fem. suffix, which now keeps this sense only in spin*ster.*]

-stress, fem. suffix, as song*stress.* [From *-ster, orig.* fem. suffix, with the addition of L. *-ess.*]

-sy, state, as pleuri*sy.* [Same as *-sis.*]

-t. See -d.

-t, -te, adj. and noun suffix, as convent, fact, chaste, tribute. [L. *-tus,* pa.p. suffix; cog. with *-d,* pa. p. suffix.]

-teen, ten to be added, as four*teen.* [A. S. *-tyne.* Cf. *-ty,* ten to be multiplied.]

-ter, noun suffix, as character. [Gr. *-ter,* L. *-tor,* Sans. *-tri;* perh. conn. with *-ster.*]

-ter, -ther, as in af*ter,* hi*ther.* [A.S. *-der, -ther,* old comp. suffix.]

-th, order, as six*th.* [Becomes also *-d;* conn. with L. *-tus, -tius,* as in L. quar*tus,* fourth.]

-th, suffix of 3d pers. sing. of verbs, now for the most part softened to *-s.* [A.S. from root *-ta,* which appears in L. *-t,* Gr. *-ti, -si, -tai, -to.*]

-th, -t, noun suffix, as in streng*th,* height; see under -d (pa.p. suffix).

-ther, denoting the agent, as fa*ther,* mo*ther.* [Cf. *-tor.*]

-ther. See -ter, -ther.

-tor, the agent, as conduc*tor.* See -ther, and cf. *-or, -our, -er.*

-tor-y, -sor-y, noun suffix, denoting place, as dormi*tory.*

-tude forms abstract nouns, as grati*tude.* [L. *-tudo.*]

-ty, being or state of being, as dignity; quality, as honesty. [L. *-tas, -tatem*; O. Fr. *-té.*]

-ty, ten to be multiplied, as six*ty.* [A. S. *-tig;* cog. with Ger. *-zig.* Cf. *-teen.*]

-ule, little, dim. [from L. *-ulus, -ula, -ulum*], as in glob*ule,* pust*ule;* also *-cule* [L. *-culus, -cula, -culum*], as animal*cule,* or [through Fr.] *-cle,* as arti*cle.* A different Latin suffix *-culum,* forming substantives from verbs, is represented in the form *-cle* in several words adopted through French, as mira*cle,* ora*cle,* specta*cle.*

-um, neuter term., as medi*um.* [L. *-um,* Gr. *-on.*]

-uncle, little, dim., as ped*uncle.* [L. *-un-cu-lus,* A.S. *-incle;* conn. with *-en* and *-cule,* diminutives.]

-ure, noun suffix, denoting act of, as captu*re;* state of being, as verd*ure.*—In leis*ure* and pleas*ure, -ir* has been replaced by *-ure,* O. Fr. leis*ir,* plais*ir.* [L. *-ura;* Fr. *-ure.*]

-urnal, belonging to, as di*urnal.* [L. *-urn-us* and *al;* conn. with *-ern* (in mod*ern*).]

-ward, -wards, forming adjectives from substantives, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions, as east*ward,* home*ward,* home*wards;* down*ward,* for*ward,* in*ward,* to*ward.* [A.S. *-weard,* gen. *-weardes,* cog. with Ger. *-wärts;* conn. with A.S. *weorthan,* to be, and L. *versus—vertere,* to turn.]

-way, -ways, adv. suffix, sig. manner, direction, as *alway, always,* straight*way.* [Cf. *-wise.*]

-wise, way, manner, as like*wise,* also righteous. [A.S. *-wise,* manner; Ger. *-wiss.*]

-worth, adj. suffix, as stal*worth,* stal*wart.*

-y, adj. suffix, as spongy [from L. *-iosus*]; as jolly [Norm. Fr. *-if* from L. *-ious;* cf. *-ive*]; as silly, dirty, any [A.S. *-ig;* cog. with Ger. *-ig,* Goth. *-ha, -ga,* L. *-cu-s,* Gr. *-ko-s*].

y, noun suffix, as story, family, Italy [Fr. *-ie,* L. *-ia*]; as augury, joy, remedy [from L. *-ium*]; as ally, clergy, deputy, treaty [from L. *-atus,* Fr. *-é*]; as progeny [from L. *-ies*]; as army, country, entry [from L. *-ata,* Fr. *-ée*]; as body [from A. S. *-ig*]; and perhaps the modern Eng. in forming diminutives or words of contempt, as puppy, baby, lassie, from *pup, babe, lass;* Billy from *Bill;* Betsy, Lizzie, &c.

-yer, as in lawyer. See -er, noun suffix.

A DICTIONARY OF FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

à bas. Fr. Down, down with.

à beau jeu, beau retour. Fr. One good turn deserves another; tit for tat.

Ab extra. L. From without.

Ab imo pectore. L. From the bottom of the heart.

Ab incunabulis. L. From the cradle.

Ab initio. L. From the beginning.

Ab intra. L. From within.

A bisogni si conoscono gli amici. It. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

à bon chat, bon rat. Fr. To a good cat, a good rat; tit for tat.

á bon marché. Fr. Cheap a good bargain.

Ab origine. L. From the origin.

Ab ovo. L. From the egg; from the beginning.

Ab ovo usque ad mala. L. From the egg to the apples (as in Roman banquets); from beginning to end.

à bras ouverts. Fr. With open arms.

Abrégé. Fr. An abridgment.

Absens hæres non erit. L. The absent one will not be heir, out of sight out of mind.

Absente reo. L. The accused being absent.

Absit invidia. L. Let there be no ill-will; envy apart.

Absit omen. L. May this not prove ominous of evil.

Ab uno disce omnes. L. From one specimen judge of all the rest.

A buon vino non bisogna frasca. It. Good wine needs no bush.

Ab urbe condita. L. From the building of the city, i.e. Rome.

A capite ad calcem. L. From head to heel.

à chaque saint sa chandelle. Fr. To each saint his candle; honor to whom honor is due.

à cheval. Fr. On horseback.

A che vuole, non mancano modi. It. Where there's a will there's a way.

à compte. F. On account.

à corps perdu. Fr. With breakneck speed.

à coup sur. Fr. Of a certainty; without fail.

à couvert. Fr. Under cover.

A cruce salus. L. Salvation by the cross.

Actionnaire. Fr. Shareholder in a company.

Ad aperturam (libri). L. At the opening of the book; wherever the book opens.

Ad arbitrium. L. At pleasure.

Ad calendas Græcas. L. At the Greek calends; i.e. never, as the Greeks had no calends in their mode of reckoning.

Ad captandum vulgus. L. To attract or please the rabble.

A Deo et rege. L. From God and the king.

à dessein. Fr. On purpose; intentionally.

à deux mains. Fr. For two hands; two-handed; having a double office.

Ad extremum. L. To the last, or extremity.

Ad finem. L. To the end; at or near the end.

Ad gustum. L. To one's taste.

Ad hominem. L. To the man; to an individual's interests or passions.

Adhuc sub judice lis est. L. The case is still before the judge; the controversy is not yet settled.

A die. L. From that day.

Ad infinitum. L. To infinity.

Ad instar. L. After the fashion of.

Ad interim. L. In the meanwhile.

Ad internecionem. L. To extermination.

à discrétion. Fr. At discretion; without restriction.

Ad libitum. L. At pleasure.

Ad majorem Dei gloriam. L. For the greater glory of God.

Ad modum. L. In the manner of.

Ad multos annos. L. For many years.

Ad nauseam. L. To disgust or satiety.

Adorer le veau d'or. Fr. To worship the golden calf.

Ad patres. L. Gathered to his fathers.

Ad referendum. L. For further consideration.

Ad rem. L. To the purpose; to the point.

à droite. Fr. To the right.

Adscriptus glebæ. L. Attached to the soil.

Adsum. L. I am present; here!

Ad summum. L. To the highest point.

Ad unguem. L. To the nail; to a nicety; exactly; perfectly.

Ad unum omnes. L. All to a man.

Ad utrumque paratus. L. Prepared for either case or alternative.

Ad valorem. L. According to the value.

Ad vitam aut culpam. L. For life or fault; i. e. till some misconduct be proved.

Ad vivum. L. To the life; portrayed in a lifelike manner.

Ægrescit medendo. L. He becomes worse by the remedies used.

Æquabiliter et diligenter. L. Equably and diligently.

Æquo animo. L. With an equal mind; with equanimity.

Ære perennius. L. More lasting than brass.

Æs triplex. L. Triple brass; armor of adamant.

Ætatis suæ. L. Of his (or her) age.

Affaire d'amour. Fr. A love affair.

Affaire d'honneur. Fr. An affair of honor; a duel.

Affaire du cœur. Fr. An affair of the heart.

Affreux. Fr. Frightful; shocking.

à fleur d'eau. F. On a level with the water.

à fond. Fr. To the bottom; thoroughly; heartily.

A fortiori. L. With stronger reason.

à gauche. Fr. To the left.

à genoux. Fr. On the knees.

Age quod agis. L. Attend to what you are about.

à grands frais. Fr. At great expense.

à huis clos. Fr. With closed doors; secretly.

Aide toi, et le ciel t'aidera. Fr. Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.

à la belle étoile. Fr. Under the stars; in the open air.

à la bonne heure. Fr. In good time; very well; all right; as you please.

à l'abri. Fr. Under shelter.

à la campagne. Fr. In the country.

à la carte. Fr. According to the bill of fare at table.

à la dérobée. Fr. By stealth.

à la Francaise. Fr. After the French mode.

à la mode. Fr. According to the custom or fashion.

à la Tartufe. Fr. Like Tartufe, i. e. hypocritically.

al bisogno si conoscono gli amici. It. Friends are known in time of need.

à l'envi. Fr. Emulously; so as to vie.

Alere flammam. L. To feed the flame.

Al fresco. It. In the open air; cool.

Alieni appetens, sui profusus. L. Greedy of other people's possessions, lavish of his own.

à l'improviste. Fr. On the sudden.

Alla vostra salute. It. To your health.

Allez-vous-en! Fr. Away with you!

Allons. Fr. Let us go; come on; come.

Al piu. It. At most.

Alter ego. L. Another self.

Alter idem. L. Another exactly similar.

Alter ipse amicus. L. A friend is the counterpart of oneself.

Alterum tantum. L. As much more.

à main armée. Fr. By force of arms.

Amantium iræ amoris integratio. L. The quarrels of lovers are the renewal of love.

à ma puissance. Fr. To the best of my power.

Amar y saber no puede ser. Sp. No one can love and also be wise.

A maximis ad minima. L. From the greatest to the least.

Ame de boue. Fr. A soul of mud.

Amende honorable. Fr. Satisfactory apology; reparation.

à merveille. Fr. To a wonder; marvellously.

Amici probantur rebus adversis. L. Friends are tested in adversity.

Amicus humani generis. L. A friend of the human race.

Amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas Plato is my friend, but the truth is still more a friend to me.

Amicus usque ad aras. L. A friend even to the sacrificial altar, i. e. to the utmost extremity.

Ami de cour. Fr. A court friend; a false or unreliable friend.

à mon avis. Fr. In my opinion.

Amor patriæ. L. Love of country.

Amour propre. Fr. Self-love; vanity.

Ancien régime. Fr. The ancient or former order of things.

Anglicé. Fr. In English; in the English language.

Anguis in herba. L. A snake in the grass; an unsuspected danger; a false friend.

Animo et fide. L. With courage and confidence.

Anno ætatis suæ. L. In the year of his or her age.

Anno Christi. L. In the year of Christ.

Anno Domini. L. In the year of our Lord.

Anno humanæ salutis. L. In the year of man's redemption.

Anno mundi. L. In the year of the world.

Anno urbis conditæ. L. In the year from the time the city (Rome) was built.

Annus mirabilis. L. Year of wonders; especially used in reference to the year 1666, in which occurred the Great Plague, and the Great Fire of London.

Ante lucem. L. Before the dawn.

Ante meridiem. L. Before noon.

à outrance. Fr. To extremities.

à pas de géant. Fr. With a giant's stride; with gigantic steps.

à peindre. Fr. To be painted; worthy of the painter's art.

Apercu. Fr. A general sketch or survey.

à perte de vue. Fr. Till beyond one's view.

à peu près. Fr. Nearly.

à pied. Fr. On foot.

à point. Fr. To a point; just in time; perfectly right.

A posse ad esse. L. From possibility to reality.

Appartement. Fr. Set of rooms on the same floor.

Après moi le déluge. Fr. After me the deluge.

A prima vista. It. At first sight.

à propos de bottes. Fr. Apropos of boots; in an irrelevant manner; without rhyme or reason.

à propos de rien. Fr. Apropos to nothing; without reference to anything in particular; without a motive.

Aquila non capit muscas. L. An eagle does not catch flies.

Arbiter bibendi. L. Ruler of the symposium; toastmaster.

Arbiter elegantiarum. L. A judge or supreme authority in matters of taste.

Arcades ambo. L. Arcadians; fellows of the same stamp.

Arcana cælestia. L. Celestial mysteries.

Arcana imperii. L. State secrets.

Ardentia verba. L. Glowing language.

Argent comptant. Fr. Ready money.

Argumentum ad crumenam. L. An argument to the purse, i. e. to one's interests.

Argumentum ad hominem. L. An argument to the individual man, i. e. to his interests and prejudices.

Argumentum ad ignorantium. L. An argument intended to work on a person's ignorance.

Argumentum ad judicium. L. Argument appealing to the judgment.

Argumentum ad verecundiam. L. Argument appealing to modesty.

Argumentum baculinum. L. The argument of the cudgel; brute force.

Ariston metron. Gr. Moderation is best.

Arrectis auribus. L. With ears pricked up; all attention.

Arrière pensée. Fr. Mental reservation.

Ars est celare artem. L. It is true art to conceal art.

Ars longa, vita brevis. L. Art is long, life is short.

Artium magister. L. Master of Arts.

Asinus ad lyram. L. An ass at the lyre; a stupid awkward fellow.

Athanasius contra mundum. L. Athanasius against the world.

à tort et à travers. Fr. At random; without consideration.

à toute force. Fr. With all one's might.

à tout hasard. Fr. At all hazards.

à tout prix. Fr. At any price; at all costs.

At spes non fracta. L. But hope is not crushed.

Au bout de son Latin. Fr. At the end of his Latin; at his wit's end; in a fix or quandary.

Au contraire. Fr. On the contrary.

Au courant. Fr. Fully acquainted with matters.

Audaces (or *audentes*) *fortuna juvat.* L. Fortune aids the bold.

Au désespoir. Fr. In despair.

Audi alteram partem. L. Hear the other side.

Audiatur et altera pars. L. Let the other side also be heard.

Au fait. Fr. Well acquainted with; expert.

Au fond. Fr. At bottom; in reality.

Auf wiedersehn. Ger. Till we meet again; *au revoir.*

Au grand sérieux. Fr. In all seriousness.

Au jour le jour. Fr. From day to day. without thought of to-morrow; from hand to mouth.

Au naturel. Fr. In the natural state.

Au pis aller. Fr. At the worst.

Aurea mediocritas. L. The golden or happy mean.

Au reste. Fr. As for the rest.

Au revoir. Fr. Adieu until we meet again.

Auri sacre fames. L. The accursed craving for gold.

Au sérieux. Fr. Seriously.

Auspicium melioris ævi. L. An auspice (or augury) of a better age (to come).

Aussitot dit, aussisot fait. Fr. No sooner said than done.

Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis. Fr. So many men, so many minds.

Aut Cæsar aut nullus. L. Either Cæsar or nobody.

Aut inveniam viam aut faciam. L. I shall either find a way or make one.

Autrefois acquit. Fr. Formerly acquitted; previously tried for the same offense and acquitted.

Autre temps, autres mœurs. Fr. Other times, other manners.

Au troisième. Fr. On the third story.

Aut vincere aut mori. L. Either to conquer or to die; death or victory.

Aux armes! Fr. To arms!

Auxilium ab alto. L. Help from on high.

Avant-propos. Fr. Preliminary matter; preface.

Avec permission. Fr. With permission.

Ave Imperator! Morituri te sulutant. L. Hail, Emperor! Those about to die (gladiators) salute thee.

A verbis ad verbera. L. From words to blows.

Avito viret honore. L. Flourishes on his ancestral honors.

à volonté. Fr. At pleasure.

A vostra salute. It. *à votre santé.* Fr. *A vuestra salud.* Sp. To your health.

B

Badaud. Fr. A lounger in the streets; an idler.

Badinage. Fr. Jocularity; chaff.

Ballon d'essai. Fr. A balloon sent up to ascertain the direction of the air-current; hence, a device to test public opinion on any subject.

Bas bleu. Fr. A blue-stocking; a literary woman.

Beatæ memoriæ. L. Of blessed memory.

Beau idéal. Fr. The ideal of perfection.

Beauté du diable. Fr. The devil's good looks; youthful freshness.

Beaux esprits. Fr. Men of wit.

Beaux yeux. Fr. Fine eyes; good looks.

Bel esprit. Fr. A person of wit or genius; a brilliant mind.

Bella! horrida bella! L. Wars! horrid wars!

Bella matribus detesta. L. Wars hated by mothers.

Bellum internecinum. L. A war of extermination.

Benedetto è quel male che vien solo. It. Blessed the misfortune that comes singly.

Bene orasse est bene studuisse. L. To have prayed well is to have striven well.

Ben trovato. It. Well invented; cleverly fabricated or concocted.

Bête noire. Fr. A black beast; a bugbear.

Bêtise. Fr. A piece of stupidity; stupidity.

Billet d'amour. Fr. A love-letter.

Bis dat qui cito dat. L. He gives twice who gives quickly.

Bis peccare in bello non licet. L. It is not permissible to blunder twice in war.

Bis pueri senes. L. Old men are twice boys.

Bona fide. L. In good faith.

Bona fides. L. Good faith.

Bon ami. L. Good friend.

Bon avocat, mauvais voisin. Fr. A good lawyer is a bad neighbor.

Bon diable. Fr. A good-natured fellow.

Bon gré, mal gré. Fr. With good or ill grace; willing or unwilling.

Bon jour. Fr. Good day; good morning.

Bon jour, bonne œuvre. Fr. A good day, a good work; i. e. the better the day, the better the deed.

Bonne bouche. Fr. A delicate morsel; tit-bit.

Bonne et belle. Fr. Good and handsome.

Bonne foi. Fr. Good faith.

Bon soir. Fr. Good evening.

Bon vivant. Fr. One fond of luxury and good living; a gourmet.

Bon voyage! Fr. A good voyage (or journey) to you!

Borgan macht Sorgan. G. Borrowing makes sorrowing; who goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing.

Breveté. Fr. Patented.

Brevi manu. L. With a short hand; extemporaneously.

Brevis esse laboro obscurus fio. L. If I labor to be brief, I become obscure.

Brutum fulmen. L. A harmless thunderbolt.

C

Cadit quæstio. L. The question falls; there is no further discussion.

Cæca est invidia. L. Envy is blind.

Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt. L. They change their sky but not their feelings who cross the sea.

Cætera desunt. L The rest is wanting.

Cæteris paribus. L. Other things being equal.

Campo santo. It. A burying-ground —lit. 'holy field.'

Candida Pax. L. White-robed Peace.

Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. L. The penniless traveler will sing in the presence of the highwayman; i. e. a penniless man has nothing to lose.

Cantate Domino. L. Sing unto the Lord.

Cap à pié. Fr. From head to foot.

Caput mortuum. L. lit 'dead head'. Worthless residue.

Cara sposa. It. Dear wife.

Carent quia vate sacro. L. Because they have no sacred bard (to celebrate their praise).

Carpe diem. L. Enjoy the present day; improve the time.

Castello che dà orecchia si vuol rendere. It. The fortress that parleys speedily surrenders.

Casus belli. L. That which causes or justifies war.

Catalogue raisonné. Fr. A catalogue arranged according to the subjects.

Causa sine qua non. L. An indispensable cause or condition.

Cause célèbre. Fr. A celebrated law case or trial.

Caveat emptor. L. Let the buyer be careful.

Cave canem. L. Beware of the dog.

Cavendo tutus. L. Safe by using caution.

Cedant arma togæ. L. Let arms yield to the gown, that is, military authority to the civil power.

Cela va sans dire. Fr. That goes without saying; needless to say; that is a matter of course.

Cela viendra. Fr. That will come.

Ce n'est pas être bien aise que de rire. Fr. Laughing is not always a sign that the mind is at ease.

Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute. Fr. It is only the first step that is difficult.

Censor morum. L. A censor of morals.

C'est à dire. Fr. That is to say.

C'est le commencement de la fin. Fr. It is the beginning of the end.

C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre. Fr. It is magnificent, but it is not war; said by a French officer as he watched the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

C'est selon. Fr. That is according to circumstances: that is as may be.

C'est un autre chose. Fr. That's quite another thing.

Cetera desunt. L. The rest is wanting; here there is a break.

Ceteris paribus. L. See *Cæteris.*

Chacun à son gout. Fr. Every one to his taste.

Chacun tire de son coté. Fr. Every one inclines to his own side.

Chapeau bras. Fr. A cocked hat.

Chapelle ardente. Fr. The chamber in which a dead body lies in state.

Chemin de fer. Fr. Iron road; a railway.

Cherchez la femme. Fr. Look for the woman (to find where she has had a hand in the matter).

Chère amie. Fr. A dear (female) friend.

Che sarà, sarà. It. What will be, will be.

Cheval de bataille. Fr. A war-horse; what one chiefly relies on.

Chevalier d'industrie. Fr. Lit. a knight of industry; a swindling or cheating rogue; one who lives by his wits.

Chi tace confessa. It. He who keeps silence confesses.

Ci git. Fr. Here lies.

Clarior e tenebris. L. Brighter from darkness or obscurity.

Clarum et venerabile nomen. L. An illustrious and venerable name.

Cogito, ergo sum. L. I think, therefore I exist.

Comitas inter gentes. L. Politeness between nations.

Comme il faut. Fr. As it should be.

Commune bonum. L. A common good.

Commune periculum concordiam parit. L. Common danger begets concord.

Communibus annis. L. On the annual average.

Communi consensu. L. By common consent.

Compagnon de voyage. Fr. A traveling companion.

Componere lites. L. To settle disputes.

Compos voti. L. Having obtained one's wish.

Compte rendu. Fr. An account rendered; a report.

Con amore. It. With love; very earnestly.

Conciergerie. Fr. A doorkeeper's lodge; also name of an ancient prison at Paris.

Concio ad clerum. L. A discourse to the clergy.

Concordia discors. L. Discordant concord.

Concours. Fr. A competition, as for a prize.

Con diligenza. It. With diligence.

Conditio sine qua non. L. A necessary condition.

Con dolore. It. With grief; sorrowfully.

Confido et conquiesco. L. I trust and am at peace.

Conjunctis viribus. L. With united powers.

Conseil d'état. Fr. A council of state; a privy-council.

Consensus facit legem. L. Consent makes the law.

Consilio et animis. L. By wisdom and courage.

Consilio et prudentia. L. By wisdom and prudence.

Constantia et virtute. L. By constancy and virtue (or bravery).

Consuetudo pro lege servatur. L. Custom or usage is held as law.

Consule Planco. L. When Plancus was Consul; when I was a young fellow.

Contra bonos mores. L. Against good manners or morals.

Copia verborum. L. Rich supply of words.

Coram nobis. L. Before us; in our presence.

Coram non judice. L. Before one who is not a proper judge.

Coram populo. L. In presence of the people.

Cordon bleu. Fr. Blue-ribbon; a cook of the highest excellence.

Cordon sanitaire. Fr. A line of guards to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence; a quarantine.

Corps d'armée. Fr. The body of an army; an army corps.

Corps de garde. Fr. A body of men in a guardroom; the room itself.

Corps diplomatique. Fr. A diplomatic body; a body of ambassadors and similar representatives.

Corrigenda. L. Things to be corrected; a list of errors or imperfections.

Corruptio optimi pessima. L. A corruption of what is best is worst.

Cos ingeniorum. L. A whetstone for wits.

Couleur de rose. Fr. Rose-color; an alluring aspect of circumstances.

Coup. Fr. A stroke.

Coup de grace. Fr. A finishing stroke.

Coup de main. Fr. A sudden attack or enterprise.

Coup de maitre. Fr. A master stroke.

Coup de pied. Fr. A kick.

Coup de soleil. Fr. A sunstroke.

Coup d'essai. Fr. A first attempt.

Coup d'état. Fr. A sudden decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy.

Coup de théatre. Fr. A theatrical effect.

Coup d'œil. Fr. A rapid glance of the eye.

Courage sans peur. Fr. Fearless courage.

Coute qu'il coute. Fr. Cost what it may.

Crambe repetita. L. Cabbage warmed up a second time; i. e. the repetition of an old joke, a truism, etc.

Credat Judæus Apella. L. Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it, I won't; 'tell that to the marines'.

Crede quod habes, et habes. L. Believe that you have it, and you have it.

Credo quia absurdum. L. I believe because it is absurd.

Credo quia impossibile est. L. I believe it because it is impossible.

Crême de la crême. Fr. Cream of the cream; the very best or most select.

Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit. L. The love of money increases as one's wealth grows.

Crescit eundo. L. It increases as it goes.

Crescit sub pondere virtus. L. Virtue increases beneath oppression.

Crimen falsi. L. The crime of perjury.

Crimen læsæ majestatis. L. The crime of high treason; lese-majesty.

Crux. L. A cross; puzzle, difficulty.

Crux criticorum. L. The puzzle of critics.

Crux medicorum. L. The puzzle of the doctors.

Cucullus non facit monachum. L. The cowl does not make the friar; i. e. don't trust to appearances.

Cui bono? L. For whose advantage? to what end?

Cui Fortuna ipsa cedit. L. To whom Fortune herself yields.

Cuilibet in arte sua credendum est. L. Everyone is to be trusted in his own special art.

Culpam pœna premit comes. L. Punishment follows hard on crime.

Cum bona venia. L. With your good leave.

Cum grano salis. L. With a grain of salt; with some allowance.

Cum multis aliis. L. With many others.

Cum notis variorum. L. With the notes of various commentators.

Cum privilegio. L. With privilege or license from the authorities.

Curiosa felicitas. L. Nice felicity of expression.

Currente calamo. L. With a running or rapid pen.

Custos morum. L. Guardian of manners (or morals).

D

D'accord. Fr. In agreement.

Da locum melioribus. L. Give place to your betters.

Dame d'honneur. Fr. Maid of honor.

Dames de la halle. Fr. Women who sell articles in a market; market-women.

Damnant quod non intelligunt. L. They condemn what they do not understand.

Dare pondus fumo. L. To give weight to smoke; i. e. attach importance to matters of no consequence.

Das Beste ist gut genug. G. The best is good enough.

Das Ewig-weibliche zieht uns hinan. G. The eternal feminine draws us upwards.

Data et accepta. L. Expenses and receipts.

Data obolum Belisario. L. Give an obolus to Belisarius (a general of Justinian, said to have been neglected in his old age by that emperor and compelled to beg).

Davus sum non Œdipus. L. I am Davus not Œdipus (who solved the riddle of the Sphinx); I am a bad hand at riddles.

De bon augure. Fr. Of good augury or omen.

De bonne grace. Fr. With good grace; willingly.

Deceptio visus. L. An optical illusion.

Decet verecundum esse adolescentem. L. It becomes a young man to be modest.

Decies repetita placebit. L. When ten times repeated it will still please.

Decipimur specie recti. L. We are deceived by the show of rectitude.

Decori decus addit avito. L. He adds distinction to his ancestral honors.

De die in diem. L. From day to day.

De facto. L. In point of fact; actual; actually.

Dégagé. Fr. Free; easy; unconstrained.

De gustibus non est disputandum. L. There is no disputing about tastes.

De haut en bas. Fr. In a contemptuous or supercilious manner.

Dei gratia. L. By the grace of God.

De integro. L. Anew; over again from beginning to end.

Déjeuner à la fourchette. Fr. Breakfast with a fork; a breakfast or luncheon with meat.

De jure. L. From the law; by right.

De l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace. Fr. Audacity, more audacity, and always audacity.

Delenda est Carthago. L. Carthage must be blotted out or destroyed.

De mal en pis. Fr. From bad to worse.

De minimis non curat lex. L. The law does not concern itself with trifles.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum. L. Say nothing but good of the dead.

De nihilo nihil fit. L. From nothing nothing is made.

Dénouement. Fr. The issue; end of the plot.

De novo. L. Anew.

Deo adjuvante. L. God assisting.

Deo duce. L. God being the leader.

Deo favente. L. God favoring.

Deo gratias. L. Thanks to God.

Deo juvante. L. With God's help.

De omnibus rebus et quisbusdam aliis. L. Concerning all things and certain others.

Deo non fortuna. L. From God, not by chance.

Deo volente. L. God willing; by God's will.

De pis en pis. Fr. From worse to worse.

De profundis. L. Out of the depths.

De retour. Fr. Having come back again; returned.

De rigueur. Fr. Imperatively necessary; not to be dispensed with.

Dernier ressort. Fr. A last resource.

Désagrément. Fr. Something disagreeable.

Desipere in loco. L. To jest or be jolly at the proper time.

Désorienté. Fr. Having lost one's way; not knowing where to turn.

Desunt cætera. L. The remainder is wanting.

De trop. Fr. Too much; more than is wanted.

Detur digniori. L. Let it be given to the more worthy.

Detur pulchriori. L. Let it be given to to the more (or most) beautiful.

Deus avertat! L. God forbid.

Deux ex machina. L. A god out of the machine; a deity introduced to bring about the dénouement of the drama; referring to the machinery and practice of the Greek and Roman stage.

Deus vobiscum! L. God be with you!

Deus vult. L. God wills it.

Di buona volontà sta pieno l'inferno. It. Hell is full of good intentions.

Dichtung und Wahrheit. G. Fiction and fact; poetry and truth.

Dictum factum. L. No sooner said than done.

Dies non. L. A day on which a law-court is not held.

Dieu est toujours pour les plus gros bataillons. Fr. God is always on the side of the largest battalions; the leader with the largest army has the best chance of victory.

Dieu et mon droit. Fr. God and my right.

Dieu vous garde. Fr. God protect you.

Digito monstrari. L. To be pointed out with the finger (as a person of note).

Dignus vindice nodus. L. A difficulty worthy of powerful intervention.

Dii majorum gentium. L. Gods of the superior class; the twelve higher gods of the Romans.

Dii penates. L. Household gods.

Diis aliter visum. L. The gods decided otherwise; fate willed differently.

Dios me libre de hombre de un libro. Sp. God deliver me from a man of one book.

Di salto. It. By leaps.

Diseur de bons mots. Fr. A sayer of good things; one noted for witty sayings.

Disjecta membra. L. Scattered remains.

Divide et impera. L. Divide and rule.

Docendo discimus. L. We learn by teaching.

Dolce far niente. It. Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.

Dominus vobiscum. L. The Lord be with you.

Domus et placens uxor. L. Home and a pleasing wife.

Dorer la pilule. Fr. To gild the pill.

Double entendre. Fr. Incorrectly used for the next phrase.

Double entente. Fr. A double or equivocal meaning; a play on words.

Do ut des. L. I give that you may give; reciprocity.

Doux yeux. Fr. Soft glances.

Dramatis personæ. L. The characters in the play.

Droit au travail. Fr. The right to live by labor.

Droit des gens. Fr. The law of nations.

Drole. Fr. Funny; a comic actor.

Ducit amor patriæ. L. Love of country draws me.

Dulce domum. L. Sweet home (or rather homeward).

Dulce est desipere in loco. L. It is pleasant to play the fool at times.

Dulce et decorum est propatria mori. L. It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

Dum spiro, spero. L. While I breathe I hope.

Dum vivimus, vivamus. L. While we live, let us live.

Duomo. It. A cathedral.

Durante bene placito. L. During good pleasure.

Durante vito. L. During life.

Eau sucrée. Fr. Sweetened water; a French beverage.

Ebauche. Fr. A preliminary sketch; a rough outline.

Ecce homo! L. Behold the man!

Ecce signum! L. Behold the sign!

Ecole. Fr. A school.

E contra. L. On the other hand.

Edition de luxe. Fr. A splendid and expensive edition of a book.

Editio princeps. L. The first printed edition of a book.

Egarement. Fr. Bewilderment; mental confusion.

Ego et rex meus. L. I and my king.

Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni. L. Alas! the fleeting years glide by.

Elapso tempore. L. The time having elapsed.

Élève. Fr. A pupil or student.

Embarras de richesses. Fr. An embarrassment of riches; an over supply.

Emeritus. L. Retired or superannuated after long service.

Empressement. Fr. Promptitude; eagerness.

En ami. Fr. As a friend.

En arrière. Fr. In the rear; behind; back.

En attendant. Fr. In the meantime.

En avant. Fr. Forward.

En badinant. Fr. In sport; jestingly.

En cueros. Sp. Naked; unclothed.

En déshabille. Fr. In undress.

En Dieu est ma fiance. Fr. My trust is in God.

En Dieu est tout. Fr. In God are all things.

En effet. Fr. In effect; substantially; really.

En famille. Fr. With one's family; in a domestic state.

Enfant gaté. Fr. A spoiled child.

Enfants perdus. Fr. Lost children; the soldiers forming a forlorn hope.

Enfant terrible. Fr. A terrible child, or one that makes disconcerting remarks.

Enfant trouvé. Fr. A foundling.

Enfin. Fr. In short; at last; finally.

En grand seigneur. Fr. Like a grandee or magnate.

En grande tenue. Fr. In full dress either official or evening.

En masse. Fr. In a mass.

En passant. Fr. In passing.

En pension. Fr. In a boarding-house.

En plein jour. Fr. In broad day.

En queue. Fr. Standing one behind another.

En rapport. Fr. In harmony; in agreement.

En règle. Fr. According to rules; in order.

En ravanche. Fr. In requital; in return.

En route. Fr. On the way.

En suite. Fr. In company; in a set.

Entente cordiale. Fr. Cordial understanding, especially between two states.

Entêté. Fr. Obstinate; self-willed.

Entourage. Fr. Surroundings; adjuncts.

Entr'acte. Fr. The interval between the acts of a play.

Entre deux feux. Fr. Between two fires.

Entre deux vins. Fr. Between two wines; half-drunk.

Entremets. Fr. Side dishes of dainties to be eaten between the serving of the joints.

Entre nous. Fr. Between ourselves.

En vérité. Fr. In truth; verily.

En vieillissant on devient plus fou et plus sage. Fr. In growing old men become more foolish and more wise.

Eo animo. L. With that mind or design.

Eo nomine. L. By that name.

Epea pteroenta. Gr. Winged words.

Epicuri de grege porcus. L. A swine from the herd of Epicurus; an Epicurean.

E pluribus unum. L. One out of many; one composed of many.

Epulis accumbere divum. L. To sit down at the banquets of the gods.

E re nata. L. According to the exigency.

Errare humanum est. L. To err is human.

Esprit borné. Fr. A narrow or contracted spirit.

Esprit de corps. Fr. The animating spirit of a collective body, as a regiment.

Essayez. Fr. Try; make the attempt.

Esse quam videri. L. To be, rather than to seem.

Est modus in rebus. L. There is a method in all things.

Esto quod esse videris. L. Be what you seem to be.

Et cætera (or *Et cetera*). L. And the rest.

Et hoc genus omne. L. And everything of the sort.

Et id genus omne. L. And everything of the kind.

Et sequentes, Et sequentia. L. And those that follow.

Et sic de cæteris. L. And so of the rest.

Et sic de similibus. L. And so of the like.

Et tu, Brute! L. And thou also, Brutus!

Eureka. Gr. I have found it.

Evénement. Fr. An event.

Eventus stultorum magister. L. Fools must be taught by the result.

Ewigkeit. G. Eternity.

Ex abrupto. L. Suddenly.

Ex abundantia. L. Out of the abundance.

Ex adverso. L. On the opposite side; over against.

Ex æquo et bono. L. Agreeably to what is good and right.

Ex animo. L. Heartily; sincerely.

Ex auctoritate mihi commissa. L. By virtue of the authority intrusted to me.

Ex capite. L. From the head; from memory.

Ex cathedra. L. From the chair or seat of authority; with high authority.

Excelsior. L. Higher; that is, loftier or taller; not correctly used as an adverb.

Exceptio probat regulam. L. The exception proves (or tests) the rule.

Exceptis excipiendis. L. The due exceptions being made.

Excerpta. L. Extracts.

Ex concesso. L. From what has been conceded or granted in argument.

Ex curia. L. Out of court.

Ex delicto. L. From the crime.

Ex dono. L. By the gift.

Exegi monumentum ære perennius. L. I have reared a monument more lasting than brass.

Exempla sunt odiosa. L. Examples are offensive.

Exempli gratia. L. By way of example.

Exfacto jus oritur. L. The law springs from the fact.

Exitus acta probat. L. The event justifies the deed.

Ex mera gratia. L. Through mere favor.

Ex mero motu. L. From his own impulse; from his own free will.

Ex more. L. According to custom.

Ex necessitate rei. L. From the necessity of the case.

Ex nihilo nihil fit. L. From, or out of, nothing, nothing comes; nothing produces nothing.

Ex officio. L. By virtue of office.

Ex opere operato. L. By outward acts.

Ex pede Herculem. L. From the foot we recognize a Hercules; we judge of the whole from the specimen.

Experentia docet stultos. L. Experience instructs fools.

Experimentum crucis. L. The trial or experiment of the cross; an experiment of a most searching nature.

Experto crede. L. Trust one who has had experience.

Expertus metuit. L. Having experience, he fears it.

Exposé. Fr. A statement; recital.

Ex post facto. L. After the deed is done; retrospective.

Expressis verbis. L. In express terms.

Ex professo. L. Professedly.

Ex propriis. L. From one's own resources.

Ex quocunque capite. L. For whatever reason.

Ex tacito. L. Tacitly.

Extinctus amabitur idem. L. The same man when dead will be loved.

Extrait. Fr. Extract.

Extra muros. L. Beyond the walls.

Ex ungue leonem. L. From a claw we may know the lion.

Ex uno disce omnes. L. From one learn all; from this specimen judge of the rest.

Ex usu. L. By use.

Ex vi termini. L. By the force or meaning of the term or word.

Ex voto. L. According to one's prayer or vow.

F

Faber suæ fortunæ. L. The architect of his own fortune; a self-made man.

Facheux. Fr. Vexatious; annoying; troublesome.

Facies non omnibus una. L. All have not the same face or features.

Facile est inventis addere. L. It is easy to add to things already invented.

Facile princeps. L. Easily; pre-eminent; indisputably the first; the admitted chief.

Facilis descensus Averni. L. The descent to the lower world is easy; the road to evil is easy.

Facit indignatio versum. L. Indignation instigates the verse.

Facon. Fr. Manner; style.

Facon de parler. Fr. Manner of speaking.

Facta non verba. L. Deeds not words.

Fade. Fr. Insipid; tasteless.

Fæx populi. L. The dregs of the people.

Faire bonne mine. Fr. To put a good face upon the matter.

Faire l'homme d'importance. Fr. To assume an air of importance.

Faire mon devoir. Fr. To do my duty.

Faire sans dire. Fr. To do, not to say; to act without ostentation.

Fait accompli. Fr. A thing already done.

Falsi crimen. L. The crime of forgery.

Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus. L. False in one thing, false in all.

Fama clamosa. L. A current scandal; a prevailing report.

Fama nihil est celerius. L. Nothing travels swifter than scandal.

Fama semper vivat. L. May his fame endure forever.

Far niente. It. The doing of nothing.

Fas est et ab hoste doceri. L. It is right to be taught even by an enemy.

Fata obstant. L. The Fates oppose it.

Fata viam invenient. L. The Fates will find a way.

Faux pas. Fr. A false step; a slip in behavior; a lapse from virtue.

Fax mentis incendium gloriæ. L. The passion of glory is the torch of the mind.

Felicitas multos habet amicos. L. Prosperity has many friends.

Femme couverte. Fr. A married woman.

Femme de chambre. Fr. A chamber-maid.

Femme galante. Fr. A gay woman; a courtezan.

Femme seule (as a law term, *Feme sole*). Fr. An unmarried woman.

Fendre un cheveu en quatre. Fr. To split a hair in four; to make a very subtle distinction.

Festina lente. L. Hasten slowly.

Fête champêtre. Fr. An open-air festival or entertainment; a rural festival.

Feu de joie. Fr. A fire of joy; a bonfire; a fusillade as a sign of rejoicing.

Feuilleton. Fr. A fly-sheet; a novel or a story appearing in a newspaper.

Fiat experimentum in corpore vili. L. Let the trial (or experiment) be made on a worthless subject.

Fiat justitia, ruat cælum. L. Let justice be done though the heavens fall.

Fiat lux. L. Let there be light.

Fide et amore. L. By faith and love.

Fide et fiducia. L. By fidelity and confidence.

Fide et fortitudine. L. With faith and fortitude.

Fidei coticula crux. L. The cross is the touchstone of faith.

Fidei defensor. L. Defender of the faith.

Fideli certa merces. L. To the faithful one reward is certain.

Fide non armis. L. By faith, not by arms.

Fide, sed cui vide. L. Trust, but see whom.

Fides et justitia. L. Fidelity and justice.

Fides Punica. L. Punic faith; treachery.

Fidus Achates. L. Faithful Achates; i. e. a true friend.

Fidus et audax. L. Faithful and bold.

Filius nullius. L. A son of nobody.

Filius populi. L. A son of the people.

Filius terræ. L. A son of the earth; one of low birth.

Fille de chambre. Fr. A chambermaid.

Fille de joie. Fr. A woman of licentious pleasure; a prostitute.

Fille d'honneur. Fr. A maid of honor.

Fin de siècle. Fr. End of the (nineteenth) century.

Finem respice. L. Look to the end.

Finis coronat opus. L. The end crowns the work.

Flagrante bello. L. During hostilities.

Flagrante delicto. L. In the actual commission of the crime.

Flamma fumo est proxima. L. Flame is akin to smoke; where there is smoke there is fire.

Flaneur. Fr. A lounger.

Flecti, non frangi. L. To be bent, not broken.

Flosculi sententiarum. L. Flowers of fine thoughts.

Flux de bouche. Fr. An inordinate flow of words; garrulity.

Fœnum in cornu habet. L. He has hay upon his horn (of old the sign of a dangerous bull); take care of him.

Foi en tout Fr. Faith in everything.

Foi pour devoir. Fr. Faith for duty.

Fons et origo. L. The source and origin.

Forensis strepitus. L. The clamor of the forum.

Forte scutum salus ducum. L. A strong shield is the safety of leaders.

Fortes fortuna juvat. L. Fortune helps the brave.

Forti et fideli nihil difficile. L. Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful.

Fortiter et recte. L. With fortitude and rectitude.

Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter. L. Boldly, faithfully, successfully.

Fortiter in re. L. With firmness or resolution in acting.

Fortunæ filius. L. A spoiled child of Fortune.

Fortuna favet fortibus. L. Fortune favors the bold.

Franges, non flectes. L. You may break but not bend.

Fraus pia. L. A pious fraud.

Fripon. Fr. A rogue; a knave; a cheat.

Froides mains, chaude amour. Fr. Cold hands and a warm heart.

Front à front. Fr. Face to face.

Fronti nulla fides. L. There is no trusting to appearances.

Fruges consumere nati. L. Born to consume fruits; born only to eat.

Fugit irreparabile tempus. L. Irrecoverable time flies on.

Fuimus Troes. L. We were once Trojans (but Troy has been overthrown).

Fuit Ilium. L. Troy has been (but is now no more).

Fulmen brutum. L. A harmless thunderbolt.

Fumum et opes, strepitumque Romæ. L. The smoke, the show, and the noise of Rome.

Functus officio. L. Having performed one's office or duty; hence, out of office.

Furor arma ministrat. L. Rage provides arms.

Furor loquendi. L. A rage for speaking.

Furor poeticus. L. Poetic fire.

Furor scribendi. L. A rage for writing.

Fuyez les dangers de loisir. Fr. Avoid the dangers of leisure.

G

Gage d'amour. Fr. A pledge of love.

Gaité de cœur. Fr. Gaiety of heart.

Gallicè. L. In French.

Garcon. Fr. A boy; a waiter.

Garde à cheval. Fr. A mounted guard.

Garde du corps. Fr. A body-guard.

Garde mobile. Fr. A guard liable to general service.

Gardez. Fr. Be on your guard; take care.

Gardez bien. Fr. Take good care.

Gardez la foi. Fr. Keep the faith.

Gaudeamus igitur. L. Therefore let us be joyful.

Gaudet tentamine virtus. L. Virtue rejoices in temptation.

Gaudium certaminis. L. The joy of conflict.

Genius loci. L. The presiding spirit or genius of the place.

Gens d'armes. Fr. Men at arms.

Gens de condition. Fr. People of standing.

Gens d'église. Fr. Churchmen.

Gens de guerre. Fr. Military men.

Gens de lettres. Fr. Literary men.

Gens de loi. Fr. Lawyers.

Gens de même famille. Fr. Persons of the same family; birds of a feather.

Gens de peu. Fr. The meaner class of people.

Gens togata. L. Civilians.

Gentilhomme. Fr. A gentleman.

Genus irritabile vatum. L. The irritable race of poets.

Germanicè. L. In German.

Gibier de potence. Fr. A gallows-bird.

Giovine santo, diavolo vecchio. It. A young saint, an old devil.

Gitano. Sp. A gypsy.

Gli assenti hanno torto. It. The absent are in the wrong.

Gloria in excelsis. L. Glory to God in the highest.

Gloria patri. L. Glory be to the Father.

Gluckliche Reise! G. A pleasant journey!

Gnothi seauton. Gr. Know thyself.

Gobe-mouche. Fr. A person who has no ideas of his own; a ninny; a trifler.

Gout. Fr. Taste; relish.

Goutte à goutte. Fr. Drop by drop.

Grace à Dieu. Fr. Thanks to God.

Gradu diverso, via una. L. The same road by different steps.

Gradus ad Parnassum. L. A step to Parnassus; aid in writing Greek or Latin verse.

Grande chère et beau feu. Fr. Good cheer and a good fire; comfortable quarters.

Grande fortune, grande servitude. Fr. A great fortune is a great slavery.

Grand parure, Grande toilette. Fr. Full dress.

Grand merci. Fr. Many thanks.

Gratia placendi. L. The delight of pleasing.

Gratis dictum. L. Mere assertion.

Graviora manent. L. Greater afflictions await us; serious matters remain.

Graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis. L. Some remedies are worse than the disease.

Grex venalium. L. A venal rabble.

Grosse tête et peu de sens. Fr. A large head and little sense.

Grossièreté. Fr. Coarseness; vulgarity in conversation.

Guerra al cuchillo. Sp. War to the knife.

Guerra cominciata, inferno scatenato, It. War begun, hell unchained.

Guerre à mort. Fr. War to the death.

Guerre à outrance. Fr. War to the uttermost.

Gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed sæpe cadendo. L. The drop hollows the stone by frequent falling, not by force.

H

Habitué. Fr. One who is in the habit of frequenting a place.

Hac lege. L. On this condition; with this restriction.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. L. It will delight us to remember this some day.

Hannibal ad portas. L. Hannibal before the gates; the enemy close at hand.

Hapax legomenon. Gr. A word or expression occurring once only.

Hardi comme un coq sur son fumier. Fr. Bold as a cock on his own dunghill.

Haud longis intervallis. L. At intervals of no great length.

Haud passibus æquis.. L. Not with equal steps.

Haut gout. Fr. High flavor; elegant taste.

Helluo librorum. L. A devourer of books; a bookworm.

Heu pietas! heu prisca fides! L. Alas for piety! alas for the ancient faith!

Hiatus valde deflendus. L. A hiatus or deficiency much to be regretted.

Hic et nunc. L. Here and now.

Hic et ubique. L. Here and everywhere.

Hic jacet. L. Here lies.

Hic labor, hoc opus est. L. This is a laborious task; this is a toil.

Hic sepultus. L. Here buried.

Hinc illæ lacrimæ. L. Hence these tears.

Hoc opus, hic labor est. L. Same as *Hic labor, hoc opus est.*

Hodie mihi, cras tibi. L. Mine today, yours tomorrow.

Hoi polloi. Gr. The many; the vulgar; the rabble.

Hombre de un libro. Sp. A man of one book.

Hominis est errare. L. To err is human.

Homme d'affaires. Fr. A business-man.

Homme de bien. Fr. A good man.

Homme de lettres. Fr. A man of letters.

Homme d'épée. Fr. A man of the sword; a soldier.

Homme de robe. Fr. A man in civil office.

Homme d'esprit. Fr. A man of wit or genius.

Homme d'état. F. A statesman.

Homo factus ad unguem. L. A highly polished man; one finished to the highest degree.

Homo homini lupus. L. Man is a wolf to man.

Homo multarum literarum. L. A man of great learning.

Homo sui juris. L. A man who is his own master.

Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. L. I am a man; I count nothing that is human indifferent to me.

Honi soit qui mal y pense. O. Fr. Shame to him who thinks evil of it; evil to him who evil thinks.

Honores mutant mores. L. Honors change men's manners or characters.

Honos habet onus. L. Honor brings responsibility.

Horæ canonicæ. L. Prescribed hours for prayer; canonical hours.

Horas non numero nisi serenas. L. I number only hours of sunshine. (Motto on a dial.)

Horresco referens. L. I shudder as I relate.

Horribile dictu. L. Horrible to be told.

Hors de combat. Fr. Rendered unable any longer to fight.

Hors de concours. Fr. Out of the competition.

Hors de la loi. Fr. In the condition of an outlaw.

Hors de propos. Fr. Not to the point or purpose.

Hors de saison. Fr. Out of season.

Hors d'œuvre. Fr. Out of course; out of order.

Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores. L. I wrote these lines, another has borne away the honor.

Hotel de ville. Fr. A townhall; municipal building of a town.

Hotel Dieu. Fr. A hospital.

Hotel garni. Fr. A furnished lodging.

Humanum est errare. L. To err is human.

Hunc tu Romane caveto. L. Roman, beware of that man.

Hurtar para dar por Dios. Sp. To steal for the purpose of giving to God (in alms).

I

Ich dien. G. I serve.

Ici on parle Francais. Fr. French is spoken here.

Idée fixe. Fr. A fixed idea.

Id genus omne. L. All of that sort or description.

Ignorantia legis neminem excusat. L. Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Ignorantio elenchi. L. Ignorance of the point in question; the logical fallacy of arguing to the wrong point.

Ignoscito sæpe alteri, nunquam tibi. L. Forgive others often, yourself never.

Ignoti nulla cupido. L. No desire is felt for a thing unknown.

Ignotum per ignotius. L. The unknown (explained) by the still more unknown.

I gran dolori sono muti. It. Great griefs are silent.

Il aboie après tout le monde. Fr. He snarls at everybody.

Il a la mer à boire. Fr. He has the sea to drink up; i. e. all his powers will be taxed to succeed.

Il a le diable au corps. Fr. The devil is in him.

Il conduit bien sa barque. Fr. He steers his boat well; he knows how to get on.

Il est plus aisé d'être sage pour les autres, que pour soi-même. Fr. It is easier to be wise for others than for oneself.

Il est plus honteux de se défier de ses amis, que d'en être trompé. Fr. It is

more disgraceful to suspect one's friends than to be deceived by them.

Il faut attendre le boiteux. Fr. It is necessary to wait for the lame man; we must wait for the truth.

Il faut de l'argent. Fr. Money is needful.

Ilias malorum. L. An Iliad of ills; a host of evils.

Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon. Fr. He has neither mouth nor spur; neither wit nor courage.

Il n'appartient qu' aux grands hommes d'avoir de grands défauts. Fr. It belongs only to great men to possess great defects.

Il ne faut jamais défier un fou. Fr. Never defy a fool.

Il ne faut pas éveiller le chat qui dort. Fr. It is not wise to awake the cat that sleeps; let sleeping dogs lie.

Il n'y a pas de héros pour son valet de chambre. Fr. No man is a hero in the eyes of his valet.

Il penseroso. It. The pensive man.

Il rit bien qui rit le dernier. Fr. He laughs best who laughs last.

Il sent le fagot. Fr. He smells of the faggot; he is suspected of heresy.

Il vaut mieux tacher d'oublier ses malheurs, que d'en parler. Fr. It is better to try to forget one's misfortunes, than to talk of them.

Imitatores, servum pecus. L. Imitators, a servile herd.

Immedicabile vulnus. L. An incurable wound; irreparable injury.

Imo pectore. L. From the bottom of the breast.

Impari Marte. L. With unequal military strength.

Impedimenta. L. Travelers' luggage; the baggage of an army.

Imperium in imperio. L. A state within a state; a government within another.

Implicitè. Fr. By implication.

Impos animi. L. Of weak mind.

In actu. L. In act or reality.

In æternum. L. For ever.

In ambiguo. L. In doubt.

In articulo mortis. L. At the point of death; in the last struggle.

In blanco. It. In blank; in white.

In camera. L. In the chamber of the judge; in secret.

In capite. L. In chief.

In cælo quies. L. There is rest in heaven.

Incredulus odi. L. Being incredulous I cannot endure it.

In curia. L. In court.

Inde iræ. L. Hence these resentments.

Index expurgatorius. L. A list of expurgated books (compiled by the Roman Catholic authorities).

Index prohibitorius. L. A list of prohibited books (prohibited to Roman Catholics).

In dubio. L. In doubt.

In equilibrio. L. In equilibrium; equally balanced.

In esse. L. In being; in actuality.

In extenso. L. At full length.

In extremis. L. At the point of death.

Infandum renovare dolorem. L. To revive unspeakable grief.

In forma pauperis. L. As a poor man or pauper.

In foro conscientiæ. L. Before the tribunal of conscience.

Infra dignitatem. L. Below one's dignity.

In futuro. L. In future; henceforth.

In hoc signo spes mea. L. In this sign is my hope.

In hoc signo vinces. L. Under this sign or standard thou shalt conquer.

In limine. L. At the threshold.

In loco. L. In the place; in the passage mentioned; in the natural or proper place.

In loco parentis. L. In the place of a parent.

In medias res. L. Into the midst of things.

In medio tutissimus ibis. L. You will go safest in a middle course.

In memoriam. L. To the memory of; in memory.

In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas. L. In things essential unity, in things doubtful liberty, in all things charity.

In nomine. L. In the name of.

In nubibus. L. In the clouds.

In nuce. L. In a nutshell.

In omnia paratus. L. Prepared for all things.

Inopem copia fecit. L. Abundance made him poor.

In ovo. L. In the egg.

In pace. L. In peace.

In partibus infidelium. L. In parts

belonging to infidels, or countries not adhering to the Roman Catholic faith.

In perpetuam rei memoriam. L. In perpetual memory of the thing.

In perpetuum. L. For ever.

In petto It. Within the breast; in reserve.

In pleno. L. In full.

In posse. L. In possible existence; in possibility.

In præsenti. L. At the present moment.

In propria persona. L. In one's own person.

In puris naturalibus. L. Purely in a state of nature; quite naked.

In re. L. In the matter of.

In rerum natura. L. In the nature of things.

In sæcula sæculorum. L. For ages on ages.

In sano sensu. L. In a proper sense.

In situ. L. In its original situation.

In solo Deo salus. L. In God alone is safety.

Insouciance. Fr. Unconcern, careless indifference.

Insouciant. Fr. Unconcerned; indifferent.

Instar omnium. L. Equivalent to them all.

In statu quo. L. In the former state; in the same state as before (some event).

In te, Domine, speravi. L. In thee, Lord, have I put my trust.

Inter alia. L. Among other things.

Inter arma silent leges. L. Laws are silent in the midst of arms.

Inter canem et lupum. L. Between dog and wolf; at twilight.

Interdum vulgus rectum videt. L. The rabble sometimes see what is right.

Inter nos. L. Between ourselves.

Inter pocula. L. At one's cups.

In terrorem. L. As a means of terrifying; by way of warning.

Inter se. L. Among themselves.

Inter spem et metum. L. Between hope and fear.

In totidem verbis. L. In so many words.

In toto. L. In whole; entirely.

Intra muros. L. Within the walls.

In transitu. L. On the transit or passage.

Intra parietes, L. Within walls; in private.

In usum Delphini. L. For the use of the Dauphin; applied to editions of the classical authors.

In utramque fortunam paratus. L. Prepared for either fortune (or result).

In utroque fidelis. L. Faithful in both or each (of two).

In vacuo. L. In empty space; in a vacuum.

Inverso ordine. L. In an inverse order.

In vino veritas. L. There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of intoxicants.

Invita Minerva. L. Against the will of Minerva; at variance with one's mental capacity; without genius.

Ipse dixit. L. He himself said it; a dogmatic saying or assertion.

Ipsissima verba. L. The very words.

Ipso facto. L. In the fact itself.

Ipso jure. L. By the law itself.

Ira furor brevis est. L. Anger is a short madness.

Ir por lana y volver trasquilado. Sp. To go for wool, and come back shorn.

Ita est. L. It is so.

Ita lex scripta. L. Thus the law stands written.

Italicè. Fr. In the Italian language.

J

Jacquerie. Fr. French peasantry; a revolt of peasants.

Jacta est alea. L. The die is cast.

J'ai bonne cause. Fr. I have a good cause.

Jamais arrière. Fr. Never behind.

Jamais bon coureur ne fut pris. Fr. A good runner is never caught; an old bird is not to be caught with chaff.

Januis clausis. L. With closed doors.

Je maintiendrai le droit. Fr. I will maintain the right.

Je me fie en Dieu. Fr. I trust in God.

Je ne sais quoi. Fr. I know not what; a something or other.

Je n'oublierai jamais. Fr. I will never forget.

Je suis prêt. Fr. I am ready.

Jet d'eau. Fr. A jet of water; a fountain.

Jeu de main. Fr. Horseplay, practical joke.

Jeu de mots. Fr. A play on words; a pun.

Jeu d'esprit. Fr. A display of wit; a witticism.

Jeu de théatre. Fr. Stage-trick; claptrap.

Jeunesse dorée. Fr. Gilded youth; rich young fellows.

Je vis en espoir. Fr. I live in hope.

Joci causa. L. For the sake of a joke.

Joli. Fr. Pretty; fine.

Jour de fête. Fr. A feast day.

Jour de l'an. Fr. New-Year's day.

Jubilate Deo. L. Rejoice in God; be joyful in the Lord.

Jucundi acti labores. L. Past labors are pleasant.

Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur. L. The judge is condemned when the offender is acquitted.

Judicium Dei. L. The judgment of God.

Judicium parium, aut leges terræ. L. The judgment of our peers or the laws of the land.

Juge de paix. Fr. A justice of the peace.

Juniores ad labores. L. The younger men (are fittest) for labors.

Jurare in verba magistri. L. To swear to the words of a master.

Jure divino. L. By divine law.

Jure humano. L. By human law.

Juris peritus. L. Skilled in the law; one who is learned in the law.

Juris utriusque doctor. L. Doctor of both the civil and canon law.

Jus canonicum. L. The canon law.

Jus civile. L. The civil law.

Jus divinum. L. The divine law.

Jus et norma loquendi. L. The law and rule of speech.

Jus gentium. L. The law of nations.

Jus gladii. L. The right of the sword.

Jus possessionis. L. Right of possession.

Jus proprietatis. L. The right of property.

Jus summum sæpe summa malitia est. L. Law carried to extremes is often extreme wrong.

Juste milieu. Fr. The golden mean.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum. L. A man upright and tenacious of purpose.

K

Kein kreuzer, kein Schweizer. G. No money no Swiss; a proverb of the time when the Swiss were common as mercenaries.

Ktema es aei. Gr. A possession for all time.

L

La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum. Fr. Beauty without virtue is like a flower without perfume.

Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum. L. It glides on, and will glide on for ever. See *Rusticus expectat.*

Laborare est orare. L. To work is to pray.

Labore et honore. L. By labor and honor.

Labor ipse voluptas. L. Labor itself is a pleasure.

Labor omnia vincit. L. Labor conquers everything.

Laborum dulce lenimen. L. The sweet solace of our labors.

La bride sur le cou. Fr. With rein on neck; at full speed.

La critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile. Fr. Criticism is easy, and art is difficult.

L'affaire s'achemine. Fr. The business is progressing.

La fortune passe partout. Fr. Fortune passes everywhere; all suffer change or vicissitude.

L'allegro. It. The merry man.

L'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher. Fr. Love and smoke cannot conceal themselves.

Lana caprina. L. Goat's wool; hence, a thing of little worth or consequence or which does not exist.

Langage des halles. Fr. The language of the markets; profane or foul language or abuse; billingsgate.

La patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux. Fr. Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.

Lapis philosophorum. L. The philosophers' stone.

La poverta è la madre di tutte le arti. It. Poverty is the mother of all the arts.

La propriété c'est le vol. Fr. Property is robbery.

Lapsus calami. L. A slip of the pen.

Lapsus linguæ. L. A slip of the tongue.

Lapsus memoriæ. L. A slip of the memory.

Lares et penates. L. Household gods.

La reyne (or le roy) *le veult.* Norm. Fr. The queen (or the king) wills it; the formula expressing the sovereign's

assent to a bill which has passed both Houses of Parliament.

L'argent. Fr. Money.

Lasciate ogni speranza voi ch' entrate. It. Abandon all hope ye who enter here.

Lateat scintillula forsan. L. Perhaps a small spark may lie hid.

Latet anguis in herba. L. A snake lies hid in the grass.

Latinè dictum. L. Spoken in Latin.

Lauda la moglie e tienti donzello. It. Praise a wife and remain a bachelor.

Laudari a viro laudato. L. To be praised by one who is himself praised.

Laudationes eorum qui sunt ab Homero laudati. L. Praises from those who were themselves praised by Homer.

Laudator temporis acti. L. One who praises time past.

Laudem immensa cupido. L. Insatiable desire for praise.

Laus Deo. L. Praise to God.

L'avenir. Fr. The future.

La vertu est la seule noblesse. F. Virtue is the only nobility.

Le beau monde. Fr. The fashionable world.

Le bon temps viendra. Fr. The good time will come.

Le cout ote le gout. Fr. The cost takes away the taste.

Lector benevole. L. Kind or gentle reader.

Le dessous des cartes. Fr. The under side of the cards.

Le diable boiteux. Fr. The devil on two sticks or crutches.

Legalis homo. L. A lawful person. i. e. one neither outlawed, infamous, nor excommunicated.

Legatus a latere. L. A papal ambassador.

Le génie c'est la patience. Fr. Genius is patience.

Le grande monarque. Fr. The great monarch; a name applied to Louis XIV. of France.

Le grande œuvre. Fr. The great work; the philosophers' stone.

Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle. Fr. The game is not worth the candle (burned while it is being played); the object is not worth the trouble.

Le jour viendra. Fr. The day will come.

Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien. Fr. The better is the enemy of the good.

Le monde est le livre des femmes. Fr. The world is woman's book.

Le monde savant. Fr. The learned world.

Le mot d'énigme. Fr. The key to the mystery.

L'empire des lettres. Fr. The republic of letters (lit. *empire*).

Leonina societas. L. Partnership with a lion (in which one party takes the lion's share).

Le pas. F. Precedence in place or rank.

Les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours. F. The wisest are not so always.

Le point de jour. F. Daybreak.

Le roi est mort, vive le roi. Fr. The king is dead, long live the king (his successor)!

Le roi et l'état. Fr. The king and the state.

Le roi le veut. Fr. The king wills it.

Le roi s'avisera. Fr. The king will consider or deliberate.

Les absents ont toujours tort. Fr. The absent are always in the wrong.

Les affaires font les hommes. Fr. Business makes men.

Les bras croisés. Fr. With folded hands.

Les doux yeux. Fr. Tender glances.

Lèse majesté. Fr. High treason.

Les extrêmes se touchent. Fr. Extremes meet.

Les murailles ont des oreilles. Fr. Walls have ears.

L'état c'est moi. Fr. It is I who am the state.

L'étoile du nord. Fr. The star of the north.

Le tout ensemble. Fr. The whole together.

Lettre de cachet. Fr. A sealed letter containing private orders; a royal warrant.

Lettre de change. Fr. Bill of exchange.

Lettre de créance. Fr. Letter of credit.

Lettre de marque. Fr. A letter of marque or reprisal.

Levamen probationis. L. Relief from proving.

Leve fit quod bene fertur onus. L. The burden which is well borne becomes light.

Le vrai n'est pas touiours vraisemblable. Fr. The truth is not always

probable; truth is stranger than fiction.

Lex loci. L. The law or custom of the place.

Lex non scripta. L. Unwritten law; common law.

Lex scripta. L. Statute (or written) law.

Lex talionis. L. The law of retaliation.

Lex terræ. L. The law of the land.

L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. Fr. Man proposes, and God disposes.

Libertas et natale solum. L. Liberty and one's native land.

Liberum arbitrium. L. Free will.

Libraire. Fr. A bookseller.

Licentia vatum. L. The license of the poets; poetic license.

Limæ labor et mora. L. The labor and delay of the file; the slow and laborious polishing of a literary composition.

L'inconnu. Fr. The unknown.

L'incroyable. Fr. The incredible.

Lingua Franca. It. The mixed language used between Europeans and orientals in the Levant.

Lis litem generat. L. Strife begets strife.

Lit de justice. Fr. A bed of justice; the throne of the king in the parliament of Paris; the sitting of that parliament when the king was present.

Litem lite resolvere. L. To settle strife by strife; to remove one difficulty by introducing another.

Lite pendente. L. During the trial.

Littera scripta manet. L. The written letter remains.

L'occasion fait le larron. Fr. Opportunity makes the thief.

Loci communes. L. Common places.

Loco citato. L. In the place or passage cited.

Locos y ninos dicen la verdad. Sp. Fools and children speak the truth.

Locum tenens. L. One occupying the place of another; a substitute.

Locus classicus. L. A classical passage.

Locus criminis. L. Place of the crime.

Locus in quo. L. The place in which.

Locus penitentiæ. L. Place for repentance.

Locus sigili. L. The place of the seal on a document.

Longe aberrat scopo. L. He goes far from the mark.

Longo intervallo. L. By or with a long interval.

Loyal devoir. Fr. Loyal duty.

Loyal en tout. Fr. Loyal in everything.

Loyauté m'oblige. Fr. Loyalty binds me.

Loyauté n'a honte. Fr. Loyalty has no shame.

Lucidus ordo. L. A lucid arrangement.

Lucri causa. L. For the sake of gain.

Lucus a non lucendo. L. Used as typical of an absurd derivation or explanation—*lucus,* a grove, having been derived by an old grammarian from *lucere,* to shine—'from not shining.'

Ludere cum sacris. L. To trifle with sacred things.

Lupum auribus teneo. L. I hold a wolf by the ears, i. e. I have caught a Tartar.

Lupus in fabula. L. The wolf in the fable.

Lupus pilum mutat non mentem. L. The wolf changes his coat, not his disposition.

Lusus naturæ. L. A sport or freak of nature.

M

Ma chère. Fr. My dear (fem.).

Macte virtute. L. Go on or persevere in virtue.

Ma foi. Fr. Upon my faith.

Maggiore fretta minore atto. It. The more haste the less speed.

Magister ceremoniarum. L. Master of the ceremonies.

Magna civitas, magna solitudo. L. A great city is a great solitude.

Magnæ spes altera Romæ. L. Another hope of great Rome.

Magna est veritas et prevalebit. L. Truth is mighty and will prevail.

Magna est vis consuetudinis. L. Great is the force of habit.

Magnanimiter crucem sustine. L. Bear the cross nobly.

Magnas inter opes inops. L. Poor in the midst of great wealth.

Magni nominis umbra. L. The shadow of a great name.

Magnum bonum. L. A great good.

Magnum est vectigal parsimonia. L. Economy is itself a great income.

Magnus opus. L. A great work.
Magnus Apollo. L. Great Apollo, i. e. one of great authority.
Maigre. Fr. Fasting. See in Dict.
Main de justice. Fr. The head of justice; the scepter.
Maintien le droit. Fr. Maintain the right.
Maison de champagne. Fr. A country house.
Maison de santé. Fr. A private asylum or hospital.
Maison de ville. Fr. A town-house.
Maitre des basses œuvres. Fr. A nightman.
Maitre des hautes œuvres. Fr. An executioner; a hangman.
Maitre d'hotel. Fr. A house-steward.
Maladie du pays. Fr. Home-sickness.
Mala fide. L. With bad faith; treacherously.
Mal à propos. Fr. Ill-timed.
Mal de dents. Fr. Toothache.
Mal de mer. Fr. Sea-sickness
Mal de tête. Fr. Headache.
Male parta, male dilabuntur. L. Things ill gotten are consumed without doing any good.
Malgré nous. Fr. In spite of us.
Malgré soi. Fr. In spite of himself.
Malheur ne vient jamais seul. Fr. Misfortunes never come singly.
Mali exempli. L. Of a bad example.
Mali principii malus finis. L. Bad beginnings have bad endings.
Malis avibus. L. With unlucky birds; with bad omens.
Malo modo. L. In a bad manner.
Malo mori quam fœdari. L. I would rather die than be debased.
Malpropre. Fr. Slovenly; not neat and clean.
M lum in se. L. Evil or an evil in itself.
Malum prohibitum. L. An evil prohibited; evil because prohibited.
Malus pudor. L. False shame.
Manet alta mente repostum. L. It remains deeply fixed in the mind.
Manibus pedibusque. L. With hands and feet.
Manu forti. L. With a strong hand.
Manu propria. L. With one's own hand.
Mardi gras. Fr. Shrove-Tuesday.
Mare clausum. L. A closed sea; a bay.
Mariage de conscience. Fr. A private marriage.
Mariage de convenance. Fr. Marriage from motives of interest rather than of love.
Mariage de la main gauche. Fr. Left-handed marriage; a morganatic marriage.
Mars gravior sub pace latet. L. A severer war lies hidden under peace.
Mas vale saber que haber. Sp. Better to be wise than to be rich.
Mas vale ser necio que porfiado. Sp. Better to be a fool than obstinate.
Mas vale tarde que nunca. Sp. Better late than never.
Materfamilias. L. The mother of the family.
Materiam superabit opus. L. The workmanship will prove superior to the material.
Matre pulchra filia pulchrior. L. A daughter more beautiful than her beautiful mother.
Mauvaise honte. Fr. False modesty.
Mauvaise gout. Fr. Bad taste.
Mauvais sujet. Fr. A bad subject; a worthless scamp.
Maxima debetur puero reverentia. L. The greatest reverence is due to a boy.
Maximus in minimis. L. Very great in trifles.
Mea culpa. L. By my fault.
Médecin, guéris-toi toi-même. Fr. Physician, heal thyself.
Mediocria firma. L. Moderate or middle things are surest.
Medio tutissimus ibis. L. In a medium course you will be safest.
Medium tenuere beati. L. Happy are they who have held the middle course.
Mega biblion, mega kakon. Gr. A great book is a great evil.
Me judice. L. I being judge; in my opinion.
Memento mori. L. Remember death.
Memor et fidelis. L. Mindful and faithful.
Memoria in æterna. L. In eternal remembrance.
Mendacem memorem esse oportet. L. A liar should have a good memory.
Mens agitat molem. L. Mind moves matter.
Mens legis. L. The spirit of the law.
Mens sana in corpore sano. L. A sound mind in a sound body.

Mens sibi conscia recti. L. A mind conscious of its own rectitude.

Meo periculo. L. At my own risk.

Meo voto. L. According to my wish.

Merum sal. L. Pure or genuine wit.

Mésalliance. Fr. Marriage with one of a lower rank.

Meum et tuum. L. Mine and thine.

Mihi cura futuri. L. My care is for the future.

Mirabile dictu. L. Wonderful to relate.

Mirabile visu. L. Wonderful to see.

Mirabilia. L. Wonders.

Mirum in modum. L. In a wonderful manner.

Mise en scène. Fr. The getting up for the stage, or the putting on the stage.

Miserabile vulgus. L. A wretched crew.

Miseris succurere disco. L. I learn to succor the wretched.

Mittimus. L. We send; name of a writ in law. See in Dict.

Mobile perpetuum. L. Perpetual motion.

Modo et forma. L. In manner and form.

Modus operandi. L. Manner of working.

Mole ruit sua. L. It falls in ruins by its own weight.

Mollia tempora fandi. L. Times favorable for speaking.

Mon ami. Fr. My friend.

Mon cher. Fr. My dear (masc.).

Montani semper liberi. L. Mountaineers are always freemen.

Monumentum ære perennius. L. A monument more lasting than brass.

More Hibernico. L. After the Irish fashion.

More majorum. L. After the manner of our ancestors.

More suo. L. In his own way.

Mors janua vitæ. L. Death is the gate of eternal life.

Mors omnibus communis. L. Death is common to all.

Mos pro lege. L. Custom or usage for law.

Mot du guet. Fr. A watchword.

Mots d'usage. Fr. Words in common use.

Motu proprio. L. Of his own accord.

Mucho en el suelo, poco en el cielo. Sp. Much on earth, little in heaven.

Muet comme un poisson. Fr. Dumb as a fish.

Multa gemens. L. With many a groan.

Multum in parvo. L. Much in little.

Mundus vult decipi. L. The world wishes to be deceived.

Munus Apolline dignum. L. A gift worthy of Apollo.

Muraglia blanca, carti di matto. It. A white wall is the fool's paper.

Murus aereus conscientia sana. L. A clear conscience is a brazen wall.

Mutare vel timere sperno. L. I scorn to change or to fear.

Mutatis mutandis. L. With the necessary changes.

Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur. L. The name being changed the story is true of yourself.

Muta est pictura poema. L. A picture is a silent poem.

Mutuus consensus. L. Mutual consent.

N

Naissance. Fr. Birth.

Natale solum. L. Natal soil.

Natura lo fece, e poi ruppe la stampa. It. Nature made him, and then broke the mold.

Naturam expellas furca tamen usque recurret. L. Though you drive out Nature with a pitchfork, yet will she ever return.

Natura non facit saltum. L. Nature does not make a leap.

Naviget Anticyram. L. Let him sail to Anticyra (where he will get hellebore to cure him of madness).

Nec cupias nec metuas. L. Neither desire nor fear.

Ne cede malis. L. Yield not to misfortune.

Necessitas non habet legem. L. Necessity has no law.

Nec mora, nec requies. L. Neither delay nor repose.

Nec pluribus impar. L. Not an unequal match for numbers.

Nec prece, nec pretio. L. Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.

Nec quærere, nec spernere honorem. L. Neither to seek nor to contemn honors.

Nec scire fas est omnia. L. It is not permitted to know all things.

Nec temere, nec timide. L. Neither rashly nor timidly.

Née. Fr. Born; having as her maiden name.

Nefasti dies. L. Days on which judgment could not be pronounced, nor assemblies of the people be held; hence, unlucky days.

Ne fronti crede. L. Trust not to appearances.

Négligé. Fr. Morning dress; an easy loose dress.

Ne Jupiter quidem omnibus placet. L. Not even Jupiter pleases everybody.

Nel bisogno si conoscono gli amici. It. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Nemine contradicente. L. No one speaking in opposition; without opposition.

Nemine dissentiente. L. No one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.

Nemo bi. punitur pro eodem delicto. L. No one is twice punished for the same offense.

Nemo me impune lacessit. L. No one assails me with impunity.

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. L. No one is wise at all times.

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. L. No one ever became a villain in an instant.

Nemo solus sapit. L. No one is wise alone (with no person to consult).

Ne nimium. L. Avoid excess.

Ne plus ultra. L. Nothing further; the uttermost point; perfection.

Ne puero gladium. L. Intrust not a boy with a sword.

Ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat. L. Lest the state receive any detriment.

Ne quid nimis. L. In nothing go too far.

N'est-ce pas? Fr. Is it not so?

Ne sutor supra crepidam. L. Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last (properly sandal); let no one meddle with what lies beyond his range.

Nervi belli pecunia. L. Money is the sinews of war.

Nervus probandi. L. The sinews of the argument.

Ne tentes, aut perfice. L. Attempt not, or accomplish thoroughly.

Netteté. Fr. Neatness.

Ne vile fano. L. Let nothing vile be in the temple.

Niaiserie. Fr. Silliness; simplicity.

Nicht wahr? G. Is it not so? Am I not right?

Ni firmes carta que no leas, ni bebas agua que no veas. Sp. Never sign a paper you have not read, nor drink water you have not examined.

Nihil ad rem. L. Nothing to the point.

Nihil (properly nullum) *quod tetigit non ornavit.* L. He touched nothing without embellishing it.

Nil admirari. L. To be astonished at nothing.

Nil conscire sibi nulla pallescere culpa. L. To be conscious of no fault, and to turn pale at no accusation.

Nil desperandum. L. There is no reason for despair.

Nil nisi cruce. L. No dependence but on the cross.

Ni l'un ni l'autre. Fr. Neither the one nor the other.

Nimium ne crede colori. L. Trust not too much to looks (or externals).

N'importe. Fr. It matters not.

Nisi Dominus frustra. L. Unless God be with us all is in vain.

Nitor in adversum. L. I strive against opposition.

Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus. L. Virtue is the true and only nobility.

Noblesse oblige. Fr. Rank imposes obligations; much is expected from one in good position.

No es oro todo lo quo reluce. Sp. All is not gold that glistens.

No hay cerradura si es de oro la ganzua. Sp. There is no lock that a golden key will not open.

Nolens volens. L. Willing or unwilling.

Noli irritare leones. L. Do not irritate lions.

Noli me tangere. L. Touch me not.

Nolle prosequi. L. To be unwilling to proceed.

Nolo episcopari. L. I do not wish to be made a bishop.

Nom de guerre. Fr. A war-name; an assumed traveling-name; a pen-name.

Nom de plume. Fr. An assumed name of a writer; incorrect for *nom de guerre.*

Nomina stultorum parietibus haerent. L. Fools' names are stuck upon the walls.

Non compos mentis. L. Not in sound mind.

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum. L. Every man has not the fortune to go to Corinth.

Non datur tertium. L. There is not given a third one or a third chance.

Non deficiente crumena. L. The purse not failing; if the money holds out.

Non est. L. It is not; it is wanting or absent.

Non est inventus. L. He has not been found.

Non est vivere sed valere vita. L. Not merely to live is life, but to have good health.

Non far mai il medico tuo erede. It. Never make your physician your heir.

Non ignara mali, miseris succurere disco. L. Not unacquainted with misfortune I learn to succor the wretched.

Non libet. L. It does not please me.

Non liquet. L. The case is not clear or proved.

Non mi ricordo. It. I do not remember.

Non multa, sed multum. L. Not many things but much.

Non nobis solum. L. Not to ourselves alone.

Non nostrum est tantas componere lites. L. It is not for us to settle such weighty disputes.

Nonobstant clameur de haro. Fr. Notwithstanding the hue and cry.

Non ogni fiore fa buon odore. It. Not every flower has a sweet perfume.

Non omne licitum honestum. L. Not every lawful thing is honorable.

Non omnia possumus omnes. L. We cannot, all of us, do everything.

Non omnis moriar. L. I shall not wholly die.

Non quis, sed quid. L. Not who but what, not the person but the deed.

Non quo, sed quomodo. L. Not by whom, but in what manner.

Non sequitur. L. It does not follow.

Non sibi, sed omnibus. L. Not for self, but for all.

Non sibi, sed patriæ. L. Not for himself but for his country.

Non sine numine. L. Not without divine aid.

Non sum qualis eram. L. I am not what I once was.

Non tali auxilio. L. Not with such aid, or helper.

Nonum prematur in annum. L. Let it be kept back (from publication) till the ninth year.

Nosce teipsum. L. Know thyself.

Noscitur a (or e) *sociis.* L. He is known by his companions.

Nostro periculo. L. At our risk.

Nota bene. L. Mark well.

Notre Dame. Fr. Our Lady.

N'oubliez pas. Fr. Don't forget.

Nous avons changé tout cela. Fr. We have changed all that.

Nous verrons. Fr. We shall see.

Novus homo. L. A new man; one who has raised himself from obscurity.

Nuance. Fr. Shade; tint.

Nudis verbis. L. In plain words.

Nudum pactum. L. A mere agreement, unconfirmed by writing.

Nugæ canoræ. L. Melodious trifles.

Nul bien sans peine. Fr. No pains, no gains.

Nulla dies sine linea. L. Not a day without a line: no day without something done.

Nulla nuova, buona nuova. It. No news is good news.

Nulli secundus. L. Second to none.

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. L. Not bound to swear to the opinions of any master.

Nullius filius. L. A son of nobody; an illegitimate son.

Nunc aut nunquam. L. Now or never.

Nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus. L. Never less alone than when alone.

Nunquam non paratus. L. Never unprepared; always ready.

Nuptiæ. L. Nuptials; wedding.

O

Obiit. L. He, or she, died.

Obiter dictum. L. A thing said by the way.

Obra de comun, obra de ningun. Sp. Everybody's business is nobody's business.

Obscurum per obscurius. L. Explaining an obscurity by something more obscure still.

Observanda. L. Things to be observed.

Obsta principiis. L. Resist the beginnings.

Obstupui steteruntque comæ. L. I was astonished and my hair stood on end.

Occasio facit furem. L. Opportunity makes the thief.

Occurrent nubes. L. Clouds will intervene.

Oderint dum metuant. L. Let them hate provided they fear.

Odi profanum vulgus. L. I loathe the profane rabble.

Odium medicum. L. The hatred of physicians.

Odium in longum jacens. L. Hatred long cherished up.

Odium theologicum. L. The hatred of theologians.

Œil de bœuf. Fr. A bull's-eye.

Œuvres. Fr. Works.

Officina gentium. L. The workshop of the world.

O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint agricolas. L. O, too happy husbandmen if only they knew their own blessings.

Ofrecer mucho especie es de negar. Sp. To offer much is a kind of denial.

Ogni bottega ha la sua malizia. It. Every shop has its tricks; tricks in all trades.

Ogni medaglia ha il suo riverso. It. Every medal has its reverse side.

Ogniuno per se, e Dio per tutti. It. Every one for himself, and God for all.

Ohe! jam satis. L. Hold! there is enough already.

Ohne Hast, aber ohne Rast. G. Without haste, but without rest.

Olet lucernam. L. It smells of the lamp ('the midnight oil'); it is a labored production.

Omen faustum. L. A favorable omen.

Omne ignotum pro magnifico. L. Whatever is unknown is held to be magnificent.

Omnem movere lapidem. L. To turn every stone; to leave no stone unturned; to make every exertion.

Omne solum forti patria. L. Every soil is a brave man's country.

Omne trinum perfectum. L. Every perfect thing is threefold.

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit titile dulci. L. He gains the approval of all who mixes the useful with the agreeable.

Omne vivum ex ovo. L. Every living thing comes from an egg or germ.

Omnia ad Dei gloriam. L. All things for the glory of God.

Omnia bona bonis. L. All things are good to the good.

Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. L. All things change, and we change with them.

Omnia vincit amor. L. Love conquers all things.

Omnia vincit labor. L. Labor overcomes all things.

Omnis amans amens. L. Every lover is demented.

On commence par être dupe, on finit par être fripon. Fr. One begins by being a fool, and ends in becoming a knave.

On connait l'ami au besoin. Fr. A friend is known in time of need.

Operæ pretium est. L. It is worth while.

Opprobrium medicorum. L. The reproach of the doctors.

Optimates. L. Men of the first rank.

Opus operatum. L. An outward work or operation.

Ora et labora. L. Pray and work.

Ora pro nobis. L. Pray for us.

Orator fit, poeta nascitur. L. An orator may be made by training, a poet is born a poet.

Ore rotundo. L. With round full voice.

Ore tenus. L. From the mouth merely.

Origo mali. L. Origin of the evil.

Oro è che oro vale. It. That is gold that is worth gold; all is not gold that glitters.

O! si sic omnia. L. O! if all things so; O! if he had always so spoken or acted.

O tempora! O mores! L. O the times! O the manners!

Otia dant vitia. L. Idleness occasions vice.

Otiosa sedulitas. L. Idle industry; laborious trifling.

Otium cum dignitate. L. Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.

Otium sine litteris est mors. L. Leisure without literature is death.

Oublier je ne puis. Fr. I can never forget.

Oui-dire. Fr. Hearsay.

Ou la chèvre est attachée, il faut qu'elle broute. Fr. Where the goat is tethered, there it must browse.

Ouvrage de longue haleine. Fr. A work of long breath; a work long in being got through; a long-winded or tedious business.

Ouvrier. Fr. A workman; an operative.

P

Pabulum Acherontis. L. Food for Acheron or the tomb.

Pace. L. By leave of; not to give offense to.

Pace tua. L. By your leave; with your consent.

Pacta conventa. L. The conditions agreed on.

Pactum illicitum. L. An illegal agreement.

Padrone. It. A master; a landlord.

Pallida mors. L. Pale death.

Palmam qui meruit ferat. L. Let him who has won the palm wear it.

Palma non sine pulvere. L. The palm is not won without dust; i. e. no success without exertion.

Par accès. Fr. By fits and starts.

Par accident. Fr. By accident or chance.

Par accord. Fr. By agreement; in harmony.

Par ci par là. Fr. Here and there.

Par complaisance. Fr. By complaisance.

Par dépit. Fr. Out of spite.

Pardonnez-moi. Fr. Pardon me; excuse me.

Parem non fert. L. He suffers no equal.

Par excellence. Fr. By way of eminence.

Par exemple. Fr. By example; for instance.

Parfaitement bien. Fr. Perfectly well.

Par faveur. Fr. By favor; with the countenance of.

Par force. Fr. By force.

Par hasard. Fr. By chance.

Pari passu. L. With equal step; together.

Paritur pax bello. L. Peace is produced by war.

Par le droit du plus fort. Fr. By the right of the strongest.

Par les mêmes voies on ne va pas toujours aux mêmes fins. Fr. By the same methods we do not always attain the same ends.

Parlez du loup, et vous en verrez sa queue. Fr. Speak of the wolf, and you will see his tail; talk of the devil and he will appear.

Parlez peu et bien si vous voulez qu'on vous regarde comme un homme de mérite. Fr. Speak little and well if you would be esteemed as a man of merit.

Par manière d'acquit. Fr. By way of acquittal; for form's sake.

Par negotiis, neque supra. L. Neither above nor below his business.

Par nobile fratrum. L. A noble pair of brothers; two just alike; the one as good or as bad as the other.

Parole d'honneur. Fr. Word of honor.

Par oneri. L. Equal to the burden.

Par parenthèse. Fr. By way of parenthesis.

Par pari refero. L. I return like for like; tit for tat.

Par précaution. Fr. By way of precaution.

Par privilége. Fr. By privilege; license.

Par rapport. Fr. By reason of.

Pars adversa. L. The opposite party.

Par signe de mépris. Fr. As a token of contempt.

Pars pro toto. L. Part for the whole.

Parti. Fr. A party; person.

Particeps criminis. L. An accomplice in a crime.

Particulier. Fr. A private person.—*En particulier,* in private.

Partout. Fr. Everywhere; in all directions.

Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. L. The mountains are in travail, a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth.

Parva componere magnis. L. To compare small things with great.

Parva leves capiunt animas. L. Trifles captivate small minds.

Parvenu. Fr. A person of low origin who has risen suddenly to wealth or position.

Parvum parva decent. It. Trifles become a little person.

Pas. Fr. A step.

Pas à pas on va bien loin. Fr. Step by step one goes a long way.

Passé. Fr. Past; out of date.

Passe-partout. Fr. A master-key.

Pas seul. Fr. A dance performed by one person.

Passim. L. Everywhere; throughout the book or writing referred to.

Pasticcio. It. Patchwork.

Paté de foie gras. Fr. Goose-liver pie.

Pater patriæ. L. Father of his country.

Patience passe science. Fr. Patience surpasses knowledge.

Patisserie. Fr. Pastry.

Patois. Fr. A provincial dialect; the language of the lower classes.

Patres conscripti. L. The conscript fathers; Roman senators.

Patriis virtutibus. L. By ancestral virtues.

Paucis verbis. L. In a few words.

Paulo majora canamus. L. Let us sing of somewhat higher themes.

Pax in bello. L. Peace in war.

Pax vobiscum. L. Peace be with you.

Peccavi. L. I have sinned.

Peine forte et dure. Fr. Strong and severe punishment; a kind of judicial torture.

Penchant. Fr. A strong liking.

Pensée. Fr. A thought.

Penetralia. L. Secret or inmost recesses.

Per. L. By; by means of; through.

Per. It. For; through; by.

Per ambages. L. By circuitous ways; hence, by allegory; figuratively; metaphorically.

Per angusta ad augusta. L. Through trials to triumphs.

Per annum. L. By the year; annually.

Per aspera ad astra. L. Through rough ways to the stars; through suffering to renown.

Per baroniam. L. By right of barony.

Per capita. L. By the head or poll.

Per centum. L. By the hundred.

Per contante. It. For cash.

Per conto. It. Upon Account.

Per contra. L. Contrariwise.

Per curiam. L. By the court.

Per diem. L. By the day; daily.

Perdu. Fr. Lost.

Pereant qui ante nos nostra dixerunt. L. Deuce take those who said our good things before us.

Père de famille. Fr. The father of a family.

Pereunt et imputantur. L. (The hours) pass away and are laid to our charge.

Per fas et nefas. L. Through right and wrong.

Perfervidum ingenium Scotorum. L. The intense earnestness of Scotsmen.

Per gradus. L. Step by step.

Periculum in mora. L. There is danger in delay.

Per interim. L. In the meantime.

Perjuria ridet amantium Jupiter. L. At lovers' perjuries Jove laughs.

Per mare per terras. L. Through sea and land.

Per mese. It. By the month.

Permitte divis cætera. L. Leave the rest to the gods.

Per pares. L. By one's peers.

Per piu strade si va a Roma. It. There are many roads to Rome.

Per saltum. L. By a leap or jump.

Per se. L. By itself considered.

Per stirpes. L. By stocks.

Per troppo dibatter la verità si perde. It. Truth is lost by too much controversy.

Per viam. L. By the way of.

Petit coup. Fr. A small mask covering only the eyes and nose.

Petitio principii. L. A begging of the question.

Petit-maitre. Fr. A fop.

Peu-à-peu. Fr. Little by little; by degrees.

Peu de chose. Fr. A little thing; a trifle.

Peu de gens savent être vieux. Fr. Few people know how to be old.

Pezzo. It. A piece; an Italian coin.

Piccolo. It. Small.

Pièce de résistance. Fr. A piece of resistance; something substantial by way of entertainment; a substantial joint of meat.

Pied-à-terre. Fr. A resting-place; a temporary lodging.

Pietra mossa non fa muschio. It. A rolling stone gathers no moss.

Pinxit. L. He or she painted it.

Pis aller. Fr. The worst or last shift.

Piuttosto mendicante che ignorante. It. Better be a beggar than be ignorant.

Place aux dames. Fr. Make way for the ladies.

Plebs. L. Common people; the multitude.

Plein de soi-même. Fr. Full of himself.

Plein pouvoir. Fr. Full power or authority.

Pleno jure. L. With full power or authority.

Plus aloes quam mellis habet. L. He has more gall than honey; sarcastic wit.

Plus on est de fous, plus on rit. Fr. The more fools, the more fun.

Plus sage que les sages. Fr. Wiser than the wise.

Poca barba, poca verguenza. Sp. Little beard, little shame.

Poca roba, poco pensiero. It. Little wealth, little care.

Poco à poco. It. Little by little.

Poeta nascitur, non fit. L. The poet

is born, not made; nature, not study, must form the poet.

Point d'appui. Fr. Point of support; prop.

Poisson d'avril. Fr April fool (lit. April fish).

Pondere, non numero. L. By weight not by number.

Pons asinorum. L. An ass's bridge; a name given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid.

Populus vult decipi. L. People like to be deceived.

Possunt quia posse videntur. L. They are able because they think they are.

Post bellum auxilium. L. Aid after the war.

Post cineres gloria venit. L. After death comes glory.

Post equitem sedet atra cura. L. Behind the rider sits black care.

Poste restante. Fr. To be left at the post-office till called for; applied to letters.

Post hoc ergo propter hoc. L. After this therefore on account of this: a non-sequitur in argument.

Post nubila jubila. L. After sorrow joy.

Post nubila Phœbus. L. After clouds comes Phœbus, or the sun.

Post obitum. L. After death.

Pour acquit. Fr. Received payment; paid; written at the bottom of a discharged account.

Pour comble de bonheur. Fr. As the height of happiness.

Pour couper court. Fr. To cut the matter short.

Pour encourager les autres. Fr. To encourage the others.

Pour faire rire. Fr. To excite laughter.

Pour faire visite. Fr. To pay a visit.

Pour passer le temps. Fr. To pass away the time.

Pour prendre congé. Fr. To take leave; often abbreviated P. P. C. on visiting-cards.

Pour se faire valoir. Fr. To make himself of value.

Pour tout potage. Fr. All that one gets; all that a person is allotted.

Pour y parvenir. Fr. To attain the object.

Præcognita. L. Things previously known.

Præmonitus, præmunitus. L. Forewarned, forearmed.

Præscriptum. L. A thing prescribed.

Prendre la balle au bond. Fr. To catch the ball as it bounds.

Prendre la lune avec les dents. Fr. To take the moon by the teeth; to aim at impossibilities.

Prends moi tel que je suis. Fr. Take me just as I am.

Prenez garde. Fr. Beware; look out.

Presto maturo, presto marcio. It. Soon ripe, soon rotten.

Prêt d' accomplir. Fr. Ready to accomplish.

Prêt pour mon pays. Fr. Ready for my country.

Preux chevalier. Fr. A brave knight.

Prima donna. It. The chief female vocalist. See in Dict.

Primæ viæ. L. The first passages; the chief canals of the body.

Prima facie. L. On first sight. See in Dict.

Primo. L. In the first place.

Primo uomo. It. The chief actor or vocalist.

Primum mobile. L. The source of motion; the mainspring.

Primus inter pares. L. First among his peers.

Principia, non homines. L. Principles, not men.

Principiis obsta. L. Resist the beginnings.

Prior tempore, prior jure. L. First in time, first by right; first come first served.

Pro aris et focis. L. For our altars and our hearts; for civil and religious liberty.

Probatum est. L. It is proved.

Probitas laudatur, et olget. L. Honesty is praised, and is left to starve.

Pro bono publico. L. For the good of the public.

Pro confesso. L. As if conceded.

Procul, O procul este, profani. L. Far, far hence, O ye profane!

Pro Deo et ecclesia. L. For God and the church.

Pro et contra. L. For and against.

Profanum vulgus. L. The profane vulgar.

Pro forma. L. For the sake of form.

Pro hac vice. L. For this occasion.

Proh pudor! L. O, for shame!

Projet de loi. Fr. A legislative bill.

Prolétaire. Fr. The vulgar; the lower classes.

Pro memoria. L. For a memorial.

Pro nunc. L. For the present.

Propaganda. L. The propagation of principles or views. See in Dict.

Pro patria. L. For our country.

Propria quæ maribus. L. Things appropriate to males, men, or husbands (a fragment of a rule in old Latin grammars).

Propriétaire. Fr. An owner or proprietor.

Pro rata. L. According to rate or proportion.

Pro rege, lege, et grege. L. For the king, the law, and the people.

Pro re nata. L. For a particular emergency arising.

Pro salute animæ. L. For the health of the soul.

Prosit! L. A health to you!

Pro tanto. L. For so much; for as far as it goes.

Protégé. Fr. One under the protection of another.

Pro virili parte. L. According to one's power, with all one's might.

Prudens futuri. L. Thoughtful of the future.

Publice. L. Publicly.

Publiciste. Fr. One who writes on national laws and customs; a publicist.

Pugnis et calcibus. L. With fists and heels; with all one's might.

Punctum saliens. L. A salient or prominent point.

Punica fides. L. Punic or Carthaginian faith; treachery.

Q

Quæ fuerunt vitia, mores sunt. L. What were once vices are now customs.

Quæ nocent, docent. L. Things which injure instruct; we learn by what we suffer.

Qualis ab incepto. L. The same as at the beginning.

Qualis rex, talis grex. L. Like king, like people.

Qualis vita, finis ita. L. As life is so is its end.

Quam diu se bene gesserit. L. During good behavior.

Quand même. Fr. Even though; nevertheless.

Quand on ne trouve pas son répose en soi-même, il est inutile de le chercher ailleurs. Fr. When a man finds no repose in himself, it is futile for him to seek it elsewhere.

Quand on voit la chose, on la croit. Fr. That which one sees he gives credit to.

Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. L. Even good Homer sometimes nods; the wisest make mistakes.

Quanti est sapere. L. How desirable is wisdom or knowledge.

Quantum libet. L. As much as you please.

Quantum meruit. L. As much as he deserved.

Quantum mutatus ab illo! L. How changed from what he once was!

Quantum sufficit. L. As much as suffices; a sufficient quantity.

Quantum vis. L. As much as you wish.

Que la nuit parait longue à la douleur qui veille! Fr. To sleepless grief how long must night appear.

Quelque chose. Fr. Something; a trifle.

Quelqu'un. Fr. Somebody.

Quem deus vult perdere prius dementat. L. Whom a deity wishes to ruin he first drives mad.

Quem di diligunt adolescens moritur. L. He whom the gods love dies young.

Querelle d'Allemand. Fr. A German quarrel; a drunken affray.

Qui a bu boira. Fr. The tippler will go on tippling.

Quid faciendum? L. What is to be done?

Qui docet discit. L. He who teaches learns.

Quid pro quo. L. One thing for another; tit for tat. Value received.

Quid rides? L. Why do you laugh?

Quien sabe? Sp. Who knows?

Quieta non movere. L. Not to disturb things at rest.

Qui facit per alium facit per se. L. He who acts by another acts by himself.

Qu'il soit comme il est desiré. Fr. Let it be as desired.

Qui m'aime, aime mon chien. Fr. Love me, love my dog.

Qui n'a point de sens à trente ans, n'en aura jamais. Fr. He who has no sense when thirty years old, will never have any.

Qui n'a santé n'a rien. Fr. He who lacks health lacks everything.

Qui nimium probat, nihil probat. L. He proves nothing who proves too much.

Qui non proficit, deficit. L. He who does not advance goes backward.

Qui perd, pèche. Fr. He who loses offends; an unsuccessful man is always deemed to be wrong.

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? L. Who shall keep the keepers themselves,

Qui s'excuse s'accuse. Fr. He who excuses himself accuses himself.

Qui tacet consentit. L. He who is silent gives consent.

Qui timide rogat, docet negare. L. He who asks timidly invites denial.

Qui transtulit sustinet. L. He who transplanted still sustains.

Qui va la? Fr. Who goes there?

Qui vive. See in Dict.

Quo ad hoc. L. To this extent.

Quo animo.. L. With what intention.

Quocunque jeceris stabit. L. Wherever you throw it, it will stand.

Quocunque modo. L. In whatever manner.

Quocunque nomine. L. Under whatever name.

Quod avertat Deus! L. Which may God avert!

Quod bene notandum. L. Which may be espccially noticed.

Quod bonum, felix, faustumque sit! L. And it may be advantageous, fortunate, and favorable!

Quod erat demonstrandum. L. Which was to be proved or demonstrated.

Quod erat faciendum. L. Which was to be done.

Quod non opus est, asse carum est. L. What is not wanted (or is of no use to a person) is dear at a copper.

Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus. L. What (has been believed) always, everywhere, by all.

Quod vide. L. Which see; see that article.

Quod Fata vocant. L. Whither the Fates call.

Quo jure. L. By what right?

Quo pax et gloria ducunt. L. Where peace and glory lead.

Quorum pars magna fui. L. Of whom, or which, I was an important part.

Quot homines, tot sententiæ. L. Many men, many minds.

R

Raconteur. Fr. A teller of stories.

Railleur. Fr. A jester; one addicted to raillery.

Raison d'état. Fr. A reason of state.

Raison d'être. Fr. The reason for a thing's existence.

Rappel. Fr. A recall.

Rapprochement. Fr. The act of bringing together.

Rara avis in terris. nigroque simillima cygno. L. A rare bird on earth, and very like a black swan (formerly believed to be non-existent).

Rari nantes in gurgite vasto. L. Swimming here and there on the vast abyss.

Rathhaus. G. A town-hall.

Ratione soli. L. As regards the soil.

Re. L. In the matter of; in reference to the question of.

Realschule. G. A real school; a secondary German school giving an education more in modern subjects than in classics.

Réchauffé. Fr. Lit. something warmed up; hence old literary material worked up into a new form.

Recoje tu heno mientras que el sol luziere. Sp. Make hay while the sun shines.

Reconnaissance. Fr. See in Dict.

Recte et suaviter. L. Justly and mildly.

Rectus in curia. L. Upright in court; with clean hands.

Recu. Fr. Received; a receipt.

Recueil. Fr. A collection.

Reculer pour mieux sauter. F. To go back in order to leap the better.

Rédacteur. Fr. An editor; one who edits or gives literary form to something.

Redolet lucerna. L. It smells of the lamp; it is a labored production.

Reductio ad absurdum. L. The reducing of a supposition or hypothesis to an absurdity.

Regium donum. L. A royal gift; the former annual grant of public money to the Presbyterian ministers of Ireland.

Re infecta. L. The business being unfinished.

Relache. Fr. Intermission; relaxation; respite.

Relato refero. L. I repeat the story as it was given me.

Religieux. Fr. A monk or friar.

Religio loci. L. The religious spirit of the place.

Rem acu tetigisti. L. You have touched the matter with a needle; you have hit the thing exactly.

Rem facias, rem; recte si possis, si non quocumque modo rem. L. Make money, money; honestly if you can, if not, make it anyhow.

Remisso animo. L. With mind remiss or listless.

Remis velisque. L. With oars and sails; using every endeavor.

Remuda de pasturage haze bizerros gordos. Sp. Change of pasture makes fat calves.

Renascentur. L. They will be born again.

Rencontre. Fr. An encounter; a hostile meeting.

Renommée. Fr. Renown; celebrity.

Renovate animos. L. Renew your courage.

Renovato nomine. L. By a revived name.

Rentes. Fr. Funds; stocks.

Répertoire. Fr. A list; a stock of songs, dramas, etc., already got up. See in Dict.

Répondez s'il vous plait. Fr. Send an answer, if you please.

Répondre en Normand. Fr. To give an evasive answer.

Requiescat in pace. L. May he (or she) rest in peace; *requiescant,* may they.

Rerum primordia. L. The first elements of things.

Res angusta domi. L. Narrow circumstances at home.

Res est sacra miser. L. A sufferer is a sacred thing.

Res gestæ. L. Things done; exploits.

Res judicata. L. A case or suit already settled.

Respice finem. L. Look to the end.

Respublica. L. The commonwealth.

Résumé. Fr. A summary or abstract. See in Dict.

Resurgam. L. I shall rise again.

Revanche. Fr. Revenge.

Revenons à nos moutons. Fr. Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.

Re vera. L. In truth; in actual fact.

Revoir. Fr. A meeting again; *au revoir,* good-by until we meet again.

Rez-de-chaussée. Fr. The ground-floor.

Rideau d'entr'acte. Fr. The scene let down between the acts of a play.

Ridere in stomacho. L. To laugh secretly; to laugh in one's sleeve.

Ride si sapis. L. Laugh, if you are wise.

Rien n'arrive pour rien. Fr. Nothing comes for nothing.

Rien n'est beau que le vrai. Fr. There is nothing beautiful except the truth.

Rigueur. Fr. Strictness; strict etiquette.

Rira bien, qui rira le dernier. Fr. He laughs well who laughs last.

Rire entre cuir et chair.—Rire sous cape. Fr. To laugh in one's sleeve.

Risum teneatis, amici? L. Could you keep from laughing, friends?

Rixatur de lana caprina. L. He contends about goat's wool; he quarrels about trifles.

Robe de chambre. Fr. A morning gown or dressing-gown.

Robe de nuit. Fr. A night-gown.

Role. Fr. A character represented on the stage. See in Dict.

Role d'équipage. Fr. The list of a ship's crew.

Roué. Fr. A man of fashion devoted to sensual pleasure.

Rouge et noir. Fr. Red and black, a game of chance. See in Dict.

Ruat cœlum. L. Let the heavens fall.

Rudis indigestaque moles. L. A rude and undigested mass.

Ruit mole sua. L. It falls to ruin by its own weight.

Ruse contre ruse. Fr. Trick against trick; diamond cut diamond.

Ruse de guerre. Fr. A stratagem of war.

Rus in urbe. L. The country in town.

Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis at ille labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum. L. The rustic waits till the river flow past (and cease to flow), but it glides on and will glide for all time.

S

Sa boule est demeurée. Fr. His bowl has stopped short of the mark; he has failed in his object.

Sabreur. Fr. A brave soldier distinguished for his use of his saber.

Sæpe stylum vertas. L. Often turn the style or pen (and make erasures with the blunt end on the waxen tablets); correct freely (if you wish to produce good literature).

Saggio fanciullo è chi conosce il suo

vero padre. It. He is a wise child who knows his own father.

Sal Atticum. L. Attic salt; i. e. wit.

Salle. Fr. A hall; *salle à manger,* a dining-room; *salle de batailles,* a gallery or room decorated with pictures of martial subjects; *salle de reception,* a saloon in which visitors are received.

Salon. Fr. A saloon or drawing-room; a picture gallery.

Salus populi suprema lex est. L. The welfare of the people is the supreme law.

Salve! L. Hail!

Salvo jure. L. The right being safe; without prejudice to one's rights.

Salvo pudore. L. Without offense to modesty.

Salvo sensu. L. The sense being preserved.

Sang froid. Fr. Coolness; indifference See in Dict.

Sang pur. Fr. Pure blood; of aristocratic birth.

Sans cérémonie. Fr. Without ceremony or formality.

Sans-culotte. Fr. See in Dict.

Sans Dieu rien. Fr. Nothing without God.

Sans facon. Fr. Without form or ceremony.

Sans pain, sans vin, amour n'est rien. Fr. Without bread, without wine, love is naught.

Sans pareil. Fr. Without equal.

Sans peine. Fr. Without difficulty.

Sans peur et sans reproche. Fr. Without fear and without reproach.

Sans rime et sans raison. Fr. Without rime or reason.

Sans souci. Fr. Without care.

Sans tache. Fr. Without spot, stainless.

Santé. Fr. Health; *en bonne santé,* in good health; *maison de santé,* a private hospital.

Sapere aude. L. Dare to be wise.

Sartor resartus. L. The botcher repatched; the tailor patched or mended.

Sat cito, si sat bene. L. Soon enough done, if well enough done.

Satis dotata si bene morata. L. Well enough dowered, if well principled.

Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. L. Eloquence enough, but little wisdom.

Satis superque. L. Enough, and more than enough.

Satis verborum. L. Enough of words; no more need be said.

Sat pulchra, si sat bona. L. She is handsome enough, if good enough.

Sauce piquante. Fr. A pungent sauce; a relish.

Sauf et sain. Fr. Safe and sound.

Sauve qui peut. Fr. Let him save himself who can.

Savoir faire. Fr. The knowing how to act; tact.

Savoir vivre. Fr. Good-breeding; refined manners.

Scandalum magnatum. L. Speech or writing defamatory to dignitaries.

Scire facias. L. Cause it to be known.

Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons. L. The principle and source of good writing is to possess good sense.

Scribimus indocti doctique. L. Learned and unlearned we all write.

Sdegno d'amante poco dura. It. A lover's anger is short-lived.

Séance. Fr. See in Dict.

Secrétaire. Fr. A secretary; *secrétaire d'état,* a secretary of state.

Secret et hardi. Fr. Secret and bold.

Secundum artem. L. According to art or rule; scientifically.

Secundum naturam. L. According to nature.

Secundum ordinem. L. In due order.

Secundum usum. L. According to practice.

Sed hæc hactenus. L. But so far, this will suffice.

Seigneur. Fr. A lord, nobleman; a seignior (which see in Dict.).

Se jeter dans l'eau de peur de la pluie. Fr. To cast oneself into the water out of fear of rain.

Selon les règles. Fr. According to rule.

Selon lui. Fr. According to him.

Semel abbas, semper abbas. L. Once an abbot, always an abbot.

Semel et simul. L. Once and together.

Semel insanivimus omnes. L. We have all, at some time, been mad.

Semel pro semper. L. Once for all.

Semper avarus eget. L. The avaricious is always in want.

Semper fidelis. L. Always faithful.

Semper idem. L. Always the same.

Semper paratus. L. Always ready.

Semper timidum scelus. L. Guilt is always timid.

Semper vivit in armis. L. He lives always in arms.

Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere. It. Misfortune does not always come to injure.

Senatus consultum. L. A decree of the senate.

Senex bis puer. L. The old man is twice a child.

Se non è vero è ben trovato. It. If not true, it is cleverly invented (or fabricated).

Sensu bono. L. In a good sense.

Sensu malo. L. In a bad sense.

Sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis. L. He follows his father, but not with equal steps.

Sero sed serio. L. Late, but seriously.

Sero venientibus ossa. L. Those who come late shall have the bones.

Serus in cœlum redeas. L. Late may you return to heaven; may you live long.

Servabo fidem. L. I will keep faith.

Servare modum. L. To keep within bounds.

Servus servorum Dei. L. A servant of the servants of God.

Sesquipedalia verba. L. Words a foot and a half long.

Sic eunt fata hominum. L. Thus go the fates of men.

Sic itur ad astra. L. Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.

Sic passim. L. So here and there throughout; so everywhere.

Sic semper tyrannis. L. Ever so to tyrants.

Sic transit gloria mundi. L. Thus passes away the glory of this world.

Sicut ante. L. As before.

Sicut patribus sit Deus nobis. L. As with our fathers so may God be with us.

Sic volo sic jubeo; stat pro ratione voluntas. L. Thus I will, thus I command; let my will stand for a reason.

Sic vos non vobis. L. Thus you labor but not for yourselves.

Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos? L. If God be with us who shall stand against us,

Si Dieu n'existait pas, il faudrait l'inventer. Fr. If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent one.

Si diis placet. L. If it pleases the gods.

Siècle. Fr. An age; *siècle d'or*, the golden age; *siècles des ténébres*, the dark ages.

Siesta. Sp. A short nap during the heat of the day.

Sile et philosophus esta. L. Be silent and pass for a philosopher.

Silentium altum. L. Deep silence.

Silent leges inter arma. L. Amidst arms, or in war, laws are silent, or disregarded.

Similia similibus curantur. L. Like things are cured by like.

Similis simili gaudet. L. Like is pleased with like.

Si monumentum quæris circumspice. L. If you seek his monument, look around you.

Simplex munditiis. L. Elegant in simplicity.

Sina cura. L. Without charge or care.

Sine die. L. Without a day being appointed.

Sine dubio. L. Without doubt.

Sine mora. L. Without delay.

Sine præjudicio. L. Without prejudice.

Sine qua non. L. Without which, not.

Si nous n'avions point de défauts, nous ne prendrions pas tant de plaisir à en remarquer dans les autres. Fr. If we had no faults we should not take so much pleasure in remarking those of others.

Si parva licet componere magnis. L. If small things may be compared with great.

Siste viator. L. Stop, traveler.

Sit tibi terra levis. L. Light lie the earth upon thee.

Sit ut est aut non sit. L. Let it be as it is, or not at all.

Sit venia verbis. L. May the words be excused.

Si vis pacem, para bellum. L. If you wish for peace, prepare for war.

Sobriquet. Fr. A nickname. See in Dict.

Sœurs de charité. Fr. Sisters of charity.

Soi-disant. Fr. Self-styled.

Soi-même. Fr. Oneself.

Sola nobilitas virtus. L. Virtue the only nobility.

Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. L. They make a wilderness and call it peace.

Sottise. Fr. Absurdity; foolishness.

Sotto voce. It. In an undertone.

Soubrette. Fr. A waiting-maid; an actress who plays the part of a waiting-maid, etc.

Souffler le chaud et le froid. Fr. To blow hot and cold.

Sous tous les rapports. Fr. In all respects or relations.

Soyez ferme. Fr. Be firm; persevere.

Spero meliora. L. I hope for better things.

Spes sibi quisque. L. Let every one hope in himself.

Spirituel. Fr. Intellectual; witty.

Splendide mendax. L. Nobly untruthful; untrue for a good object.

Spolia optima. L. The choicest of the spoils.

Sponte sua. L. Of one's (or its) own accord.

Spretæ injuria formæ. L. The insult of despising her beauty.

Stat magni nominis umbra. L. He stands in the shadow of a mighty name.

Stat pro ratione voluntas. L. Will stands in place of a reason.

Statu quo ante bellum. L. In the state in which things were before the war.

Status quo. L. The state in which.

Sta viator, heroem calcas. L. Halt, traveler, thou standest on a hero's dust.

Stemmata quid faciunt? L. Of what value are pedigrees?

Sternitur alieno vulnere. L. He is slain by a blow aimed at another.

Stratum super stratum. L. Layer above layer.

Studium immane loquendi. L. An insatiable desire for talking.

Sturm und Drang. G. Storm and stress.

Sua cuique voluptas. L. Every man has his own pleasures.

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. L. Gentle in manner, resolute in execution (or action).

Sub colore juris. L. Under color of law.

Sub hoc signo vinces. L. Under this standard you will conquer.

Sub judice. L. Still before the judge; under consideration.

Sublata causa, tollitur effectus. L. The cause being removed the effect ceases.

Sub pœna. L. Under a penalty.

Sub prætexto juris. L. Under the pretext of justice.

Sub rosa. L. Under the rose; privately.

Sub silentio. L. In silence.

Sub specie. L. Under the appearance of.

Sub voca. L. Under such or such a word.

Succès d'estime. Fr. A partial success or one based on certain merits.

Sufre por saber y trabaja por tener. Sp. Suffer in order to be wise, and labor in order to have.

Suggestio falsi. L. Suggestion of falsehood.

Sui generis. L. Of its own or of a peculiar kind.

Suivez raison. Fr. Follow reason.

Summa summarum. L. The sum total.

Summum bonum. L. The chief good.

Summum jus, summa injuria. L. The rigor of the law is the height of oppression.

Sumptibus publicis. L. At the public expense.

Sum quod eris; fui quod es. L. I am what you will be (dead), I was what you are (alive); inscription on tombstones.

Sunt lacrimæ rerum. L. These are events that demand tears.

Suo Marte. L. By his own prowess.

Suppressio veri, suggestio falsi. L. A suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.

Surgit amari aliquid. L. Something bitter arises.

Sursum corda! L. Lift up your hearts!

Surtout pas de zèle! Fr. Above all, no zeal!

Suum cuique. L. Let every one have his own.

Suus cuique mos. L. Every one has his particular habit.

T

Tabagie. Fr. A smoking-room.

Table à manger. Fr. A dining-table.

Tableau vivant. Fr. A living picture; the representation of some scene by groups of persons.

Table d'hote. F. A public dinner at an inn or hotel; an ordinary.

Tabula rasa. L. A smooth or blank tablet.

Tache sans lache. Fr. A work (or task) without a stain.

Tædium vitæ. L. Weariness of life.

Taisez-vous. Fr. Be quiet, hold your tongue.

Tam Marte quam Minerva. L. As much by Mars as by Minerva; as much by courage as by skill.

Tangere vulnus. L. To touch the wound.

Tantæne animis cælestibus iraeʔ L. Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?

Tant mieux. Fr. So much the better.

Tanto buon che val niente. It. So good as to be good for nothing.

Tant pis. Fr. So much the worse.

Tant s'en faut. Fr. Far from it.

Tantum vidit Virgilium. L. He merely saw Virgil; he only looked on the great man.

Te, Deum, laudamus. L. We praise Thee, O God (or rather, as God).

Te judice. L. You being the judge.

Tel brille au second rang qui s'éclipse au premier. Fr. A man may shine in the second rank, who would be eclipsed in the first.

Tel est notre plaisir. Fr. Such is our pleasure.

Tel maitre, tel valet. Fr. Like master, like man.

Tel père, tel fils. Fr. Like father, like son.

Telum imbelle, sine ictu. L. A feeble weapon thrown without effect.

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. L. The times are changing and we with them.

Tempori parendum. L. We must yield to the times.

Tempus edax rerum. L. Time the devourer of all things.

Tempus fugit. L. Time flies.

Tempus ludendi. L. The time for play.

Tempus omnia revelat. L. Time reveals all things.

Tenax propositi. L. Tenacious of his purpose.

Tenez. Fr. Take it; hold; hark; look here.

Tentanda via est. L. A way must be attempted.

Teres atque rotundus. L. Smooth and round; polished and complete.

Terminus ad quem. L. The term or limit to which.

Terminus a quo. L. The term or limit from which.

Terræ filius. L. A son of the earth.

Terra firma. L. Solid earth; a secure foothold.

Terra incognita. L. An unknown or unexplored region.

Tertium quid. L. A third something; a nondescript.

Tête de famille. Fr. The head of the house; paterfamilias.

Tête de fou ne blanchit jamais. Fr. The head of a fool never becomes white.

Tibi seris, tibi metis. L. You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.

Tiens à la vérité. Fr. Maintain the truth.

Tiens ta foi. Fr. Keep thy faith.

Tiers-état. Fr. The third estate.

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. L. I fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts.

Tirailleur. Fr. A sharpshooter; skirmisher.

Toga virilis. L. The manly toga; the dress of manhood.

To kalon. Gr. The beautiful; the chief good.

Tomava la por rosa mas devenia cardo. Sp. I took her for a rose but she proved to be a thistle.

Tombé des nues. Fr. Fallen from the clouds.

Ton. Fr. Taste; fashion; high life.

To prepon. Gr. The becoming or proper.

Tot gagne, tot gaspille. Fr. Soon gained soon spent.

Tot homines, quot sententiæ. L. So many men, so many minds.

Totidem verbis. L. In just so many words.

Toties quoties. L. As often as.

Totis viribus. L. With all his might.

Toto cælo. L. By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.

Tot ou tard. Fr. Sooner or later.

Totus, teres, atque rotundus. L. Complete, polished, and rounded.

Toujours perdrix. Fr. Always partridges; always the same thing over again.

Toujours prêt. Fr. Always ready.

Tour de force. Fr. A feat of strength or skill.

Tourner casaque. Fr. To turn one's coat; to change sides.

Tous frais faits. Fr. All expenses paid.

Tout-à-fait. Fr. Wholly; entirely.

Tout-à-l'heure. Fr. Instantly.

Tout au contraire. Fr. On the contrary.

Tout à vous. Fr. Wholly yours.

Tout bien ou rien. Fr. The whole or nothing.

Tout comprendre est tout pardonner. Fr. To understand all is to forgive all.

Tout court. Fr. Quite short; abruptly.

Tout de même. Fr. Quite the same.

Tout en suite. Fr. Immediately.

Tout ensemble. Fr. The whole together.

Tout frais fait. Fr. All expenses paid.

Tout le monde est sage aprés le coup. Fr. Everybody is wise after the event.

Tout mon possible. Fr. Everything in my power.

Tout vient de Dieu. Fr. All things come from God.

Traducteur. Fr. A translator.

Traduction. Fr. A translation.

Traduttori traditori. It. Translators are traitors.

Trahit sua quemque voluptas. L. Every one is attracted by his own liking.

Transeat in exemplum. L. May it pass into an example or precedent.

Travaux forcés. Fr. Hard labor.

Tria juncta in uno. L. Three joined in one.

Tritesse. Fr. Depression of spirits.

Troia fuit. L. Troy was; Troy is no more.

Tros Tyriusque mihi nulli discrimine agetur. L. Trojan and Tyrian, there shall be no distinction as far as I am concerned.

Trottoir. Fr. The pavement; the foot-way on the side of a street or road.

Trouvaille. Fr. Sudden good fortune; a godsend.

Truditur dies die. L. One day is pressed onward by another.

Tu ne cede malis. L. Do not thou yield to evils.

Tu quoque. L. Thou also; you're another.

Tu quoque, Brute! L. Thou also, Brutus!

Tutor et ultor. L. Protector and avenger.

Tutte le strade conducono a Roma. It. All roads lead to Rome.

Tuum est. L. It is your own.

U

Uberrima fides. L. Superabounding faith.

Ubi bene, ibi patria. L. Where it is well there is one's country.

Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. L. Where the law is uncertain there is no law.

Ubi lapsus? L. Where have I fallen?

Ubi libertas, ibi patria. L. Where liberty is, there is my country.

Ubi mel, ibi apes. L. Where honey is there are the bees.

Ubique. L. Everywhere.

Ubique patriam reminisci. L. To remember our country everywhere.

Ubi supra. L. Where above mentioned.

Ultima ratio regum. L. The last argument of kings; war.

Ultima Thule. L. Remotest Thule; some far distant region.

Ultimus Romanorum. L. The last of the Romans.

Ultra licitum. L. Beyond what is allowable.

Ultra vires. L. Transcending authority.

Una scopa nuova spazza bene. It. A new broom sweeps clean.

Una voce. L. With one voice; unanimously.

Una volta furfante e sempre furfante. It. Once a knave, always a knave.

Un bienfait n'est jamais perdu. Fr. An act of kindness is never lost.

Un cabello haze sombra. Sp. A single hair makes a shadow.

Und so weiter. G. And so forth.

Une affaire flambée. Fr. A gone case.

Une fois n'est pas coutume. Fr. One act does not constitute a habit.

Un fait accompli. Fr. An accomplished fact.

Unguibus et rostro. L. With claws and beak; tooth and nail.

Unguis in ulcere. L. A claw in the wound.

Un je servirai. Fr. One I will serve.

Uno animo. L. With one mind; unanimously.

Un sot à triple étage. Fr. An egregious fool.

Un sot trouve toujours un plus sot qui l' admire. Fr. A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him.

Un "tiens" vaut mieux que deux "tu l'auras". Fr. One *take it* is worth more than two *thou shalt have it;* a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Urbem lateritiam invenit marmoream reliquit. L. He (Augustus) found the city (Rome) brick, and left it marble.

Urbi et orbi. L. To the city (Rome) and the world.

Usque ad aras. L. To the very altars; to the last extremity.

Usque ad nauseam. L. So as to induce disgust.

Usus loquendi. L. Usage in speaking.

Ut ameris, amabilis esto. L. That you may be loved, be lovable.

Ut apes geometriam. L. As bees practise geometry.

Utcunque placuerit Deo. L. As it shall please God.

Utile dulci. L. The useful with the pleasant.

Utinam noster esset. L. Would that he were of our party.

Ut infra. L. As below.

Uti possidetis. L. As you now possess; each retaining what he at present holds.

Ut pignus amicitiæ. L. As a pledge of friendship.

Ut prosim. L. That I may do good.

Ut quocunque paratus. L. Prepared for every event.

Ut supra. L. As above stated.

V—W—Z

Vacuus cantat coram latrone viator. L. The traveler with an empty purse sings in presence of the highwayman.

Vade in pace. L. Go in peace.

Væ victis. L. Woe to the vanquished.

Vale (Sing.), *Valete* (pl.). L. Farewell.

Valeat quantum valere potest. L. Let it pass for what it is worth.

Valet anchora virtus. L. Virtue serves as an anchor.

Valet de chambre. Fr. A personal attendant; a body-servant.

Valet de place. Fr. A guide for visitors to a place.

Valete et plaudite. L. Good-by and applaud us; said by Roman actors at the end of a piece.

Variæ lectiones. L. Various readings.

Variorum notæ. L. The notes of various commentators.

Varium et mutabile semper fœmina. L. Woman is ever a changeful and capricious thing.

Vaudeville. Fr. A ballad; a comic opera. See in Dict.

Vaurien. Fr. A worthless fellow.

Vedi Napoli e poi muori. It. See Naples and then die.

Vehimur in altum. L. We are carried out into the deep.

Velis et remis. L. With sails and oars; by every possible means.

Vel prece, vel pretio. L. For either entreaty or payment; for love or money.

Veluti in speculum. L. Even as in a mirror.

Venalis populus, venalis curia patrum. L. The people are venal, and the senate is equally venal.

Venenum in auro bibitur. L. Poison is drunk from golden vessels.

Venia necessitati datur. L. Indulgence is granted to necessity; necessity has no law.

Venienti occurite morbo. L. Meet the coming of the disease; prevention is better than cure.

Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus. L. The last day has come, and the inevitable doom.

Veni, vidi, vici. L. I came, I saw, I conquered.

Ventis secundis. L. With prosperous winds.

Ventre à terre. Fr. With belly to the ground, at full speed.

Vera incessu patuit dea. L. The real goddess was made manifest by her walk.

Vera pro gratiis. L. Truth before favor.

Vera prosperità è non necessità. It It is true prosperity to have no want.

Verbatim et literatim. L. Word for word and letter for letter.

Verbum sat sapienti. L. A word is enough for a wise man.

Verdad is verde. Sp. Truth is green.

Veritas odium parit. L. Truth begets hatred.

Veritas prevalebit. L. Truth will prevail.

Veritas vincit. L. Truth conquers.

Veritatis simplex oratio est. L. The language of truth is simple.

Vérité sans peur. Fr. Truth without fear.

Ver non semper viret. L. Spring is not always green; as a punning motto of the Vernons, Vernon always flourishes.

Vestigia nulla retrorsum. L. No returning footsteps; no traces backward.

Vexata quæstio. L. A disputed question.

Via. L. By way of. See in Dict.

Via crucis, via lucis. L. The way of the cross, the way of light.

Via media. L. A middle course.

Via militaris. L. A military road.

Via trita, via tuta. L. The beaten path is the safe path.

Vice. L. In the place of. *Vice versa.* On the contrary, the reverse.

Vide et crede. L. See and believe.

Videlicit. L. Namely.

Video meliora proboque deteriora sequor. L. I see and approve the better things, I follow the worse.

Videtur. L. It appears.

Vide ut supra. L. See what is stated above.

Vidi tantum. L. I merely saw him.

Vi et armis. L. By force and arms, by main force; by violence.

Vigilate et orate. L. Watch and pray.

Vigueur de dessus. Fr. Strength from on high.

Vilius argentum est auro virtutibus aurum. Silver is less valuable than gold, and gold than virtue.

Vincit amor patriæ. L. The love of our country prevails.

Vincit omnia veritas. L. Truth conquers all things.

Vincit qui patitur. L. He who endures conquers.

Vincit, qui se vincit. L. He conquers who overcomes himself.

Vinculum matrimonii. L. The bond of marriage.

Vindex injuriæ. L. An avenger of injury.

Vino dentro senno fuori. It. When the wine is in, the wit is out.

Vin ordinaire. Fr. A cheap wine commonly used in wine-growing countries.

Vires acquirit eundo. L. As it goes it acquires strength (originally said of rumor).

Virgilium vidi tantum. L. Virgil (or some great man) I merely saw.

Virginibus puerisque. L. For virgins and boys.

Vir sapit qui pauca loquitor. L. He is a wise man who says but little.

Virtus in actione consistit. L. Virtue consists in action.

Virtus in arduis. L. Virtue or courage in difficulties.

Virtus incendit vires. L. Virtue kindles strength.

Virtus laudatur, et alget. L. Virtue is praised, and suffers from cold.

Virtus millia scuta. L. Virtue (or valor) is a thousand shields.

Virtus semper viridis. L. Virtue is always green.

Virtus sola nobilitat. L. Virtue alone ennobles.

Virtus vincit invidiam. L. Virtue overcomes hatred or envy.

Virtute et fide. L. By or with virtue and faith.

Virtute et labore. L. By or with virtue and labor.

Virtute non astutia. L. By virtue (or valor) not by craft.

Virtute non verbis. L. By virtue, not by words.

Virtute officii. L. By virtue of office.

Virtute quies. L. Rest or quietude in virtue.

Virtute securus. L. Secure through virtue.

Virtuti, non armis, fido. L. I trust to virtue, not to weapons.

Virtutis amore. L. From love of virtue.

Virtutis fortuna comes. L. Fortune is the companion of valor or virtue.

Virum volitare per ora. L. To hover on men's lips; to be in everybody's mouth.

Vis-à-vis. Fr. Opposite; face to face.

Vis comica. L. Comic power or talent.

Vis conservatrix naturæ. L. The preservative power of nature.

Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua. L. Strength without judgment falls by its own might.

Vis inertiæ. L. The power of inertia; dead resistance to force applied.

Vis medicatrix naturæ. L. The healing power of nature.

Vis unita fortior. L. United power is stronger.

Vis vitæ. L. The vigor of life.

Vita brevis, ars longa. L. Life is short, art is long.

Vitæ via virtus. L. Virtue, the way of life.

Vitam impendere vero. L. To stake one's life for the truth.

Vita sine litteris mors est. L. Life without literature is death.

Vivat regina! L. Long live the queen!

Vivat respublica! L. Long live the republic!

Vivat rex! L. Long live the king!

Viva voce. L. By the living voice; orally.

Vive la bagatelle! Fr. Long live folly!

Vive le roi! Fr. Long live the king!

Vive memor leti. L. Live ever mindful of death.

Vivere est cogitare. L. To live is to think.

Vive ut vivas. L. Live that you may live.

Vive, vale. L. Farewell, be happy.

Vivida vis animi. L. The lively force of genius.

Vivit post funera virtus. L. Virtue survives the grave.

Vivre n'est pas respirer, c'est agir. Fr. Life consists not merely in breathing but in acting.

Vix ea nostra voco. L. I scarcely call these things our own.

Vix fortes ante Agamemnona. L. Brave men lived before Agememnon, great men lived in previous ages.

Vogue la galère! Fr. Let come what may!

Voilà. Fr. Behold; there is; there are.

Voilà tout. Fr. That's all.

Voilà une autre chose. Fr. That's another thing; that is quite a different matter.

Voir le dessous des cartes. Fr. To see the under side of the cards; to be in the secret.

Volens et potens. L. Willing and able.

Volenti non fit injuria. L. No injustice is done to the consenting person.

Volo, non valeo. L. I am willing, but unable.

Volventibus annis. L. As the years roll by.

Vota vita mea. L. My life is devoted.

Vous y perdrez vos pas. Fr. You will there lose your steps or labor.

Vox et præterea nihil. L. A voice and nothing more; sound but no sense.

Vox faucidus hæsit. L. His voice, or words stuck in his throat; he was dumb from astonishment.

Vox populi, vox Dei. L. The voice of the people is the voice of God.

Vraisemblance. Fr. Probability; apparent truth.

Vulgo. L. Commonly.

Vulnus immedicabile. L. An irreparable injury.

Vultus animi janua et tabula. L. The countenance is the portal and picture of the mind.

Vultus est index animi. L. The countenance is the index of the mind.

Wahrheit gegen Freund und Feind. G. Truth in spite of friend and foe.

Zeitgeist. G. The spirit of the age.

Zonam perdidit. L. He has lost his purse; he is in straitened circumstances.

Zum Beispiel. G. For example.

A DICTIONARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS IN COMMON USE.

A

a. Adjective.
A. In music, alto.
A. In commerce, accepted.
A., a., or *ans.* Answer.
a. or @ (L. ad). To or at.
a. or *aa.* In med., of each the same quantity.
A.A. Associate of Arts.
A.A.A. Amalgamation.
A.A.A.S. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A.A.G. Assistant-adjutant general.
A.A.P.S. American Association for the Promotion of Science.
A.A.S. (Lat. Academiæ Americanæ Socius). Fellow of the American Academy.
A.A.S.S. (Lat. Americanæ Antiquarianæ Societatis Socius). Member of the American Antiquarian Society.
A.B. (L. Artium Baccalaureus). Bachelor of Arts. See *B.A.*
A.B. Able bodied seaman.
abbr. or *abbrev.* Abbreviated or abbreviation.
A.B.C.F.M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
Abr. Abridged, abridgment.
abs. or *absol.* Absolute
A.B.S. American Bible Society.
abt. About.
A.C. (L. Ante Christum). Before Christ.
acc. Accusative.
acc. or *acct.* Account or accountant.
A.C.S. American Colonization Society.
a. d. After date.
ad. Advertisement.
A.D. (L. Anno Domini). In the year of our Lord.
A.D.C. Aide-de-camp.
ad. inf. (L. ad infinitum). To infinity.
ad. int. (L. ad interim). In the mean, time.
Adj. Adjective.
Adjt. Adjutant.
ad lib. or *ad libit.* (L. ad libitum). At pleasure.
ad loc. (L. ad locum). At the place.
adm. Administrator.
Adm. Admiral.
adv. Adverb.
Adv. Advocate.
ad val. (L. ad valorem). According to the value.
Æ. or æt. (L. ætatis). Of age; aged
Af. or *Afr.* Africa or African.
A.F.&A.M. Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.
A.F.B.S. American and Foreign Bible Society.
A.F.L. American Federation of Labor.
A.G. Adjutant-general.
Ag. (L. argentum). Silver.
agr. or *agric.* Agriculture.
A.G.S.S. American Geographical and Statistical Society.
Agt. Agent.
A.H. (L. Anno Hegiræ). In the year of the Hegira.
A.H.M.S. American Home Missionary Society.
A.H.S. (L. Anno Humanæ Salutis). In the year of human salvation.
A.I.A. Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.C. Associate of the Institute of Chemistry.
A.I.C.E. Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
A.I.M.E. American Institute of Mining Engineers.
A.K.C. Associate of King's College (London).
Al. Aluminium.
Ala. Alabama.
Alas. Alaska.
Ald. Alderman.

Alex. Alexander.
Alf. Alfred.
Alg. Algebra.
Alt. Altitude.
A.M. (L. Anno Mundi). In the year of the world.
Am. Asn. Sci. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A.M.. (L. Ante Meridiem). Before noon.
A.M. (L. Artium Magister). Master of Arts.
A.M. (L. Ave Maria!) Hail Mary!
Am. or *Amer.* America or American.
Amb. Ambassador.
A.M.I.C.E. Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
AMM. (L. Amalgama). Amalgamation. See *AAA.*
An.A.C. (Lat. Anno ante Christum). In the year before Christ.
Ang.-Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
Amt. Amount.
A.N. Anglo-Norman.
An. (L. anno). In the year.
anal. Analysis.
anat. Anatomy or anatomical.
anc. Ancient.
Angl. Anglican.
Anon. Anonymous.
ans. Answer.
A.N.S.S.. Associate of the Normal School of Science.
Ant. or *Antiq.* Antiquities or antiquarian.
anthrop. Anthropology or anthropological.
A.O.F. Ancient Order of Foresters.
aor. Aorist.
A.O.U. American Ornithologists' Union.
A.O.U.W. Ancient Order of United Workmen.
Ap. Apostle.
Ap. or *Apl.* April.
A.P.A. American Protective Association.
apo. Apogee.
Apoc. Apocalypse (or Apocrypha).
Apog. Apogee.
App. Appendix. Apostles.
approx. Approximate or approximately.
Apr. April.
A.P.S. Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.
aq. (L. aqua). Water.
A.Q.M.G. Assistant Quartermaster-general.
A.R. (L. Anno Regni). In the year of the reign.
Ar. or *Arab.* Arabic.
ar. or *arr.* Arrive -s; arrival.
A.R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
Aram. Aramaic.
arch. Architecture.
Archd. Archdeacon.
Archæol. Archæology.
Arg. Rep. Argentine Republic.
A.R.H.A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
Arith. Arithmetic, arithmetical.
Ariz. Arizona.
A.R.I.B.A. Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armenian; Armorial.
Armor. Armoric.
arr. Arrive -s -d or arrival.
A.R.R. (L. Anno Regni Regis or Reginæ). In the year of the king's (or queen's) reign.
A.R.S.A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.S.L. Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.
A.R.S.M. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
A.R.S.S. (L. Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius). Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
Art. Article.
A.S., A.-S., or *A.-Sax.* Anglo-Saxon.
As. (L. arsenicum). Arsenic.
A.S. (Lat. Anno Salutis). In the year of salvation.
A.S.A. American Statistical Association.
Asst. Assistant.
A.S.S.U. American Sunday-School Union.
Assyr. Assyrian.
astrol. Astrology.
astron. Astronomy or astronomical.
A.T. Archtreasurer.
Ats. At suit of.
A.T.S. American Tract Society; American Temperance Society.
Att. or *Atty.* Attorney.
Atty. Gen. Attorney-general.
at. wt. Atomic weight.
Au. (L. aurum). Gold.

A.U.A. American Unitarian Association.
A.U.C. (L. Anno Urbis Conditiæ or *aug.* Augmentative.
Aug. August.
Aust. Austria or Austrian.
Austral. Australia or Australasia. Ab Urbe Conditâ). In the year from the building of the city (Rome).
auxil. Auxiliary.
A.V. Artillery Volunteers.
A.V. Authorized Version (of the Bible).
Av. Average.
Av., or *Ave.* Avenue.
avoir. Avoirdupois.

B

B. In music, bass.
B. or *Bk.* Book.
B. or *Brit.* British.
B. Boron.
b. Born.
B.A. Bachelor of Arts.
B.A. British America.
Ba. Barium.
bal. Balance.
bank. Banking.
Bap. or *Bapt.* Baptist.
bar. Barrel.
Barb. Barbados.
Bart. or *Bt.* Baronet.
Bat. or *Batt.* Battalion.
Bbl. Barrel.—*bbls.* Barrels.
B.C. Before Christ.
B.C. British Columbia.
B.Ch. (L. Baccalaureus Chirurgiæ). Bachelor of Surgery.
B.C.L. (Baccalaureus Civilis Legis). Bachelor of the Civil Law.
B.D. (L. Baccalaureus Divinitatis). Bachelor of Divinity.
bd. Bound (as a book).
bdls. Bundles.
bds. Boards (bound in, as a book).
Be. (N. Lat. Bervllium). Glucinum.
Belg. Belgium or Belgic.
B.ès L. (Fr. Bachelier ès Lettres). Bachelor of Letters.
B.I. British India.
Bi. Bismuth.
Bib. Bible or biblical.
bibliog. Bibliography.
biog. Biography or biographical.
biol. Biology; biological.
Bk. Bank.
Bk. Book.
Bkts. Baskets.
B.L. Bachelor of Laws.
B.LL. (L. Baccalaureus Legum). Bachelor of Laws. (See LL.B.)
bls. Bales or barrels.
B.M. (L. Baccalaureus Medicinæ). Bachelor of Medicine.
B.Mus. (L. Baccalaureus Musicæ). Bachelor of Music.
B.O. Buyer's Option.
Bohem. Bohemian or Czech.
bor. or *boro.* Borough.
bot. Botany or botanical.
B.O.U. British Ornithologists' Union.
Bp. Bishop.
B.P. Bills Payable.
Br. or *Bro.* Brother.
Br. Bromine.
Br.Am. British America.
B.R. Bills Receivable.
Brev. Brevet.
Brig. Brigade or brigadier.
Brig.-gen. Brigadier-general.
Brit. Britain, Britannia, British, Briton.
B.S. Bachelor in Surgery.
b.s. Bill of sale.
B.Sc. (L. Baccalaureus Scientiæ). Bachelor of Science.
B.S.L. Botanical Society, London.
Bt. Baronet.
bu. Bushel.
burl. Burlesque.
B.V. (L. Beata Virgo). Blessed Virgin.
B.V.M. (L. Beata Virgo Maria). Blessed Virgin Mary.

C

C. Carbon.
C. Centigrade.
c. Centime or centimes, cent or cents.
c. (L. centum). A hundred.
C. or *Cap.* (L. caput). Chapter.
Ca. Calcium.
Cal. California.
Can. Canada.
Cant. Canticles (Song of Solomon).
cap. Capital (letter).
cap. (L. caput). Chapter.
caps. Capitals (letters).
Capt. Captain.
Car. Carat.
Card. Cardinal.
carp. Carpentry.
C.A.S. (Lat. Connecticuttensis Academiæ Socius). Fellow of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
cat. Catalogue.

Cath. Catholic.
Cath. Cathedral.
Cav. Cavalry.
C.B. Companion of the Bath.
C.B.S. Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.
C.C. County Council, County Councilor.
C.C. Catholic clergyman or curate.
C.C. Caius College.
C.C. Cricket Club.
C.C.C. Corpus Christi College, also Christ's College, Cambridge.
C.C.P. Court of Common Pleas.
Cd. Cadmium.
C.D.S.O. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
C.D.V. Carte-de-visite.
C.E. Civil Engineer.
Ce. Cerium.
Cel. Celsius (thermometer).
Celt. Celtic.
cent. (L. centum). A hundred.
cent. Century.
Centig. Centigrade (thermometer).
cf. (L. confer). Compare.
C.G. Commissary-general.
C.G. Captain of the Guard; Commissary General; Consul General; Coast Guard.
C.G.S. (used adjectively). Centimeter, Gramme, Second, the units of length, mass, and time, widely adopted in modern scientific calculation.
C.H. Customhouse.
Ch. or *Chap.* Chapter.
Ch. Church.
chal. Chaldron.
Chal. or *Chald.* Chaldee or Chaldaic.
Chanc. Chancellor.
Chap. Chapter.
Ch. B. (L. Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus). Bachelor in Surgery.
Ch. Clk. Chief Clerk.
chem. Chemistry or chemical.
Chin. Chinese.
Ch.M. (L. Chirurgiæ Magister). Master in Surgery.
Chr. Christ or Christian.
Chr. Christopher.
Chron. Chronicles or chronology.
C.I. Order of the Crown of India.
Cic. Cicero.
C.I.E. Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
cir. (Lat. circa, circum). About.
Cit. Citizen.
Civ. Civil.
C.J. Chief-justice.
Cl. Clergyman.
Cl. (Gr. chloros). Chlorine.
cl. Centiliter.
class. Classical.
cld. Cleared.
clk. Clerk.
cem. Centimeters.
C.M. Common Meter; Certificated Master; Corresponding Member.—(Lat. Chirurgiæ Magister). Master in Surgery.
C.M.G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
Cml. Commercial.
C.M.S. Church Missionary Society.
C.M.Z.S. Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society.
Co. Cobalt.
Co. Company; county.
C.O. Crown Office; Colonial Office; Criminal Office.
Coad. Coadjutor.
coch. or *cochl.* (L. cochlear). A spoonful (in medicine).
C.O.D. Cash (or Collect) on Delivery.
cog. or *cogn.* Cognate.
Col. Colonel.
Col. Colonial.
Col. Colossians.
Col. Column.
Col. or *Coll.* College.
Colloq. Colloquial, colloquialism, or colloquially.
Colo. Colorado.
Com. Commander.
Com. Commerce, commercial.
Com. Commissioner.
Com. Committee.
Com. Commodore.
cm. Common.
Comm. Commentary, commentator.
Comdg. Commanding.
comp. Compare or comparative.
comp. Compound or compounded.
compar. Comparative.
compos. Composition.
Com. Ver. Common Version.
conch. Conchology.
Con. Cr. Contra Credit or Creditor.
Con., contra. (Lat.) Against.
conf., cf. (L. confer). Compare.
Cong. or *Congreg.* Congregation or Congregationalist.
Cong. Congress.
conj. Conjunction.

Conn. Connecticut.
Con. Sect. Conic sections.
Const. Constitution; Constable.
Cont. Continent; Contract; Continued.
contr. Contracted or contraction.
Cop. or *Copt.* Coptic.
Cor. Corinthians.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Corn. Cornish or Cornwall.
corol. Corollary.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
cos. Cosine.
cosec. Cosecant.
Coss. (L. Consules). Consuls.
cot. Cotangent.
cp. Compare.
C.P. Common Pleas; Chief Patriarch; Clerk of the Peace; Court of Probate.
C.P.C. Clerk of the Privy Council.
C.P.S. (L. Custos Privati Sigilli). Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr. Credit or Creditor.
Cr. Chromium.
C.R. (L. Custos Rotulorum). Keeper of the Rolls.
C.R. (L. Civis Romanus). Roman Citizen.
C.R. (L. Carolus Rex). King Charles, also (L. Carolina Regina) Queen Caroline.
cres. Crescendo.
crim. con. Criminal conversation or adultery.
crystall. Crystallography.
C.S. Chemical Society.
C.S. Civil Service.
C.S. Clerk of the Signet.
C.S. Court of Session.
Cs. Cæsium.
C.S.A. Confederate States of America; Confederate States Army.
C.S.I. Companion of the Star of India.
C.S.N. Confederate States Navy.
ct. cent.
ct. (L. centum). A hundred.
Ct. Connecticut; Count; Court.
C. Theod. (Lat. Codice Theodosiano). In the Theodosian Code.
Cts. or *cts.* Cents.
Cu. (L. cuprum). Copper.
cum d. (L. cum dividendo). With dividend.
cur. or *curt.* Current; this month.
C.W. Canada West.
cwt. (L. centum, a hundred, and Eng. weight). A hundredweight or hundredweights.
Cyc. or *Cyclo.* Cyclopedia.

D

D. (Roman Notation). Five hundred.
D. David.
D. Deputy.
d. (L. denarius, denarii). A penny or pence.
d. Died.
d. Day or days.
Dak. Dakota.
Dan. Daniel.
Dan. Danish.
dat. Dative.
D.C. (It. Da Capo). From the beginning; again.
D.C. District of Columbia.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D.D. (Lat. dat, dicat, dedicat). He gives, devotes, and consecrates. (The formula by which anything was consecrated to the gods or to religious uses by the Romans; still used in funeral inscriptions.)
D.D.S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dec. December.
deca. Décamètre.
decim. Décimètres.
decl. Declension.
def. Definition.
deft. Defendant.
deg. Degree or Degrees.
dekag. Dekagram.
dekal. Dekaliter.
dekam. Dekameter.
Del. Delaware.
del. (L. delineavit). He (or she) drew it.
Dem. Democrat.
Den. Denmark.
Dep. Deputy; Department; Deposit, Depositor.
Der. Derived, Derivation, Derivative.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D.F. Dean of the Faculty; Defender of the Faith.
Dft. Defendant.
D.G. (L. Dei Gratiâ). By the Grace of God; also (L. Deo gratias) Thanks to God.
dg. Décigramme.
D.H. Deadhead.
Di. Didymium.
dial. Dialectic.
Dict. Dictionary; Dictator.
diam. Diameter.
dim. or *dimin.* Diminuendo.
dim. Diminutive.

dis. or *disct.* Discount.
Disp. Dispensatory.
Diss. Dissertation; Dissection.
Dist. District.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
div. Divide, dividend, division, or divisor.
dl. Décilitre.
D.L. Deputy Lieutenant.
D.Lit. Doctor of Literature.
D.L.O. Dead Letter Office.
D.M. or *D. Mus.* Doctor of Music.
dm. Décimètre.
D.N.PP. (Lat. Dominus noster Papa). Our Lord Pope.
do. (It. ditto). The same.
dol. or *dols.* Dollars.
D.O.M. (L. Deo Optimo Maximo). To God, the Best, the Greatest.
dom. econ. Domestic Economy.
Dor. Doric.
doz. Dozen.
D.P. Doctor of Philosophy.
Dpt. Deponent; Department.
Dr. Debtor, Doctor.
dr. Dram or Drams.
D.S. (It. Dal Segno). From the sign; musical term.
D.Sc. Doctor of Science.
d.s.p. (L. decessit sine prole). Died without issue.
D.T. (L. Doctor Theologiæ). Doctor of Divinity.
Du. Dutch.
Dub. Dublin.
D.V. (L. Deo volente). God willing.
D.V.M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
d.v.p. (L. decessit vita patris). Died during the life of the father.
dwt. (L. denarius, penny, and Eng. weight). A pennyweight or pennyweights.
dyn. Dynamics.

E

E. Eagle, Eagles.
E.Aram. East Aramæan, generally called Chaldee.
E. East or Eastern.
E. English.
ea. Each.
E.C. Eastern Central (postal district, London).
E.C. Established Church.
Eccl. or *Eccles.* Ecclesiastes or ecclesiastical.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Eclec. Eclectic.
econ. Economy.
Ed. Edition or editor.
Ed. or *Edin.* Edinburgh.
Eds. Editors.
E.E. Errors Excepted.
e.g. (L. exempli gratiâ). For example.
Egypt. Egyptian.
E.I. East India or East Indies.
elec. or *elect.* Electric or electricity.
elem. Elementary.
Eliz. Elizabeth.
E.lon. East Longitude.
Emp. Emperor or empress.
Ency. or *Encyc.* Encyclopedia.
E.N.E. East-north-east.
Eng. England or English.
engin. Engineering.
engr. Engraved, engraver, engraving.
ent. or *entom.* Entomology.
Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
Eph. Ephesians.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis. Episcopal.
Epist. Epistle.
Epist. or *Epistol.* Epistolary.
eq. Equal.
eq. or *equiv.* Equivalent.
Er. Erbium.
E.R. East River.
E.S.E. East-south-east.
esp. Especially.
Esq. or *Esqr.* Esquire.
Esqs. or *Esqrs.* Esquires.
Esth. Esther.
et al. (L. et alibi). And elsewhere.
et al. (L. et alia, or aliæ). And others.
etc. (L. et cæteri, cæteræ, or cætera). And others; and so forth.
Eth. Ethiopic.
ethnol. Ethnology or ethnological.
et seq. (L. et sequentes or sequentia). And the following.
etym. Etymology, etymological.
E.U. Evangelical Union.
Eur. Europe, European.
ex. Example.
Ex. Exodus.
Exc. Excellency.
exc. Except or exception.
exch. Exchange.
Exch. Exchequer.
exd. Examined.
Exec. Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
ex. g. (L. exempli gratiâ). By way of example; for instance.
Exod. Exodus.

exp. Export, exportation.
Exr. Executor.
Ez. or *Ezr.* Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.
E.& O.E. Errors and Omissions Excepted.

F

F. French; Fellow; Folio: Friday; Fluorin; Fahrenheit; Feminine; Franc, Francs; Florin, Florins; Farthing, Farthings; Foot, Feet.—(Lat. Fiat). Let it be made.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F.& A.M. Free and Accepted Masons.
F.A.S. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society; Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F.A.S.E. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F.A.S.L. Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.
fath. Fathoms.
F.B. Fenian Brotherhood or Brethren.
F.B.S.E. Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F.C.P. Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
fcp. Foolscap.
F.C.S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D. (L. Fidei Defensor or Defensatrix). Defender of the Faith.
Fe. (L. ferrum). Iron.
Feb. February.
fec. (L. fecit). He (or she) did or made it.
F.E.I.S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
fem. Feminine.
F.E.S. Fellow of the Entomological Society.
F.E.S. Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
feud. Feudal.
ff. Fortissimo.
F.F.A. Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
F.F.P.S. Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
F.F.V. First Families of Virginia (An F.F.V. is a member of one of these families).
F.G.S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.H.S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
F.I.C. Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.
Fid. Def. See *F.D.*
fig. Figure or figures; figurative or figuratively.
Fin. Finland.
Finn. Finnish.
fir. Firkin or firkins.
F.K.C. Fellow of King's College.
F.K.Q.C.P.I. Fellow of King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Fl. Flemish.
fl. Florin or florins; Flourished.
Fla. Florida.
Flem. Flemish.
F.L.S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society
F.M. Field-marshal.
F.O. Field-officer.
Fo. or *Fol.* Folio or folios.
f.o.b. Free on board.
fol. foll. Following.
For. Foreign.
fort. Fortification.
F.P.S. Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr. France or French.
fr. From.
fr. Francs.
F.R.A.S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
F.R.C.S.L. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
Fred. Frederick.
F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.Hist.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
Fri. Friday.
F.R.I.B.A. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
Fris. or *Frs.* Frisian or Friesic.
F.R.Met.S. Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.
F.R.M.S. Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F.R.S.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society.

F.R.S.L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.R.S.S. Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.
F.R.S.S.A. Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries or Arts.
F.S.A.Scot. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F.S.S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
ft. Foot or feet or fort.
F.T.C.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
fth. Fathom.
F.U.C. Fellow of University College.
fur. Furlong.
fut. Future.
F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G

G. Genitive; Glucinum; Guide; German; Guinea; Guineas; Gulf.
Ga. Georgia; Gallium.
G.A. General Assembly.
Gael. Gaelic or Gadhelic.
Gal. Galatians.
gal. or *gall.* Gallon or Gallons.
galv. Galvanism or galvanic.
G.A.R. Grand Army of the Republic.
G.B. Great Britain.
G.B.&I. Great Britain and Ireland.
G.C. Grand Chapter; Grand Conductor.
G.C.B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.H. Grand Cross of the Guelphs of Hanover.
G.C.I.E. Grand Commander of the (order of the) Indian Empire.
G.C.L.H. Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.
g.c.m. Greatest common measure.
G.C.M.G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I. Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.D. Grand Duke (or Duchess).
Gen. Genesis; General; Geneva, Genevan.
Gen. Genitive; Generally.
gend. Gender.
Geneal. Genealogy, Genealogical.
Gent. or Gentn. Gentleman or gentlemen.
geog. Geography, geographical, geographer.
geol. Geology, geological.
geom. Geometry, geometrical, geometer.
Ger. or *Germ.* German.
ger. Gerund.
gi. Gill or gills (measure).
Gl. Glucinum.
G.L. Grand Lodge.
gloss. Glossary.
gm. Grammes.
G.M. Grand Master.
G.M.K.P. Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.
Go. or *Goth.* Gothic.
G.O.P. Grand Old Party. A pseudonym of the Republican party.
Gov. Governor.
Gov.-Gen. Governor-General.
Govt. Government.
G.P. (Lat. Gloria Patri). Glory to the Father.
G.P.M. Grand Past Master.
G.P.O. General Post-office.
G.R. Grand Recorder; (Lat. Georgius Rex) George the King.
Gr. Grain, Grains; Gross, Great.
Gr. Greek, Greece.
gram. Grammar or Grammatical.
gro. Gross.
G.S. Grand Secretary; Grand Scribe; Grand Sentinel.
G.T. Good Templars; Grand Tyler.
Gr.Br. Great Britain.
gtt. (L. guttæ). In medicine, drops.
gun. Gunnery.

H

H. High, Height; Harbor; Husband; Hour, Hours.
H. Hydrogen.
ha. Hectare.
Hab. Habakkuk.
hab. corp. Habeas Corpus.
Hab. fa. poss. (Lat. Habere facias possessionem). Cause him (her) to have possession.
Hab. fa. seis. (Lat. Habere facias seisinam). Cause him (her) to have seisin.
Hag. Haggai.
H.B.M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H.C. House of Commons; Herald's College.
H.C.M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
hdkf. Handkerchief.
h.e. (L. hoc est *or* hic est). That is, or this is.
Heb. or *Hebr.* Hebrew or Hebrews.

hectol. Hectoliter.
hectom. Hectometer.
her. Heraldry or Heraldic.
herp. Herpetology.
Hf. bd. Half-bound, half-breed, half-bred.
H.G. Horse Guards.
Hg. (L. hydrargyrum). Mercury.
H.H. His (or Her) Highness.
H.H. His Holiness (the Pope).
hhd. Hogshead or hogsheads.
Hier. (Lat. Hierosolyma). Jerusalem.
H.I.H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H.I.M. His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.
Hind. Hindu, Hindustan, or Hindustani.
hist. History or historical.
H.J. or *H.J.S.* (L. Hic Jacet or Hic Jacet Sepultus). Here lies, or here lies buried.
H.L. House of Lords.
hl. Hectoliter
hm. Hectometer.
H.M. His (or Her) Majesty.
H.M.P. (L. Hoc Monumentum Posuit). Erected this monument.
H.M.S. His (Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, or Service.
Hon. or *Honbl.* Honorable.
Hond. Honored.
hor. or *horol.* Horology or horological.
hort. or *hortic.* Horticulture or horticultural.
Hos. Hosea.
H.P. High priest.
h.p. Horse power.
H.R. House of Representatives.
H.R.E. Holy Roman Empire or Emperor.
H.R.H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H.R.I.P. (L. hic requiescit in pace). Here rests in peace.
H.S. (L. hic situs). Here lies.
H.S.H. His (or Her) Serene Highness.
H.S.S. (L. Historiæ Societatis Socius). Fellow of the Historical Society.
h.t. (L. hoc titulo). By or under this title.
hum. or *humb.* Humble.
Hun. or *Hung.* Hungary or Hungarian.
hund. Hundred.
H.V. (Lat. Hoc verbum). This word; (His verbis). In these words.
hyd. Hydrostatics.
hydraul. Hydraulics.
hydros. Hydrostatics.
hypoth. Hypothesis or hypothetical.

I

I. Iodine; Island.
I. (Roman notation.) One.
Ia. Iowa.
Ib. or *Ibid.* (L. ibidem). In the same place.
I.C. or *I.X.* Iesus Christus.
Icel. Iceland, Icelandic.
ich. or *ichth.* Ichthyology.
I.CH.TH.US. (Gr. Iesous Christos, Theou Huios, Soter). Jesus Christ the Son of God, the Saviour.
icon. Iconographic.
Id. (L. idem). The same.
Ida. Idaho.
I.D.N. (L. In Dei Nomine). In the name of God.
i.e. (L. id est) That is.
I.H.S. These letters have been usually looked upon as the initials of Iesus (Jesus) Hominum Salvator, Jesus the Saviour of Men, or of In hac (cruce) salus, in this (cross) is salvation.
Ill., Ills. Illinois.
ill., ills., illust. Illustrated, illustration.
imag. Imaginary.
Imp. (L. Imperator). Emperor.
imp. Imperial.
imp. or *impf.* Imperfect.
imper. Imperative.
in. Inch or inches.
in. indium.
Inch. or *Incho.* Inchoative.
incl. Including, inclusive.
incog. Incognito.
ind., indic. Indicative.
Ind. India; Indian; Indiana.
indecl. Indeclinable.
indef. Indefinite.
Ind. T. Indian Territory.
in.f. (L. in fine). At the end.
inf. Infantry.
inf. Infinitive.
In lim. (L. In limine). At the outset.
in loc. (L. in loco). In its place, at the place referred to.
In pr. (Lat. In principio). In the beginning.
I.N.R.I. (L. Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudærum. Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.

Ins. Gen. Inspector General.
inst. Instant (the present month); Institute, Institution.
In sum. (Lat. in summa). In the summary.
Insur. Insurance
int. Interest.
intens. Intensive
interj. Interjection.
Internat. International.
interrog. Interrogation, interrogatively.
intrans. Intransitive.
in trans. (L. in transitu). On the way or passage.
Introd. Introduction.
I.O.F. Independent Order of Foresters.
I.O.G.T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.F. Independent Order of Oddfellows.
I.O.S.M. Independent Order of the Sons of Malta.
I.O.U. I owe you—an acknowledgment for money.
I.D.P. (L. In præsentia Dominorum). In presence of the Lords (of Session in Scotland).
Ipecac. Ipecacuanha.
i.q. (L. idem quod). The same as.
Ir. Ireland, Irish; Iridium.
irreg. Irregular.
Is. or *Isa.* Isaiah.
I.S. Inside Sentinel; Irish Society.
Isl. Island.
I.S.M. (Lat. Iesus Salvator Mundi). Jesus the Saviour of the world.
It. or *Ital.* Italy, Italic, Italian.
I.T. Inner Temple; Indian Territory.
Itin. Itinerary.

J

J. Judge or justice.
J.A. Judge advocate.
J.A.G. Judge advocate general.
Jam. Jamaica.
Jan. January.
Jap. Japanese.
Jav. Javanese.
J.C. Jesus Christ; Justice Clerk; Julius Cæsar.—(Lat. Jurisconsultus). Jurisconsult.
J.C.D. (L. Juris Civilis Doctor). Doctor of Civil Law.
J.D. (L. Jurum Doctor). Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J.G.W. Junior Grand Warden.
J.H.S. (Lat. Jesus Hominum Salvator). Jesus Saviour of Mankind. (See I. H. S.)
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journeyman; Journal
J.P. Justice of the Peace.
J.R. (L. Jacobus Rex), King James.
Jr. Junior.
J.U.D. or *J.V.D.* (L. Juris Utriusque Doctor). Doctor of both Laws (that is, civil and canon). Note: U and V were formerly regarded as the same letter.
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Judge Adv. Judge Advocate.
Jul. July; Julius.—Julep (Med.)
Jul. Per. Julian Period.
Jun. or *Junr.* Junior.
Juris. Jurisprudence,
Jus. P. Justice of the Peace.
Just. Justice.
J.W. Junior Warden.

K

K. King, Kings; Knight.—(Kalium). Potassium.
K.A. Knight of St. Andrew.
Kal. Kalends.
K.A.N. Knight of St. Alexander.
Kan., Kas. Kansas.
K.B. Knight of the Bath (British); King's Bench.
K.B.A. Knight of St. Bento d'Avis (Portuguese).
K.B.E. Knight of the Black Eagle.
K.C. Knight of the Crescent (Turkish); King's Counsel.
K.C.B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.G.H. Knight Commander of the Guelphs of Hanover.
K.C.M.G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S. Knight of the Order of Charles III. of Spain.
K.C.S.I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.E. Knight of the Elephant, Denmark.
K.F. Knight of Ferdinand (Spanish).
K.F.M. Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit (Sicilian).
K.G. Knight of the Garter.
K.G.C.B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.G.F. Knight of the Golden Fleece, Spain or Austria.

K.G.H. Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.
K.G.V. Knight of Gustavus Vasa, Sweden.
kilog. Kilogram.
kilom. Kilometer.
kingd. Kingdom.
K.J. Knight of St. Joachim.
km. Kilometer.
K.K. (Ger. Kaiserlich Koniglich). Imperial and Royal.
kl. Kiloliter.
K.L. or *K.L.A.* Knight of Leopold of Austria.
K.L.B. Knight of Leopold of Belgium.
K.L.H. Knight of the Legion of Honor.
K.M. Knight of Malta.
Km. Kingdom.
K.M.H. Knight of Merit of Holstein.
K.M.J. Knight of Maximilian Joseph (Bavarian).
K.M.T. Knight of Maria Theresa (Austrian).
K.N.S. Knight of the Northern Star, Sweden.
Knt. Knight.
K.P. Knight of St. Patrick (Irish); Knight of Pythias.
K.R.C. Knight of the Red Cross.
K.R.E. Knight of the Red Eagle (Prussian).
K.S. Knight of the Sword, Sweden.
K.S.A. Knight of St. Anne, Russia.
K.S.E. Knight of St. Esprit (French).
K.S.F. Knight of St. Ferdinand, Spain.
K.S.F.M. Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit (Neapolitan).
K.S.H. Knight of St. Hubert (Bavarian).
K.S.J. Knight of St. Januarius (Neapolitan).
K.S.L. Knight of the Sun and Lion, Persia.
K.S.M.& S.G. Knight of St. Michael and St. George (Ionian Islands).
K.S.P. Knight of St. Stanislaus of Poland.
K.S.S. Knight of the Sword of Sweden; Knight of the Southern Star (Brazilian).
K.S.W. Knight of St. Wladimir, Russia.
Kt. Knight.
K.T. Knight Templar; Knight of the Thistle (Scottish).
k.t.l. (Gr. kai ta loipa). And the rest; et cetera.
K.T.S. Knight of the Tower and Sword (Portuguese).
K.W. Knight of William, Netherlands.
K.W.E. Knight of the White Eagle (Polish).
Ky. Kentucky.
L. (Roman notation). Fifty.
L., l., or £. (L. libra). Pound or pounds (sterling).
l. Liter.
L. Lady; Latin; Law; Left; Lord; Low; Lithium (sometimes Li); London. —(Lat. Liber) Book; Lake; Lane; Latitude; League, Leagues; Line, Lines; Link, Links.
L., Lb., (Lat. Libra). A pound in weight.
La. Louisiana; Lanthanum.
L.A. Law Agent; Literate in Arts.
L.A.H. Licentiate Apothecaries' Hall (Ireland).
Lam. Lamentations.
lang. Language.
Lapp. Lappish.
L.A.S. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society (London).
Lat. Latin.
lat. Latitude.
lb. Pound or pounds (weight).
L.C. Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.
l.c. Lower-case (in printing); small letter.
l.c. (L. loco citato). In the place quoted.
L.C.B. Lord Chief Baron.
L.C.J. Lord Chief Justice.
L.C.M. Least Common Multiple.
L.C.P. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
L.D. Light Dragoons.
L.D. Low Dutch.
Ld. Lord.
Ld. or *Ldp.* Lordship.
Ldp. Lordship.
L.D.S. Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
lea. League.
Leg. (It. Legato). Smoothly.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lex. Lexicon.
Lexicog. Lexicography.
L.F.P.S.G. Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
L.G. Life Guards.
L.Ger. Low German.
L.Gr. Low (or late) Greek.
L.H.C. Lord High Chancellor.
L.H.D. (L. Litterarum Humanarum Doctor). Doctor of Humanities.

L. H. D. (L. Litterarum Humanarum Doctor). Doctor of (the literature of) Humanities.
L.I. Long Island; Light Infantry.
Li. Lithium.
Lib. (L. liber). Book.
Lib. Librarian.
Lic.Med. Licentiate in Medicine.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lieut.-Col. Lieutenant-colonel.
Lieut.-Gen. Lieutenant-general.
Lieut.-Gov. Lieutenant-governor.
Linn. Linnæus or Linnæan.
liq. Liquor or liquid.
lit. Literature, literary, or literally.
Lit. or Litt. D. (L. Litterarum Doctor). Doctor of Letters or Literature.
Lith. Lithuanian.
liv. Livre.
L.L. or *L.Lat.* Low Latin.
LL.B. (L. Legum Baccalaureus). Bachelor of Laws.
Note.—The double letter (LL.) is used, according to the ancient Roman practice, to show that the word is plural. So also LL.D., MSS., &c.
LL.D. (L. Legum Doctor). Doctor of Laws. See *LL.B.*
L.L.I. Lord-lieutenant of Ireland.
LL.M. (L. Legum Magister). Master of Laws. See *LL.B.*
L.M. Long meter.
loc. cit. (L. loco citato). In the place cited or quoted.
Log. Logarithm.
Lon. or *Lond.* London.
lon. or *long.* Longitude.
loq. (L. loquitur). Speaks.
L.P. Lord Provost.
L.R.C.P. Licentiate Royal College of Physicians.
L.R.C.S. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons.
L.S. Linnæan Society.
L.S. (L. Locus Sigili). Place of the seal (on a document).
L.S.A. See *L.A.S.*
L.S.B. London School Board.
L.S.D. £.*s.d.* (L. Libræ, Solidi, Denarii). Pounds, shillings, pence.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Lt.Inf. Light Infantry.
Lv. Livres.

M

M. Marquis; Monday; Middle; Monsieur; Morning.—(Lat. Mille) Thousand.—(Lat. Meridies) Meridian, or Noon.
m. Married; Meter.
M. Masculine; Moon; Month, Months; Minute, Minutes; Mill, Mills; Mile, Miles; Muster; Member; Medicine.—(Lat. Manipulus) A handful.—(Lat. Misce) Mix.—(Lat. Mistura) Mixture.—(Lat. Mensura) Measure; By measure.
M.A. Military Academy; Master of Arts. See A.M.
Mac. or *Macc.* Maccabees.
mach. Machinery.
Mad. or *Madm.* Madam.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Maj.-Gen. Major-general.
Mal. Malachi.
Mal. Malay or Malayan.
Man. Manège; Manual.
manuf. Manufactures or manufacturing.
Mar. March.
Mar. Maritime or Marine.
March. Marchioness.
Marg. Trans. Marginal Translation.
Marq. Marquis.
mas. or *masc.* Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts.
M.Ast.S. Member of the Astronomical Society.
math. Mathematics, mathematical, or mathematician.
Matt. Matthew.
M.B. (L. Medicinæ Baccalaureus). Bachelor of Medicine.
M.B. (L. Musicæ Baccalaureus). Bachelor of Music.
M.C. Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies; Master Commandant.
M.C.P. Member of the College of Preceptors.
M.D. (L. Medicinæ Doctor). Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
Mdse. Merchandise.
M.E. Methodist Episcopal; Military, Mining or Mechanical Engineer; Most Excellent.
Me. Maine.
Meas. Measure.
mech. Mechanics or mechanical.
Med. Medicine or medical.
Mem. Memorandum or memoranda.
mer. Meridian.
Merc. Mercury.

M.E.S. Methodist Episcopal South.
Messrs. Messieurs, Gentlemen, or Sirs.
met. Metaphysics.
metal. Metallurgy.
metaph. Metaphysics.
meteor. Meteorology, or meteorological.
Meth. Methodist.
meton. Metonymy.
Mex. Mexico or Mexican.
m.f. (It. mezzoforte). Moderately loud (in music).
Mfg. Manufacturing.
M.F.H. Master of Foxhounds.
M.ft. (Lat. Mistura fiat). Let a mixture be made.
M.-G. or *M.-Goth.* Mœso-Gothic.
M.G. Major-general.
Mg. Magnesium.
M.H.G. Middle High German.
M.Hon. Most Honorable.
M.H.R. Member of the House of Representatives.
M.H.S. Massachusetts Historical Society; Member of the Historical Society.
Mic. Micah.
M.I.C.E. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Mich. Michigan.
Mid. Midshipman.
Mid. Lat. Latin of the Middle Ages.
mil. or *milit.* Military.
M.I.M.E. Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.
min. Minerology or minerological.
min. Minute or minutes.
Minn. Minnesota.
Min.Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
Miss. Mississippi.
ml. Milliliter.
M.L.G. Middle Low German.
Mlle. Medamoiselle or Miss.
MM. Majesties, Messieurs, Gentlemen.
MM. (Lat.) Magistri; Martyres; Matrimonium; Meritissimus.
mm. Millimeter.
mm². Square millimeter.
Mme. Madame or Mrs.
M.M.S. Moravian Missionary Society.
Mn. Manganese.
M.N.A.S. Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
M.N.S. Member of the Numismatical Society.
Mo. Missouri.
mo., mos. Month, months.
Mo. Molybdenum.
mod. Modern.
mod. (It. moderato). Moderately (in music).
Mods. Moderations, a certain examination at Oxford University.
Moham. Mohammedan.
Mon. Monday.
Mons. Monsieur.
Mont. Montana.
M.P. Member of Parliament; Member of Police; Municipal Police.
M.P.C. Member of Parliament of Canada.
M.P.S. Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M.P.S. Member of the Philological Society.
Mr. Master (pron. Mister).
M.R. Master of the Rolls.
M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; Member of the Royal Academy of Science.
M.R.C.C. Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.
M.R.C.P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.G.S. Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M.R.I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M.R.I.A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress (pron. missis).
M.R.S.L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M.S. Master in Surgery; Sacred to the memory.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount or mountain.
Mus. Museum.
Mus. Music or musical.
Mus.B. (L. Musicæ Baccalaureus). Bachelor of Music.
Mus.D. or Mus.Doc. (L. Musicæ Doctor). Doctor of Music.
M.W.G.M. Most Worthy Grand Master.
myg. Myriagram.
myl. Myrialiter.
mym. Myriameter.
Myth. Mythology or mythological.

N.

N. Noon.
N. Norse.
N. North; Northern (postal district, London).
n. Noun.
N. Number.
n. Neuter.
N. Nitrogen.
N.A. North America or North American.
Na. (L. natrium). Sodium.
Nah. Nahum.
Nap. Napoleon.
Nat. National.
nat.hist. Natural history.
nat.ord. Natural order.
nat.phil. Natural philosophy.
naut. Nautical.
nav. Navy or naval.
navig. Navigation.
N.B. New Brunswick.
N.B. North Britain (Scotland).
N.B. (L. Nota Bene). Note well or take notice.
Nb. Niobium.
N.C. North Carolina.
N.C. New Church.
N.D. or *n.d.* No date.
N.Dak. North Dakota.
N.E. New England.
N.E. North-east; North-eastern (postal district, London).
Neb. Nebraska.
neg. Negative or negatively.
Neh. Nehemiah.
nem.con. (L. nemine contradicente). No one contradicting, or unanimously.
nem.dis. (L. nemine dissentiente). No one dissenting, or unanimously.
Neth. Netherlands.
neut. Neuter.
New M. New Mexico.
N.F. Newfoundland.
N.F. New French.
N.Gr. New Greek.
N.H. New Hampshire.
N.H.G. New High German.
Ni. Nickel.
N.J. New Jersey.
n.l. (L. non liquet). It is not clear.
N.L. or *N.Lat.* North latitude.
N.L. New Latin.
N.M. New Mexico.
N.N.E. North-north-east.
N.N.W. North-north-west.
No. (L. numero). Number.
nom. Nominative.
Non-com. Noncommissioned.
Non.Con. Non-content; dissentient (House of Lords).
Non obst. (L. non obstante). Notwithstanding.
Non pros. (L. non prosequitur). He does not prosecute.
Non seq. (L. non sequitur). It does not follow.
Nor. or *Norm.* Norman.
Nor.Fr. or *Norm.Fr.* Norman-French.
Norw. Norway or Norwegian.
Nos. Numbers.
Nott. or *Notts.* Nottinghamshire.
Nov. November.
N.P. Notary Public.
N.P. New Providence.
N.P.D. North Polar Distance.
N.R. North River.
N.S. New Style.
N.S. Nova Scotia.
N.S.J.C. (L. Noster Salvator Jesus Christus). Our Saviour Jesus Christ.
N.S.W. New South Wales.
N.T. New Testament.
Num. or *Numb.* Numbers.
numis. Numismatics.
N.V. New Version.
N.V.M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N.W.T. North-west Territory.
N.Y. New York.
N.Y.H.S. New York Historical Society.
N.Z. or *N.Zeal.* New Zealand.

O

O. Ohio; Old; Oxygen.
ob. (L. obiit). Died.
Obad. Obadiah.
obdt. Obedient.
obj. Objective.
obs. Obsolete.
Obs. Observatory.
obsoles. Obsolescent.
obt. Obedient.
Oct. October.
O.F. Old French.
O.F. Odd Fellows.
O.Fris. Old Frisian.
O.H.Ger. Old High German.
O.H.M.S. On Her (or His) Majesty's Service.
O.Ir. Old Irish.
O.It. Old Italian.
O.K. All correct (Humorous).
Okla. Oklahoma.
Old Test. Old Testament.
O.L.G. Old Low German.
Olym. Olympiad.

O.M. Old measurement.
Ont. Ontario.
Op. (L. opus). Work (especially a musical composition).
O.P. Order of Preachers.
o.p. Out of print.
opt. Optics or optical.
opt. Optative.
ord. ordinance or ordinary.
Ore. or *Oreg.* Oregon.
orig. Original or originally.
ornith. Ornithology.
O.S. Old Style (calendar prior to 1752). Old Saxon; Ordinary Seaman.
Os. Osmium.
O.S.B. Order of St. Benedict.
O.S.F. Order of St. Francis.
O.Sl. Old Slavic.
O.T. Old Testament.
O.U.A. Order of United Americans.
Oxf. Oxford.
Oxon. (L. Oxonia, Oxoniensis). Oxford; of Oxford.
Oz. Ounce; Ounces. (Note. The z in this contraction, and in viz., represents an old symbol indicating a terminal contraction).

P

P. Page; Part; Participle; Past; Pole; Phosphorus; Pint; Penny; Pipe.—(Lat. Pondere) by weight.—(Lat. Pugillus) A pugil.—(Lat. Pater) Father.
P. President.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
p.a. Participle adjective.
paint. Painting.
pal. or *paleon.* Paleontology or paleontological.
paleobot. Paleobotany.
par. Paragraph.
parl. Parliament or parliamentary.
part. Participle.
pass. Passive.
Pat. Patrick.
pathol. Pathology or pathological.
Payt. Payment.
P.B. (L. Philosophiæ Baccalaureus). Bachelor of Philosophy.
Pb. (L. Plumbum). Lead.
P.C. Privy Council (Councilor); Police Constable; Principal Conductor.—(Lat. Patres Conscripti). Conscript Fathers.
P.C.S. Principal Clerk of Session.
pd. Paid.
Ph.D. (L. *Philosophiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Philosophy.
P.D. Printer's Devil.
Pe. Pelopium.
P.E. Protestant Episcopal.
P.E.I. Prince Edward Island.
pen. Peninsula.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
Per. or *Pers.* Persian or Persia.
per an. (L. per annum). By the year; yearly.
per cent or *per ct.* (L. per centum). By the hundred.
perf. Perfect.
perh. Perhaps.
peri. Perigee.
pers. Person.
persp. Perspective.
Pert. Pertaining.
Peruv. Peruvian.
Pet. Peter.
pf. Perfect (tense).
Pg. Portuguese.
P.G.M. Past Grand Master.
Phar. or Pharm. Pharmacy, Pharmacopœia.
Ph.B. Same as P.B.
Ph.D. (L. Philosophiæ Doctor). Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philippians.
phil. Philosophy, philosophical, or philosopher.
Phil. or *Phila.* Philadelphia.
Philem. Philemon.
Philol. Philology.
Philom. (Gr. Philomathes). Lover of Learning.
Philomath. (Gr. Philomathmatikus). Lover of Mathematics.
Phil.Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
phon. or *phonet.* Phonetics.
photog. Photography, photographic, or photographer.
photom. Photometry.
phren. Phrenology or phrenological.
P.H.S. Pennsylvania Historical Society.
phys. Physics.
phys.-physiol. Physiology or physiological.
P.I. Philippine Islands
pinx. or *pxt.* (L. Pinxit). He (or she) painted it; accompanying the artist's name (or initials) on a painting.
P.J. Police Justice.
pk. Peck.
pkgs. Packages.
P.L. Poet Laureate.
Pl. Place.

Pl. Plate.
pl. Plural.
P.L.B. Poor Law Board.
P.L.C. Poor Law Commissioners.
plff. Plaintiff.
Plin. Pliny.
plu. Plural.
plup. Pluperfect.
plur. Plural.
P.M. Peculiar Meter.
P.M. Postmaster; Past Master; Past Midshipman.—(Latin Post Meridian), Afternoon.
pm. Premium.
P.M.G. Postmaster-general.
p.n. Promissory note.
P.O. Postal Order.
P.O. Post Office; Province of Ontario.
P.&O.Co. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
P.O.D. Post-Office Department; Pay on Delivery.
poet. Poetry or poetical.
Pol. Polish.
polit. econ. Political Economy.
P.O.O. Post-office Order.
pop. Population or popularly.
Port. Portugal or Portuguese.
poss. Possessive.
pp. Pages.
pp. Past Participle.
pp. Pianissimo.
P.P. Parish priest.—(Lat. Pater Patriæ). Father of his Country.
P.P.C. (Fr. pour prendre congé). To take leave.
Pph. Pamphlet.
p.pr. Participle present.
P.Q. Previous question; Province of Quebec.
Pr. Priest; Prince; Provencal.
Pr. Preposition; Pronoun; Price; Present.
P.R. Porto Rico.
P.R. (L. Populus Romanus). The Roman people.
P.R.A. President of the Royal Academy.
P.R.C. (L. Post Roman Conditam). After the building of Rome.
Preb. Prebend.
prec. Preceding.
pref. Prefix; Preface.
prep. Preposition.
Pres. President.
pres. Present.
pret. Preterit.
Prim. Primary.
prin. Principally.
print. Printing.
priv. Privative.
P.R.N. (Lat. Pro re nata). According to the occasion.
prob. Problem.
Prof. Professor.
pron. Pronoun.
pron. Pronounced or pronunciation.
pron. Pronominal adjective.
prop. Proposition.
pros. Prosody.
Prot. Protestant.
pro tem. (L. pro tempore). For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs.
prov. Provincial or provincially.
Prov. Provost.
prox. (L. proximo). Next or of the next month.
P.R.S. President of the Royal Society
P.R.S.A. President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
Prus. Prussia or Prussian.
Ps. or *Psa.* Psalm or Psalms.
P.S. Permanent Secretary; Principal Sojourner; Privy Seal.—(Lat. Post scriptum). Postscript.
pseud. Pseudonym.
psychol. Psychology.
Pt. Platinum.
P.T. Post Town.
P.T. Pupil Teacher.
P.T.O. Please turn over.
Pub. Public; Published, Publisher, Publishing.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.
pulv. (L. pulvis). Powder.
pun. Puncheon.
P.-V. Post-village.
P.W.P. Past Worthy Patriarch.
Pwt. Pennyweight.
Pxt. (Lat. pinxit). He (she) painted it.
pyro. or *pyrotech.* Pyrotechnics.
pyro-elec. Pyroelectricity.

Q

Q. Question; Quintus.
Q. (Lat. Quadrans). A farthing. (Lat. Quasi.) As if, almost.
Q. or *Qu.* Query; Question; Queen; Quintus; Quintius.
Q. or *Qld.* Queensland.
Q.B. Queen's Bench.
Q.C. Queen's Council (or Counsel); Queen's College.
Q.d. (Lat. Quasi dicat). As if he

should say; (quasi dictum) as if said; (quasi dixisset) as if he had said.

Q.e. or *q.e.* (Lat. Quod est). Which is.

Q.E.D. (Lat. quod erat demonstrandum). Which was to be demonstrated.

Q.E.F. (L. quod erat faciendum). Which was to be done.

Q.E.I. (L. quod erat inveniendum). Which was to be found out.

q.l. (L. quantum libet). As much as you please.

Ql. Quintal.

Qm. (L. Quomodo). By what means.

Q.-M. Quartermaster.

Q.-M.-G. Quartermaster-general.

q.p. or q.pl. (L. quantum placet). As much as you please.

Qr. Quarter; Quire.—(Lat. Quadrans). A farthing.

Qrs. Quarters, Quires. (Lat. Quadrantes). Farthings.

Q.s. Quarter section. (Lat. Quantum sufficit). A sufficient quantity.

Q.S. Quarter Sessions.

Qt. Quart; Quantity.

Qts. Quarts.

Qu. or *Qy.* (Lat. Quære). Query.

Qu. Queen. Query or question.

quar. or *quart.* Quarterly.

Que. Quebec.

Ques. or *Quest.* Question.

Q.v. (Lat. Quod vide). Which see.—(Lat. Quantum vis). As much as you will.

Qy. Query.

R

R. Railway; Rare; Rhodium; Réaumur.—(Lat. Rex). King.—(Lat. Regina). Queen.—(Lat. Recipe). Take.

R. or *r.* Rood, roods; Rod, rods; Rises; River; Read; Right; Rector; Resides; Retired; Robert.

R.A. Royal Academy (or Academician); Royal Artillery; Rear Admiral; Right Ascension; Royal Arch; Royal Arcanum.

Rabb. Rabbinical.

R.A.C. Royal Arch Chapter.

Rad. (Lat. Radix). Root; Radical.

R.A.M. Royal Academy of Music.

R.A.S. Royal Asiatic Society.

R.A.S. Royal Astronomical Society.

R.A.S. Royal Agricultural Society.

Rb. Rubidium.

Rc. (Latin Rescriptum). A rescript or copy.

R.C. Roman Catholic.

R.C. Reformed Church.

R.C.A. Reformed Church of America.

R.C.Ch. Roman Catholic Church.

R.C.P. Royal College of Physicians.

R.C.S. Royal College of Surgeons.

R.D. Royal Dragoons; Rural Dean.

R.E. Royal Engineers; Royal Exchange.

Réaum. Réaumur.

Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.

recd. Received.

recpt. Receipt.

Rect. Rector; Receipt.

redup. Reduplication.

Ref. Reformed. Reformer, Reformation; Reference.

Ref.Ch. Reformed Church.

refl. Reflexive, Reflexively.

Ref. Pres. Reformed Presbyterian.

Reg. or *Regt.* Regiment.

Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.

Reg. or *Regr.* Register, Registrar; Regular.

Regt. Regiment.

Rel. Religion, Religious; Relative.

rel. pron. Relative pronoun.

Rem. Remark or Remarks.

Rep. Representative; Republic; Report, Reporter.

Repub. Republic, Republican.

retd. Returned.

Rev. Revelation; Revolution; Review; Revenue; Revise.

Revd. Reverend.

Revs. Reverends.

Rev. Ver. Revised Version (of the Bible).

R.F. (Lat. Rex Francorum). King of the French.

R.G.G. Royal Grenadier Guard.

R.G.S. Royal Geographical Society.

Rh. Rhodium.

R.H. Royal Highness.

R.H.A. Royal Hibernian Academy; Royal Horse Artillery.

Rhet. Rhetoric, Rhetorical.

R.H.G. Royal Horse Guards.

R.H.S. Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Humane Society.

R.I. Rhode Island.

R.I.A. Royal Irish Academy.

R.I.B.A. Royal Institute of British Architects.

Rich. or *Richd.* Richard.

R.I.H.S. Rhode Island Historical Society.

R.I.P. (L. requiescat in pace). May he (or she) rest in peace!

Riv. River.

R.L.I.B. Richmond Light Infantry Blues—one of the oldest military organizations in the Union.

R.M. Royal Marines; Royal Mail; Resident Magistrate.

rm. Reams.

R.M.A. Royal Military (Marine) Asylum; Royal Marine Artillery.

R.M.L.I. Royal Marine Light Infantry.

R.M.S. Royal Mail Ship.

R.N. Royal Navy.

R.N.O. (Swedish Riddare of Nordstjerne). Knight of the Order of the Polar Star.

R.N.R. Royal Naval Reserve.

ro. Rood.

Ro. (Lat. Recto). Right-hand page.

R.O. Receiving Office.

Robt. Robert.

Rom. Roman or Romans.

Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.

R.P. Regius Professor.

R.P.D. Royal Purple Degree.

Rpt. Report.

R.R. Railroad; Right Reverend.

R.S. Recording Secretary; Right side; Revised Statutes.

Rs. Rupees. *Rx.* Tens of rupees.

R.S. Royal Society.

R.S.A. Royal Society of Antiquaries; Royal Scottish Academy.

R.S.D. Royal Society of Dublin.

R.S.E. Royal Society of Edinburgh.

R.S.L. Royal Society of London.

R.S.N.A. Royal Society of Northern Antiquities.

R.S.O. Railway Station Office.

R.S.P.C.A. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

R.S.P.C.C. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

R.S.S. (L. Regiæ Societatis Socius). Member of the Royal Society.

R.S.V.P. (Fr. Répondez s'il vous plaît). Answer, if you please.

Rt. Right.

Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.

Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.

R.T.S. Religious Tract Society.

Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.

Ru. Ruthenium; Runic.

Russ. Russia or Russian.

R.V. Rifle Volunteers.

R.V. See *Rev. Ver.*

R.W. Right Worshipful or Right Worthy.

R.W.D.G.M. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.

R.W.G.M. Right Worshipful Grand Master.

R.W.G.R. Right Worthy Grand Representative.

R.W.G.S. Right Worthy Grand Secretary.

R.W.G.T. Right Worthy Grand Treasurer; Right Worthy Grand Templar.

R.W.G.W. Right Worshipful Grand Warden.

R.W.J.G.W. Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden.

R.W.O (Swedish, Riddare of Wasa Orden). Knight of the Order of Wasa.

R.W.S. Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors.

R.W.S.G.W. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.

Rx. See *Rs.*

Ry. Railway.

S

S. Sign; South; Southern; Saint; Sulphur; Sunday; Signor; Saturday; Saxon; Scribe; Sextus. (Lat. Semis). Half.

S. or *Sab.* Sabbath.

S. Second; Shilling; Sun; Sets; See; Solo; Stem; Section; Series; Singular; Son; Succeeded.

S.A. South Africa, South America, or South Australia.

S.A. (L. secundum artem). According to art.

Sa. Saturday.

Sab. Sabbath.

S.A.I. (Fr. son altesse impériale). His (or Her) Imperial Highness.

S.Am. South America.

Sam. Samuel; Samaritan.

Sans., Sansc., or *Sansk.* Sanscrit.

S.A.S. (L. Societatis Antiquariorum Socius) Member of the Society of Antiquaries.

Sat. Saturday.

S.Aust. South Australia.

Sax. Saxon or Saxony.

Sax. Chron. Saxon Chronicle.

S.B. South Britain (England and Wales).

sb. (L. stibium). Antimony.

S.C. South Carolina.

S.C. (L. Senatus Consultum). A decree of the Senate.

sc. (L. scilicet). To wit; namey; being understood.

sc. (L. sculpsit). He (or she) engraved it.
sc. Scene (in a drama).
Sc. Scandium.
Scand. Scandinavian.
Scan. Mag. (L. scandalum magnatum). Defamatory expressions, to the injury of persons of dignity.
S. caps. or *Sm. caps.* Small capitals (in printing).
Sc.B. (L. Scientiæ Baccalaureus). Bachelor of Science.
Sc.D. (Scientiæ Doctor). Doctor of Science.
sch. Schooner.
Sch. (Lat. Scholium). A note.
sci. Science.
Sci. fa. (Lat. Scire facias). Make known (legal).
scil. (L. scilicet). To wit; namely; being understood.
S.C.L. Student in Civil Law.
Sclav. Sclavonic.
S.C.M. (Lat. Sacra Cæsarea Majestas) Imperial Majesty.
Scot. Scotland, Scotch, or Scottish.
scr. Scruple or scruples.
Script. Scripture or scriptural.
sculp. or *sculpt.* (L. sculpsit). He (or she) engraved it.
Sculp. or Sculpt. Sculpture.
S.D. Senior Deacon.
S.Dak. South Dakota.
S.D.F. Social Democratic Federation.
S.D.U.K. Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
S.E. South-east; south-eastern.
Se. Selenium.
Sec. or *Secy.* Secretary.
sec. Second.
sec. or *sect.* Section.
sec. Secant.
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
Sec.Leg. (Lat. Secundum Legem). According to Law.
Sec. Reg. (Lat. Secundum Regulum). According to Rule.
Sem. (Lat. Semble). It seems.
Sen. Senate, Senator; Senior.
Sep. September; Septuagint.
seq. (L. sequentes or sequentia). The following or the next.
ser. Series.
Serb. Serbian.
Serg. or *Serj.* Sergeant, or Serjeant.
Serv. Servian.
serv. or *servt.* Servant.
sess. Session.
S.G. Solicitor-general.
s.g. Specific gravity.
Sh. or *s.* Shilling.
Shak. Shakespere.
S.H.S. (L. Societatis Historiæ Socius). Member of the Historical Society.
s.h.v. (L. sub hac voce). Under this word (or heading).
Si. Silicon.
S. Isl. Sandwich Islands.
sing. Singular.
S.J. Society of Jesus (the Jesuits).
S.J.C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr. Sanskrit.
sld. Sailed.
s.l.p (L. sine legitima prole). Without lawful issue.
S.L. Solicitor at Law.
S.Lat. or *S.L.* South Latitude.
Slav. Slavonic, Slavonian, Slavic.
S.M. State Militia; Short Meter; Sons of Malta.
Sm. Samarium.
S.M.E. (Lat. Sancta Mater Ecclesia). Holy Mother Church.
S.M.I. (Fr. Sa Majesté Impériale). His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.
S.M.Lond.Soc. (L. Societatis Medicæ Londinienisi Socius). Fellow of the London Medical Society.
S.M.M. (L. Sancta Mater Maria). Holy Mother Mary.
s.m.p. (L. sine mascula prole. Without male issue.
S.N. (Lat. Secundum Naturam). According to Nature.
Sn. (Lat. Stannum). Tin.
S.O. Seller's Option; Suboffice.
Soc. or *Socy.* Society.
Soc. Isl. Society Islands.
Sol. Solomon; Solution.
Sol.-Gen. Solicitor-General.
s.p. (L. sine prole). Without issue.
S. of T. Sons of Temperance.
Sp. Spain, Spanish; Spirit.
S.P.A.S. (Lat. Societatis Philosophisæ Americanæ Socius). Member of the American Philosophical Society.
S.P.C.A. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.C. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
S.P.C.K. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
Specif. Specifically.

S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Sp.gr. Specific Gravity
S.P.M. Short Particular Meter.
S.P.Q.R. (L. Senatus Populusque Romanus). Senate and People of Rome.
s.p.s. (L. sine prole superstite). Without issue surviving.
spt. Seaport.
sq. Square. Hence, *sq. ft.*, square foot or feet; *sq. in.*, square inch or inches; *sq. m.*, square mile or miles; *sq. yds.*, square yards.
Sr. Sir, or Senior; Strontium.
S.R.I. (L. Sacrum Romanum Imperium). Holy Roman Empire.
S.R.S. (L. Societatis Regiæ Socius). Fellow of the Royal Society.
s.s. Steamship.
S.S.C. Solicitor before the Supreme Courts.
S.S.D. (L. Sanctissimus Dominus). Most Holy Lord (Papal title).
S.S.E. South-south-east.
S.S.W. South-south-west.
S.T.D. (L. Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor). Doctor of Divinity.
ster. or *stg.* Sterling.
S.T.P. (L. Sacræ Theologiæ Professor). Professor of Divinity.
Su. Sunday.
subj. Subjunctive.
suff. Suffix.
Su.-Goth. Suio-Gothic (Swedish).
Sun. or Sund. Sunday.
Sup. Superior; Supplement.
Sup. C. Superior Court.
Super. Superior; Superfine.
Superl. Superlative.
Supp. Supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon or surgery.
Surg.-Gen. Surgeon-General.
Surv.-Gen. Surveyor-General.
S.V. (L. Sanctitas Vestra). Your Holiness (Papal title).
S.V. (L. Sancta Virgo). Holy Virgin.
s.v. (L. sub voce). Under the word or title.
Sw. Sweden or Swedish.
S.W. South-west; South-western; Senior Warden.
Switz. Switzerland.
syn. Synonym or synonymous.
synop. Synopsis.
Syr. Syria or Syriac.
syr. Syrup.

T

Ta. Tantalum.
tan. Tangent.
tart. Tartaric.
Tas. Tasmania.
Tb. Terbium.
T.C.D. Trinity College, Dublin.
Tce. Tierce.
T.E. Topographical Engineers.
Te. Tellurium.
Tech. Technical, technically.
technol. Technology.
teleg. Telegraphy.
temp. (L. tempore). In the time of.
Ten. or *Tenn.* Tennessee.
Ter. Territory.
term. Termination.
Test. Testament.
Teut. Teutonic.
Tex. Texas.
Text. Rec. (L. textus receptus). Received text.
Th. Thursday; Thomas; Thorium.
Theol. Theology, Theological.
Theop. Theophilus.
theor. Theorem.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho. or *Thos.* Thomas.
Thu., Thur., or *Thurs.* Thursday.
T.H.W.M. Trinity high water mark.
Ti. Titanium.
tier. Tierce.
Tit. Titus; Title.
Tl. Thallium.
T.O. Turn over.
Tob. Tobit.
Tom. Tome or volume.
tonn. Tonnage.
topog. Topography or topographical.
tp. Township.
Tr. Translation, Translator; Transpose; Treasurer; Trustee; Terbium.
Trans. Transactions; Translated, Translation, Translator; Transylvania...
Trav. Travels.
trig. or *trigon.* Trigonometry or trigonometrical.
Trin. Trinity.
T.T.L. To take leave.
Tu., Thulium.
Tu. or *Tues.* Tuesday.
Turk. Turkey or Turkish.
typ., typo., or *typog.* Typography, typographer, or typographical.
U. Uranium.
U.C. (L. Urbis Conditæ). From the building of the city (Rome).

U.C. Upper Canada.
U.E.I.C. United East India Company.
U.G.R.R. Underground Railroad (An old political term for the expatriation of slaves.)
U.J.D. (Lat. Utriusque Juris Doctor) Doctor of both Laws (i.e., the Canon and the Civil Law).
U.K. United Kingdom.
U.K.A. Ulster King-at-Arms.
ult. (L. ultimo). Last, or of the last month.
um. Unmarried.
Unit. Unitarian.
Univ. University, Universally.
up. Upper.
U.P.C. United Presbyterian Church.
U.S. United States.
u.s. (L. ut supra). As above.
U.S.A. United States of America, or United States Army.
U.S.L. United States Legation.
U.S.M. United States Mail; United States Marines.
U.S.M.A. United States Military Academy.
U.S.N. United States Navy.
U.S.N.A. United States Naval Academy.
U.S.R. Usher of the Scarlet Rod.
U.S.S. (United States Senate; United States ship (or steamer).
U.S.S.Ct. United States Supreme Court.
Usu. Usual or usually.
U.S.V. United States Volunteers.
u.s.w. (G. und so weiter). And so forth.
Ut. Utah.
ut sup. (L. ut supra). As above.
Ux. (Lat. Uxor). Wife.

V

V. Vanadium; Victoria; Viscount.
V. (Lat. Venerabilis; Venerandus). Venerable.
V. Verb; Verse; Village; Vocative; Volume; Violin.—(Lat. Vide) See.
V. (L. versus). Against, in opposition to.
v.a. Verb active.
V.A. Royal Order of Victoria and Albert.
Va. Virginia.
V.A. Vice Admiral; Vicar Apostle.
Var. Variety.
ver. lect. (L. varia lectio). Different reading.
Vat. Vatican.
v. aux. Verb auxiliary.
vb. Verb.
vb.n. Verbal noun.
V.C. Vice Chancellor; Vice Chairman; Victoria Cross.
V.D. Volunteer Officers' Decoration.
v.d. Various dates.
v. def. Verb defective.
v. dep. Verb deponent.
V.D.L. Van Dieman's Land.
V.D.M. (L. Verbi Dei Minister). Minister of the Word of God.
Ven. Venerable.
ver. Verse or verses.
Veter. Veterinary.
V.G. Vicar General; Vice Grand.
v.g. (L. verbi gratiâ). For example.
v.i. Verb intransitive.
Vic. Victoria.
Vice-Pres. Vice-president.
Vid. (Lat. Vide) See.
vil. Village.
v. imp. Verb impersonal.
v. irreg. Verb irregular.
Vis. or *Visc.* Viscount.
Vitr. Vitruvius.
viz. (L. videlicit). Namely; to wit. See note under Oz.
v.n. Verb neuter.
Vo. (L. Verso) Left-hand page.
voc. Vocative.
vol. Volume.
vols. Volumes.
V.P. Vice-president.
V.R. (L. Victoria Regina). Queen Victoria.
v.r. Verb reflexive.
V. Rev. Very Reverend.
V.R.I. (L. Victoria Regina Imperatrix). Victoria Queen Empress.
V.R.P. (Lat. Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas). Your Very Reverend Paternity.
Vs. (L. versus). Against, contending against.
V.S. Veterinary surgeon.
v.t. Verb transitive.
Vt. Vermont.
Vul. or *Vulg.* Vulgate.
vulg. Vulgar or vulgarly.
vv. ll. (L. variæ lectiones). Various readings.

W

W. West; Western; William; Warden.—(Wolframium) Tungsten, Wednesday; Welsh; Week.

W.A. West Africa; West Australia.
Wall. Wallachian.
Walt. Walter.
Wash. Washington.
W.C.A. Women's Christian Association.
W.C.T.U. Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Wed. Wednesday.
Westm. Westminister
w.f. Wrong font (in printing).
W.G.C. Worthy Grand Chaplain; Worthy Grand Conductor.
W.G.G. Worthy Grand Guardian; Worthy Grand Guide.
W.G.H. Worthy Grand Herald.
W.G.M. Worthy Grand Marshal.
W.G.S. Worthy Grand Sentinel.
Whf. Wharf.
W.I. West India, West Indies.
Winton. (L. Wintoniensis). Of Winchester.
Wis., Wisc. Wisconsin.
wk. Week.
W. lon. West longitude.
Wm. William.
W.M. Worshipful Master.
W.M.S. Wesleyan Missionary Society.
W.N.W. West-north-west.
Wp. Worship.
W.P. Worthy Patriarch.
Wpful. Worshipful.
W.R. William (Latin Rex) King.
W.S. Writer to the Signet.
W.S.W. West-south-west.
wt. Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wyo. Wyoming.

X—Y—Z

X. Christ. (This abbreviation is the Greek ch, the initial letter of Christos—Christ.)

Xm. or *Xmas.* Christmas.
Xn. Christian.
Xnty. Christianity.
Xper. or *Xr.* Christopher.
Xt. Christ.
Xtian. Christian.
Y. or *Yr.* Year.
Y. Yttrium.
Y. The or Thee. (Note. The *Y* in this and similar instances is a substitute for or representative of the Anglo-Saxon *þ* (-th).
Yb. Ytterbium.
Y.B. or *Yr. B.* Yearbook.
Yd. Yard—*yds.* Yards.
Ym. or *ym.* Them.
Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.M.C.U. Young Men's Christian Union.
Yn, or *yn.* Then.
Y.P.S.C.E. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor
Yr. Younger.
Yr. or *yr.* Their.
Ys, or *ys.* This.
Yt, or *yt.* That.
Y.W.C.A. Young Women's Christian Association.
Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Z.G. Zoölogical Gardens.
Zir. Zirconium.
Zn. Zinc.
zoochem. Zoöchemistry or zoöchemical.
zoögeog. Zoögeography or zoögeography.
Zool. Zoology or Zoölogical.
Zr. Zirconium.
Z.S. Zoölogical Society.

HINTS ON SPELLING

Our system of spelling is so irregular that no positive rules can be laid down for it. The knowledge of the derivation of a word is often help towards the spelling of it; but this is not always the case. The best way to spell well is to *read* and thus become familiar with words. Thus misspelled words will be detected by their *strange look.*

Change of Letters.—The following principle will explain many of the variations in the spelling of words:

Rule.—A letter is often changed or doubled in passing from one form of a word to another, in order to preserve the original sound.

I.—y. For example, *-y* final preceded by a consonant, as in "happ*y*," is changed into *i* upon the addition of *-er, -est, -al, -ed, -ous,* or of any other affix (except *-ing*) beginning with a vowel. Otherwise the sound of the word might be altered, *e.g.* "happ-*yer*," "gidd-*yest.*" Hence—

Def*y*, def*i*-ance; eas*y*, eas*i*-est; remed*y*, remed*i*-al, remed*i*-ed; merr*y*, merr*i*-er; countr*y*, countr*i*-es.

In many of these words the original termination was *-ie,* which indeed was the regular English equivalent of the French *-é*:

Citie; nobilitie; felicitie; clergie.

From a very early period *y* and *i* were interchanged (for example in the Present Participle which ended in *-inde* or *-ynde*) so that in the Utopia (1516 A.D.) we have "writynge," "myghte," "thynge," "fyne." Hence *y* began to supersede *i* in these terminations, so that in the *Utopia,* we find on the same page "felicitye" and "felicitie." By degrees, the *e* after *y*, being found unnecessary, was dropped. It might have been expected that the same curtailment would have been attempted in the Plural; and accordingly in the *Utopia* we find "qualityes." But, owing perhaps to the danger of mispronunciation, "qualit-yes"—the innovation—did not succeed in supplanting the old Plural "qualit-ies."

This rule is also extended to *-y* before other affixes, viz. *-ment, -ly, -ful*:—

Necessar*i*-ly; greed*i*-ness; beaut*i*-ful.

II.—*y.* When (1) the affix is *-ing,* or (2) *-y* is already preceded by a vowel, or (3) *-y* terminates a monosyllable—in all these cases *-y* remains generally unchanged:—

(1) Pity-*ing* (not "piti*ing*"); (2) enjo*y*-ment, valle*y*s; (3) dr*y*-ness.

The reasons are in (1) the desire to avoid *ii*; in (2) and (3) *because the sound is not altered by the retention of -y.*

Exceptions.—Nevertheless, out of conformity to other words—

"Dr*y* makes "dr*i*-er," "dr*i*-est;" "tr*y*," "tr*i*-al," "tr*i*-er;" "d*ay*," "d*ai*-ly;" "p*ay*," "p*ai*-d;" "fl*y*," "fl*i*-es;" "l*ay*," "l*ai*-d;" "l*ay* (Past Tense of "lie"), "l*ai*-n;" "s*ay*," "s*ai*-d;" "g*ay*," "g*ai*-ly," "g*ai*-ety."

N.B. Pit*e*-ous, plent*e*-ous, from "pit*y*," "plent*y*."

III.—When a word ends in *-ie,* the juxtaposition of *iei* in the Active Participle is avoided by changing *-ie* into *-y*:

D*ie*, d*y*-ing; l*ie*, l*y*-ing, but l*i*-ar.

Omission of Letters.—Rule. *-e final is* (IV.) *dropped before an affix beginning with a vowel; but* (V.) *retained before an affix beginning with a consonant.*

IV.—Instances of Rule IV are:—

Griev*e*, Griev-*ance;* fam*e*, fam-*ous;* sens*e*, sens-*ible;* judg*e*, judg-*ing;* pleas*e*, pleas-*ure;* remov*e*, remov-*able;* blam*e*, blam-*ing;* sphere, spher-*ical.*

Exceptions to IV.—(*a*) *C* and *g,* though soft (*e.g.,* in "service," "outrage") must necessarily become hard if followed by an affix beginning with *a, o,* or *u.* To prevent (1) this and (2) other changes of sound, final *-e* is sometimes retained:—

(1) Servic*e*, servic*e-able;* outrag*e*, outrag*e-ous.*

(2) Unsal*e*-able.

Exceptions to IV.—(*b*) When *-e* is preceded by *-i, -o, -e, -y,* it is often retained before *-ing, -able.* This is in order to preserve the sound of the word, which might otherwise be changed:—

Sho*e-ing* (not "sho*o*ing"); agre*e-able* (not "agre*e*able").

The *-e* is also retained in the Active Participles "d*ye-ing*," or "sing*e-ing*," "swing*e-ing*," in order to distinguish them from "dy-ing," "sing-ing," and "swing-ing."

Exceptions to V.:—

Abridg-ment, acknowledg-ment, argument, aw-ful, du-ly, judg-ment, tru-ly, whol-ly.

Rule VI.—A monosyllable ending in -ll (1) *when followed by an affix beginning with a consonant, or* (2) *when itself used as an affix, generally drops one* -l:—

Al-most, *al*-though, *al*-ready, *al*-beit, *al*-mighty, *al*-so, *al*-together, *al*-ways, *bel*-fry, *ful*-fill, *wel*-fare, *el*-bow, *ful*-ly, *drol*-ly.

The *-l* appears to be dropped because, when combined with another syllable, the syllable ending in *-ll* required to be pronounced more rapidly. But in many words the two syllables have not coalesced so completely as to drop the *-l*. Hence—

Under-*sell* (and several words ending in *-ness*), *tall*-ness, *small*-ness, *ill*-ness, *shrill*-ness, *droll*-ness, fare-*well*, un-*well*, be-*fell*, down-*fall*, cat-*call*.

Doubling Letters.—Rule VII.

If the termination of a word is a consonant preceded by a vowel (e.g. "-it"), *then, on receiving an affix beginning with a vowel* (e.g. "-ing"), *the final consonant in the word is doubled* (e.g. "-itting"), *provided that the word is a monosyllable* (e.g. "sit"), *or a polysyllable accented on the last syllable* (e.g. "remit").

This is *in order to preserve the sound.* If the consonant were not doubled, "hop-ping" would be confused with "hop-ing":—

(1) Hop, ho*p-p*ing; thin, thi*n-n*er; fat, fa*t-t*est.

ACCENT ON THE LAST.

Forge*t-t*ing, remi*t-t*ing, infe*r-r*ing, refe*r-r*ing, occu*r-r*ing, acqui*t-t*ing.

ACCENT NOT ON THE LAST.

Bracke*t*-ing, debi*t*-ing, cove*r*-ing, offe*r*-ing, seve*r*-ing, credi*t*-ing.

EXERCISES.

I. and II. Add as many as possible of the affixes *-al, -ed, -er, -s, -ly, -ness, -ous, -s,* to the following words:—

Lonely, employ, gaudy, daisy, decay, steady, accompany, enjoy, effigy, silly, occupy, busy, giddy, jelly, colloquy, chimney, ready, journey, shabby, annoy, prophesy, felony, try, lovely, efficacy, convey, lofty, supply, dismay, defy, gay, vary, penury, stately, day, accompany, pity, marry, plenty, continue.

IV. and V. Add as many as possible of the affixes *-able, -ing, -ly, -ment, -ous, -er, -y,* to the following words:—

Love, peace, move, blame, marriage, whole, sole, decree, ease, feeble, advantage, true, spice, village, due, charge, trouble, trace, pledge, judge, guarantee, manage, abridge, disagree, excuse.

VII. Add *-ing, -ence, -er, -ous* (where possible), to—

Control, bargain, recall, peril, benefit, admit, ballot, danger, infer, pencil, debit, acquit, abhor, glutton, begin, poison, suffer, traitor, gambol, extol, rebel, travel, compel, level, worship, cancel, model, sever, equip, allot, riot, murder, befit, ruin, sin.

REASONS FOR APPARENT IRREGULARITIES.

I. *-eive, -ieve.*—It is sometimes difficult to decide, in such words as "receive," "believe," &c., whether the *e* or *i* should come first; but the difficulty will vanish if it is borne in mind that (except after *c*) *i* comes first:—

(1) Believe, reprieve, retrieve, grieve, mischief, mischievous.

(2) Deceive, deceit, conceive, receive, receipt.

The reason for the exceptional spelling of *-ceive* is that this termination represents the Latin *cap-*, French *cev-*; whereas *ie* is the non-Latin termination.

II. *-eed, -ede.*—A few compounds from the Latin *ced-* were introduced early and received the English spelling:

Succeed, proceed, exceed.

These words are very common in Shakspere's works. Other compounds were not introduced till afterwards, when it was no longer the custom to Anglicize the spelling of foreign words. Hence the Latin or French spelling is retained in—

Accede, concede, precede, recede.

The English spelling also accounts for

the double *e* in "agreeable" (Fr. *agréable*), "degree" (Fr. *degré*).

III. *-or, -our, -er.*—These terminations are from different sources: *-or* is Latin; *-our* is Latin through French; *-er* is English. Hence—

Latin: (1) Actor, collector, demonstrator.

French: (2) Colour, honour, odour. These spellings are retained in English usage, but have become "color, honor, odor," in America.

English: (3) Painter, player.

Note that, wherever a Noun is formed according to English and not according to Latin rules, then, though the Verb be of Latin or French-Latin origin, the termination is generally *-er; e.g.*, "defender," "extinguish-er" (the Latin Nouns would be *defens-or, extinct-or*); "victor," but "vanquish-er."

IV. *Latin: -(a)ble, -ible.—Strictly* speaking, *-ble,* and not *-able* is the Latin termination, *a* being part of the Root. Thus the Latin word was *penetra-,* and the termination *-ble.* In the same way, in a few cases, but not many, *i* is part of the Root, and *-ble* is the termination:—

(1) Penetra-ble, indisputa-ble, delecta-ble, indispensa-ble, inconsola-ble, indomita-ble, insupera-ble, demonstra-ble.

(2) Audi-ble, ed-ible, incorrupt-ible, indigest-ible, indestruct-ible, reprehens-ible, incomprehens-ible, incompress-ible.

V. English: -able.—This termination is used with English Verbs, *e.g.* "lov-able," and also with many Latin Verbs (even where the Root does not end in *-a*), *provided that the Verb is so common as to be regarded as English:*—

Latin words with English termination: Indefinable. inextinguishable, redeemable, perishable, attributable, disposable.

VI. *Latin* (1) *-(a)nt,* (2) *-ent* represent the Latin terminations for the Active Present Participles from (1) Verbs whose roots ended with *-a,* (2) other Verbs:—

(1) "Litiga-nt," "disputa-nt," "recalcitra-nt."

(2) "Immine-nt," "reg-ent," "transient."

VII. *Latin-French -ant.*—The French have but *one termination, -ant,* to represent *the two Latin terminations.* Hence, sometimes, similar words are spelt differently: where direct from Latin, *-ent;* where through French, *-ant.*

(1) Transcend*ent.*

(2) Defend*ant,* descend*ant.*

Hence the Latin *dependens* has, curiously enough, given rise to two English words, with different terminations: (1) "depend*ent,*" Adjective, direct from Latin, and with Latin spelling; (2) "depend*ant,*" Noun, through French, and with French spelling. Similarly, "ascendant" (though used by Pope as an Adjective) is now only used as a Noun.

VIII. (1) *-ise,* (2) *-ize.*—The modern tendency is to drop *ise* in favor of -ize which strictly belongs to Greek roots only.

(1) Equalize, recognise, but this is now the English usage only.

(2) Baptize, emphasize.

IX. (1) *-se,* (2) *-ce.*— Distinguish between (1) the termination of the *Verb* in *-se,* and (2) the termination of the *Noun* in *-ce:*—

(1) Advi*se,* licen*se,* practi*se,* devi*se,* priz*e.* (Verbs.)

(2) Advi*ce,* licen*ce,* practi*ce,* devi*ce,* pri*ce.* (Nouns.)

HINTS ON HOW TO PUNCTUATE

STOPS, OR MARKS OF THE DIVISION OF SENTENCES.

1. Full Stop ..... (.)
2. Colon ..... (:)
3. Semi-colon ..... (;)
4. Comma ..... (,)
5. Note of Interrogation ..... (?)
6. Note of Exclamation ..... (!)
7. The "dash" or "break" ..... (—)
8. Marks of Parenthesis ..... ( )
9. Inverted commas, or, Marks of Quotation .....(" ")

Use of Stops.—The meaning of a sentence often depends on the pauses after certain words. These pauses are represented by marks, sometimes called (from their effect) *Stops,* and sometimes (from their appearance) *Points.* The Latin for "point" is *punctum,* and accordingly the arrangement of *points* in a sentence is called *Punctuation:*—

"John," said Thomas, "would come if he could."

Omit the *points* in the foregoing sentence, and it becomes ambiguous.

The Comma.—The Comma (meaning "that which is cut off") marks the smallest "cutting off" or division of a sentence.

I. *Rule.—When a word is separated from its grammatical adjunct by any intervening phrase, the phrase should be preceded and followed by a Comma:*—

Verb separated from Subject:

"The *traveler,* after alighting from his horse, *entered* the inn."

"His *conduct,* according to his own account, *is* inexcusable."

"The *Governor,* wearied by the woman's importunity, *granted* her request."

Verb separated from Object:

"He *endeavored,* in every possible way, *to undermine his rival.*"

Verb separated from Conjunction:

"*When,* after hearing your explanation, *I promised* to forgive you, *I believed,* in accordance with your assurance, *that* this was your first offense."

(The Conjunction "that," not being capable of much stress, nor allowing much pause after it, often dispenses with the comma; as "Remember *that* in almost all business it is best to make haste slowly.")

Verb separated from Adverb:

"*Now,* thought he, he had succeeded."

"He *frustrated* all the efforts his friends were making for him, *by his silly vanity.*"

II. Hence the Comma is often used before and after an Adverbial Clause, including a Subordinate Sentence, whether the Sentence be (1) introduced by a Conjunction, or (2) implied in a Participle:

(1) "I replied, *as soon as I had recovered my presence of mind,* that I could not consent."

(2) "I replied, *on recovering my presence of mind,* that I could not consent."

A Comma will therefore necessarily be inserted *between two Conjunctions:*—

"It was said *that, when* the Capitol was built, a human head was discovered amid the foundations."

"It cannot be denied *that, if* this statement is true, your brother has acted most culpably."

When a Subordinate Clause or Adverbial Phrase comes at the beginning of the sentence, the Comma is inserted after it, *if the Clause or Phrase precedes the Subject of the Principal Verb.*

(1) "*When I recovered my presence of mind,* I replied,"

(2) "*On recovering my presence of mind,* I replied,"

(3) "*Having recovered my presence of mind,* I replied,"

(4) "*To be brief,* there are but three courses open to us."

(5) "*The colonel having fallen,* the major took the command."

III. The Comma is often used between co-ordinate sentences connected by Conjunctions:—

"*He went back to his home, and I went forward on my journey.*"

IV. When a number of co-ordinate words have the same grammatical adjunct, all but the last are followed by a Comma:—

(1) *."John, Thomas,* and *Henry* came."

(2) "I saw *John, Thomas,* and *Henry."*

(3) "He was *dutiful, kind,* and brave."

(4) "He is acting *wisely, justly,* and mercifully."

(5) "She *loved, honored,* and obeyed her husband."

But, if words are in *pairs,* then *each pair* (even the *last*) is followed by a Comma:—

(6) *"To carp and to criticize, to slander and to rebuke, to warn and to discourage,* are very different actions."

(The reason is that in this case "and" is not inserted before the last *pair.* Hence the termination is somewhat abrupt; and, after an enumeration of the *pairs,* the reader requires a pause, as though to insert "these": "—(these) are very different actions.")

But sometimes where "and" is repeated between a number of Co-ordinate Nouns, the writer may regard them (1) as a mere list of names, *all of one kind,* requiring rapid enumeration, and therefore may omit the comma, or (2) as expressing *different* notions, and may therefore insert commas. Compare—

(7) "Havoc and spoil and ruin are my gain."

(8) "Where all is cliff, and copse, and sky."

No doubt the omission of the comma here is more easy *before the Verb,* when the reader is hurrying on to the Verb, than after the Verb, where pauses are more natural.

V. A Noun used Advocatively or Appellatively must necessarily have no grammatical adjuncts, and should therefore (unless uttered very passionately) be marked off by Commas:—

"Your conduct, Thomas, surprises me."

VI. In all the above Examples the principle is the same, that the Comma denotes *separation from the grammatical adjunct.* But sometimes the Comma denotes the *omission* of the grammatical adjunct:—

"To carp is easy; to criticize, difficult."

VII. When a Subject is a lengthy Phrase, it is often separated from the Verb by a Comma, especially when the Subject-Phrase contains some Noun that might at a hasty glance be supposed to be the Subject of the Verb. The object of the Comma is to indicate that *not the word immediately preceding the Verb, but the whole of the preceding phrase is the Subject of the Verb:*—

(1) *To resent injuries inflicted on the weak and helpless,* is the duty of all."

(2) *That he made a very great mistake,* is clear."

VIII. A Comma is sometimes employed when a statement or speech is introduced as the *Object* of a Verb, to mark a pause before the statement. But this is scarcely necessary or justifiable, *except where the statement is in Apposition to a previous Noun:*—

(1) "Who does not know the well-known proverb, that seeing is believing?"

(2) "Some people seem scarcely aware of this *principle,* that all men are better contented to make progress in small matters than to remain at a stand in great."

Where the Noun in Apposition intervenes between the Verb and its Object, the Comma is justifiable on the principle stated above; where there is no intervening Noun, the Comma is unjustifiable.

IX. It has been seen that, when the same Object follows several Verbs, the Comma is *not* inserted after the last *Verb;* but, when the same Object follows several Prepositions, the Comma *is* inserted after the last *Preposition*:

(1) "I am desirous *of,* and earnestly hoping *for,* an amicable settlement."

(2) I am sent by, and acting as the representative *of,* a large number of my fellow-citizens."

The reason is that a Verb, being a more emphatic word than a Preposition, allows a greater stress to be laid upon it, and a longer pause after it. The Preposition, not allowing this, requires the aid of a Comma to denote the necessary pause. The purpose of the pause is to summarize, as it were, what has preceded, and to indicate that the Object is

the Object not of the last Preposition alone, but of all the Prepositions.

Omission of the Comma.—I. When (1) an Adverb *follows* its Verb, or when (2) a subordinate sentence *follows* its principal Verb, there is not so much need of a pause or division, and consequently the Comma may be dispensed with. Compare—

(1) "Very gradually, his health and strength returned."

"His health and strength returned very gradually."

(2) "As soon as he caught sight of me, he ran away."

"He ran away as soon as he caught sight of me."

II. When the Subject-phrase is short, and the omission of the Comma produces no ambiguity, it is omitted:—

(1) "What you say is very sensible."

(2) "To be ignorant is to be weak."

III. *Caution.*—The Comma ought not to be inserted (1) before "that" introducing an Object-phrase, nor (2) before "that" introducing a Subject after "Preparatory *it*." Avoid the following:—

(1) "The ambassador *replied, that* no interference was needed."

(2) "It was the common *belief, that* the house was haunted by the ghost of a murdered woman."

The Colon and Semicolon.—The *Colon* (meaning "limb" or "member") is used after a "member" of a sentence; that is, after a portion that has a complete sense by itself. The Colon is therefore used to show some close relation between two or more sentences by combining them in one. The relation indicated may be *consequence, cause, antithesis, similarity,* &c.:—

"How the door was opened no one knew: on the evening of the robbery it had been locked as usual."

The *Semi-colon* ("half member") is used between co-ordinate statements where a shorter pause is desired than that marked by the Colon. Generally, where there are *more than two* co-ordinate statements *in a graphic description,* the Semi-colon would be preferred to the colon:—

"After a terrific struggle, the infantry were forced back into the gates; the combined fleet and army opened fire upon the city; and preparations were made for an immediate assault."

If the Co-ordinate Conjunction is inserted, the Semi-colon is generally preferred to the Colon:—

"Trial by jury is popularly attributed to Alfred the Great; *but* this is only an instance of the common tendency to associate popular institutions with popular names."

The Full-Stop requires no comment.

The Note of Interrogation is used, not only after questions asked for information, but also after "questions of appeal," where no answer is expected:—

"What can be toilsome in these pleasant walks?"—*Paradise Lost.*

"O Grave! where is thy victory?
O Death! where is thy sting?"—*Pope.*

The Note of Exclamation is used (1) after Vocatives; (2) after words or sentences uttered with sudden emotion; (3) very rarely after semi-interrogatory exclamations:—

(1) "Go, *wondrous creature!* mount where science guides;
Go, measure earth, weigh air, and state the tides."

(2) "But *hark!* he strikes the golden lyre;
And *see!* the tortur'd ghosts respire,
See, *shady forms advance!*"

(3) "What sounds were heard,
What scenes appear'd,
O'er all the dreary coasts!"

The Dash is used (1) to mark a very abrupt break in the sentence, often introducing some quite unexpected word; (2) in a long sentence, to mark a return to the thread of the principal sentence:

(1) "Conceal, disdain—*do all things but forget.*"
"O come! oh teach me nature to subdue,
Renounce my love, my life, myself—*and you.*"

(2) "The strong-headed, manly, sharp-tempered, secular carpenter, with his energetic satisfaction in work, his impatience of dreamers, and his early passion for Hetty's earthly loveliness" (then follows a long description of the princi-

pa. characters in 'Adam Bede') "—*these, with the slighter,* but equally true outlines with which the picture is filled up, form one of the truest and most typical groups of English life I have ever seen delineated."—*Hutton.*

Brackets are used to mark the insertion of a Phrase or Sentence that is allowed to interrupt another sentence:—

"Yesterday, Thomas (*you know whom I mean*) assured me that you were no longer in England."

This kind of insertion is called a *Parenthesis, i.e.* a "side-insertion" (*para,* aside; *enthesis,* insertion).

Such expressions as "said he," "replied I," &c., are generally marked off, not by brackets, but by commas.

Marks of Quotation require no comment.

HOW TO USE CAPITAL LETTERS

There is no surer mark of an educated person than the proper use of capital letters. To omit them when they should be used is a serious blunder, and to make too profuse a display of them is to disfigure your writing, and proclaim yourself ignorant of one of the first principles of correct writing.

The rules governing the use of these letters are few, simple, and easily remembered. They may be stated as follows:

The first word of every book, chapter, letter, note, or any other piece of writing should begin with a capital letter.

The names of the months and the days of the week should always begin with a capital letter.

The first word after a period should begin with a capital letter.

The first word after every interrogation, or exclamation, should begin with a capital letter; unless a number of interrogative or exclamatory sentences occur together, and are not totally independent.

The various names or appellations of the Deity should begin with a capital letter: as, God, Jehovah, the Almighty, the Supreme Being, the Lord, Providence, the Messiah, the Holy Spirit, etc.

All proper names, such as the names of persons, places, streets, mountains, lakes, rivers, ships, etc., and the adjectives derived from them, should begin with a capital letter.

The first word of a quotation after a colon, or when it is in a direct form, should begin with a capital letter.

The first word of an example, every substantive and principal word in the titles of books, and the first word in every line in poetry, should begin with a capital letter.

The pronoun I, and the interjection O, are always in capitals.

Any words, when remarkably emphatical, or when they are the principal subject of the composition, may begin with capitals.

AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF GRAMMATICAL TERMS

Ablative (Case) [L. *ab,* "from;" *latus,* "carried"]. The name for a Latin case denoting, among other things, *ablation,* or *carrying away from.*

Absolute (Construction) [L. *ab,* "from;" *solut-,* "loosed"]. A construction in which a Noun, Participle, &c., is used apart, *i.e. loosed from,* its ordinary Grammatical adjuncts.

Abstract (Noun) [L. *abs,* "from;" *tract-,* "drawn"]. The name of an *abstraction, i.e.* of something considered by itself, apart from (*drawn* away *from*) the circumstances in which it exists.

Accent [L. *ad,* "to;" *cantus,* "song"]. Perhaps originally a sing-*song,* or modulation of the voice, added *to* a syllable. Now used of stress laid on a syllable.

Accidence [L. *accident,* "befall"]. That part of grammar which treats of the changes that *befall* words.

Accusative (Case). The Latin name

for the Direct Objective Inflexion. Possibly the Romans regarded the object as being in front of the agent, like an *accused* person confronted with the prosecutor.

Active (Voice). The form of a Verb that usually denotes *acting* or doing.

Adjective [L. *ad,* "to;" *jact,* "cast or put"]. A word *put to* a Noun.

Apheresis [Gr. *ap,* "from;" *hairesis,* "taking"]. *Taking* a letter or syllable *from* the beginning of a word.

Adjunct [L. *ad,* "to;" *junct,* "joined"]. A word grammatically *joined to* another word.

Adverb [L. *ad,* "to;" *verb,* "word" or "Verb"]. A word generally joined to a Verb.

Adversative [L. *adversus,* "opposite"]. An epithet applied to Conjunctions that (like "but") express *opposition.*

Affix [L. *ad,* "to;" *fix,* "fixed"]. A syllable or letter added or *fixed* to a word.

Agreement. The change made in the inflections of words so that they may suit or *agree* with one another in a sentence.

Alexandrine. A rhyming verse of twelve Iambic syllables, said to be so called from its being used in an old French Poem on *Alexander* the Great.

Alphabet [Gr. *alpha, beta;* "a," "b"]. The list of letters, so called from the names of the first two letters in Greek.

Anacolouthon [Gr. *a-,* "not;" *acolouthon,* "following"]. A break in the Grammatical sequence, or *following.*

Analysis [Gr. *ana,* "back;" *lusis,* "loosing"]. *Unloosing* anything (e.g. a Sentence) *back* into its constituent parts. Hence an *analytical* period in a language.

Anomaly. A Greek-formed word meaning "unevenness," "irregularity."

Antecedent [L. *ante,* "before;" *cedent* "going"]. (*a*) That part of a sentence which expresses a condition. It is so called because the condition must *go before* its consequence. See *consequent.* (1). (*b*) Also used for the Noun that *goes before* a Relative Pronoun.

Anti-Climax. The opposite of a *climax.* A sentence in which the meaning sinks in importance, instead of rising at the close.

Antithesis [Gr. *anti,* "against;" *thesis,* "placing"]. The *placing* of word *against* word, by way of contrast.

Apodosis [Gr. *apodosis,* "a paying back"]. A Greek name for the "Consequent." The condition was regarded by the Greeks as demanding its consequence, as a sort of *debt* to be *paid* in return for fulfilment of the condition.

Apostrophe [Gr. *apo,* "from;" *strophe,* "turning"]. A showing that a letter has fallen out of (? been turned *away from*[1]) a word.

Appellative [L. *appella,* "call to"]. Another name for the *Vocative* or *calling* use of a noun.

Apposition [L. *ad,* "near;" *posit,* "placed"]. The *placing* of one noun or pronoun *near* another, for the purpose of explanation.

Archaism [Gr. *archaios,* "ancient"]. An *ancient* word or expression.

Article [*L. articulus,* "a little joint or limb"]. A name (*a*) correctly given by the Greeks to their "article" because it served as a *joint* uniting several words together; (*b*) then loosely used by the Latins (as was natural seeing they had no "article") of any short word whether Verb, Conjunction, or Pronoun; (*c*) introduced into English, and used to denote "the" and "a."

Aspirate [L. *ad,* "to;" *spira-,* "breathe"]. The strongly *breathed* letter, *h.*

Asyndeton [Gr. *a,* "not;" *syndeton,* "bound together"]. The omission of Conjunctions, so that sentences are *not bound together.*

Attribute. A quality *attributed* to a person or thing.

Auxiliary (Verbs) [L. *auxilia-,* "to help"]. Verbs that are used as *helpers* or companions to other Verbs.

Bathos [Gr. *bathos,* "depth"]. A ludicrous fall to a *depth, i.e.* a descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech.

Cardinal (Numbers) [L. *cardin-,* "hinge"]. That on which any thing

[1] In Rhetoric, the *apostrophe* was the *turning away from* one's audience to address some *absent* person. Possibly therefore the *apostrophe* may have been so called because it was intended to *turn* one's attention *from* the present word to the absent letter.

hinges or turns: hence, "important," "principal." A name given to those more *important* Forms of Numeral Adjectives from which the Ordinal forms are derived.

Case [L. *casus,* "falling"]. The Latin translation of the Greek term for the uses of a Noun. The Greeks regarded the subjective form as "erect" and the other forms as more or less *falling* away from it. Hence the terms "oblique," "decline," &c.

Clause [L. *claus-,* "shut"]. A number of words *shut* up within limits. In this book the word is used of a sentence preceded by a Conjunction, the *sentence and Conjunction together* being called a Clause.

Climax [Gr. *climax,* "ladder"]. The arrangement of a sentence like a *ladder* so that the meaning rises in force to the last.

Cognate (Object) [L. *Co-,* "together;" *nat-,* "born"]. The name given to an object that denotes something *akin* to (*born together* with) the action denoted by the Verb.

Colon [Gr. *colon,* "limb"]. The stop marking off a *limb* or member of a sentence.

Comma [Gr. *comma,* a "section"]. The stop marking off a *section* of a sentence.

Common (Noun) A name that is *common* to a class and not *peculiar* or *proper* to an individual.

Comparative (Degree). The form of an Adjective denoting that a quality exists in a greater degree in some one thing than in some other with which it is *compared.*

Complementary [L. *comple-,* "fill up"]. That which completes or *fills up.*

Complete (State). A name given to an action (whether Past, Present, or Future) that was, is, or will be *complete.*

Complex (Sentence). [L. *con-,* "together:" *plic-,* "fold"]. A sentence that is *folded together,* or involved. Hence a sentence containing one or more Subordinate sentences.

Compound (Sentence) [L. *con* or *com,* "together;" *pon-,* "place"]. A sentence made up of a number of Co-ordinate sentences *placed together.*

Concord. The name given to syntactical *agreement* between words, *e.g.* between Verb and Subject.

Conjugation [*con,* "together;" *jugatio,* "joining"]. A number of Verbs *joined* together in one class.

Conjunction [L. *con,* "together;" *junct-,* "joined"]. A word that *joins* two sentences *together.*

Consequent. The name given to that part of a sentence which expresses the *consequence* of the fulfilment of a condition. See *Antecedent.*

Consonant [L. *con,* "together;" *sonant,* "sounding"]. Letters (such as *p*) that can only be *sounded together with* a vowel.

Continuous (State). The name given to an action (whether Past, Present or Future) that is, was, or will be *continuing* or incomplete.

Copula [L. *copula,* "bond"]. The word "is," so called because it *binds* or connects Subject and Predicate *in Logic.*

Correlatives. Words that are *related together* or mutually related, *e.g.* "either," "or;" "both," "and;" "when," "then."

Dative [L. *dativ,*[1] "that which has arisen from giving"]. The Latin name for the Indirect Objective case used after Verbs of *giving,* &c.

Declension. The bending or *declension* of the Oblique (see *Oblique* below) cases from the Subjective form, which was regarded as "erect." Hence applied to the statement of the cases of a Noun.

Definite (Article). A name given to the Adjective "the" from the fact that "the" *defines* its Noun. See *Article.*

Definition [L. *de,* "from;" *finit-,* "marked out," "bounded"]. That which *marks out the boundaries* of anything so as to distinguish it from all other things. N.B. *Not* a mere "description."

Degree (of comparison) [L. *gradus,* Fr. *degré,* "step"]. The forms expressing the *steps* or *degrees* in which a quality can be expressed by an Adjective.

Dentals [L. *dent-,* "tooth"]. Consonants pronounced with the aid of the *teeth; d, n, t.*

Dependent (Sentence). Sometimes used for Subordinate. But generally applied

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[1] Termination *-ivus* in Latin, when added to Participles, denotes *that which has arisen from, e.g.* "captivus," *that which has arisen from "capture."*

to *Subordinate* sentences that are the Subjects or Objects of Verbs.

Dieresis [Gr. *diairesis,* "separation"]. The mark placed over one of two vowels to show that each is to be pronounced *separately, e.g.* in "aërial."

Diphthong [Gr. *di,* "twice;" phthongos, "sound"]. *Two* vowel sounds pronounced as one.

Direct (Object). The Noun that denotes what is regarded as the *direct object* of the action of a Verb.

Ellipsis [Gr. *elleipsis,* "omission"]. The *omission* of words (said to be "understood" *i.e.* implied) in a Sentence.

Emphasis [Gr. *emphaino,* "I make clear"]. Stress of the voice laid on particular words or syllables in order to make the meaning *clear.*

Epigram [Gr. *epi,* "on;" *gramma,* "writing"]. A *writing on* a monument. Hence a short *pointed* poem or saying.[2]

Epithet [Gr. *epithetos,* "placed to"]. An Adjective *placed to* a Noun to describe some quality of the person or thing denoted by the Noun.

Etymology [Gr. *etymon,* "true meaning;" *logia,* "science"]. The *science* of the *true* meaning of words, according to their derivation.

Euphony [Gr. *eu,* "well;" *phone,* "sound"]. That which *sounds well.*

Flat (Consonants). *B, d, g.*

Foot. The metrical subdivision of a verse. A verse being supposed to *run,* its limbs or members might well be called *feet.*

Frequentative. (Verb). A Verb that expresses a *frequently* repeated action, e.g. "pat-t-*er.*"

Gender [L. *genus,* Fr. *genre,* "breed," or "class"]. Forms to denote *classification* according to sex. There are no Inflections for Genders in English.

Genitive (Case) [L. *genitiv-,* "generating"]. The name for the Latin case denoting *generation,* origination, possession. Sometimes applied to the English Possessive Inflection.[1]

Gerund [L. *gero,* "I carry on"]. Part of a Latin Verb denoting the *carrying on* of the action of the Verb. There was once a gerundive form in English.

Grammar [Gr. *gramma,* a "letter;" Fr. *grammaire*]. The science of *letters;* hence the science of using words correctly.

Gutturals [L. *guttur,* "throat"]. *Throat* letters, *k,* and hard *g.*

Heterogeneous (Sentence) [Gr. *hetero,* "different;" *genos,* "kind"]. A Sentence combining a number of Sentences of so *different* a *kind* from each other that they ought not to be combined.

Iambus [Gr. *iambos*]. In English, a foot of two syllables, the first unaccented, the second accented.

Idiom [Gr. *idioma,* "peculiarity"]. A mode of expression *peculiar* to a language.

Imperative (Mood) [L. *impera-,* "command"]. The *commanding* Mood.

Impersonal (Verbs). Verbs not used in the first or second *Person.*

Incomplete (State). The forms of the Verb denoting an action in an *Incomplete State.*

Indefinite (Article). A name given to "an," "a," because the Adjective leaves its Noun undefined, or *indefinite.* See *Article;* also *Definite.*

Indefinite (State). The forms of the Verb denoting an action of which the *State* is *not defined.*

Indicative (Mood) [L. *indica-,* "point out"]. The Mood that *points out* or *indicates* an action, &c. as a past, present or future existence.

Indirect (Object). The Noun or Pronoun denoting the person or thing regarded as not directly but only *indirectly* influenced by the action of the Verb.

Infinitive (Mood) [L. *in,* "not," *finit-* "limited"]. A mood *not limited* by any definition of Person or Number.

Inflection [L. *inflecto,* "I bend"]. The *bending* of a word from the simple form, by means of varying the termination. See *Oblique.*

Interjection [L. *inter-ject-,* "thrown between"]. An utterance *thrown in between* words, to express emotion. Not a Part of Speech.

Intransitive (Verb). L. *in,* "not;"

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[2] The *point* will generally be at the *end.* Intentional "bathos" sometimes borders on "epigram."

[1] The Latin "genitivus" is a mistranslation of the Greek *genike,* which meant the *generic* case, *i.e.* the case that denoted the *genus* or class. For example, "life," "What *class* of life?" *"Man's* life."

transitiv-, "passing across"]. A Verb whose action is not supposed to *pass across* to any Object. See *Transitive.*

Labials [L. *labium,* "lip"]. *Lip*-letters: *f, v, p, b, m, hw* (the real sound in which) and *w.*

Language [L. *lingua,* Fr. *langue;* "tongue"]. The expression of meaning by the *tongue.*

Linguals [Latin *lingua,* "the tongue"]. Letters whose sounds are produced by the *tongue; sh, s,* in pleasure.

Liquids. Letters of a flowing, *liquid* sound, as *l, r.*

Metaphor [Gr. *meta,* "from one to another;" *phora,* "carrying"]. The *carrying* of a relation from one set of objects to another, *e.g.* of the relation of ploughing from "plough" and "land," to "ship" and "sea."

Meter [Gr. *metron,* "measure"]. The *measuring* of language out into verses.

Monosyllable [Gr. *mono,* "only"]. A word of *only one* syllable.

Mood [L. *mod-,* "manner"]. The form of a Verb expressing the *manner* of action.

Mutes [L. *mut-,* "dumb"]. Letters that are *dumb* without the aid of a vowel: *k, g, t, d, n, p, b, m.*

Nasal [L. *nas-,* "nose"]. Consonants sounded through the *nose; n, m.*

Nominative (Case) [L. *nomina-,* "to name"]. An old Latin term for the Subject, used because the Subject was regarded as a person or thing *named.*

Noun [L. *nomen,* Fr. *nom,* "name"]. The *name* of anything.

Object. The word, or group of words, denoting that which is regarded as the object or mark aimed at by the action of a Verb or the motion of the Preposition.[1]

Oblique (Case) A name given to all Cases but the Subjective. By the Greeks the Subjective form of a Noun was regarded as *erect,* and all the other forms as *fallings* or *oblique* deviations from the Subjective.

Ordinal (Adjective) [L. *ordin-,* "order"]. An Adjective that answers to the question "in what order."

Orthography [Gr. *ortho,* "correct;" *grapho,* "I write"]. The *correct writing* of words, *i.e.* correct spelling. N.B. *Not* "calligraphy," "pretty writing."

Parenthesis [Gr. *para,* "aside;" *enthesis,* "insertion"]. A word, phrase, or sentence, *inserted aside,* or by the way, in a sentence complete without it

Participle [L. *particip-,* "participating"]. A form of a Verb *participating* of the nature of a Verb, and of the nature of an Adjective.

Partitive [L. *part-,* "part"]. Denoting *partition.*

Passive (Voice) [L. *pass-,* "suffering"]. The form of a Verb in which the Subject is supposed to *suffer* an action.

Palatals. Letters whose sounds are produced by the *palate; ch, j.*

Perfect (Tense) [L. *perfect-,* "complete"]. The name for the Latin Tense that has to represent (owing to the paucity of their Tenses) our Indef. Past and Complete Present.

Period [Gr. *peri,* "round"; *od-,* "path"]. (1) The full, *rounded path* of a complex sentence, (2) a mark at the end of a sentence.

Person [L. *per,* "through"; *son-,* "sound;" hence, *persona* "a mask *through* which an actor *sounds;*" "an actor's *part* in a play"]. The *part played* in conversation, whether (1) speaking; (2) spoken to; (3) spoken of.

Personification. Endowing what is impersonal with a Personal Character.

Phrase [Gr. *phrasis,* a "saying"]. A group of words not expressing a statement, question, or command.

Pluperfect (Tense) [L. *plu-,* "more;" *perfect-,* "complete"]. *A more than complete* Tense. A Latin way of expressing the Complete Past.

Plural (Number) [L. *plu-,* "more"]. The form of a Noun that denotes *more* than one.

Poetry [Gr. *poietes,* a "maker"]. Language that is artistically *made,* as distinguished from that which is ordinarily written or spoken.

Polysyllable [Gr. *poly,* "many"]. A word of *many* syllables.

Positive. The simple form of an Adjective; so called because it expresses a quality not comparatively, but *positively.*

Possessive (Use) [L. *possess-,* "possessed"]. The name given to the use or case of a Noun denoting *possession.*

[1] This Definition, though in accordance with Etymology, is often Grammatically inapplicable.

Potential (Mood) [L. *potent-*, "powerful"]. An old name for a supposed Mood, which is really either the Mood of Purpose, or else simply the Indic. of an *Auxiliary* Verb. So called, because it involves the meaning of *power* or possibility.

Predicate [L. *prædicat-*, "proclaim," "state"]. A word or group of words making a *statement* about a Subject.

Prefix [L. *præ*, "before;" *fix-*, "fixed"]. A letter, syllable, or word *fixed before* another word.

Preposition [L. *præ* "before;" *posit-*, "placed"]. A Word (not a Verb) *placed before* a Noun or Pronoun as its object.

Preterite (*Tense*) [*L. Præterit-*, "past"]. A pedantical expression for the *Past* Tense."

Prodosis [Gr. *pro,-* "before;" *dosis*, "giving"]. Literally, *giving before.* Hence, in a sentence, the Antecedent or Condition. See *Apodosis.*

Pronoun [L. *pro*, "for;" L. *nomen*, "noun"]. A word used *for* a Noun.

Proper (Noun) [L. *propri-*, F. *propre;* "peculiar"]. A name that is *peculiar* or *proper* to the individual, not common to a class. See *Common.*

Prose [L. *prosa*, for *prorsa*, for *proversa, i.e.* "turned forward"]. Writing that does not *turn* like *verses* (See *Verse* below) but runs *straight on.* Hence, the *straight forward* arrangement of prose.

Prosody. [L. *prosodia*, a "song"]. Hence, that part of Grammar which treats of verse, whether intended to be sung or not.

Punctuation [L. *punctum*, "point"]. Dividing a sentence by means of *points* representing the pauses.

Quantity. The quantity of time necessary to pronounce a syllable.

Redundant [Latin *re(d)* "back;" *undant-*, "flowing"]. *Flowing back* or over, *i.e.* superfluous. This word is often lazily used to appear to get rid of a difficulty. But few words are, strictly speaking, *redundant;* they serve some purpose, although the purpose may not be easy to detect.

Reflexive (Verb) [L. *reflect-*, "bend back"]. A Verb in which the action is as it were *bent back* on the Subject, so that the Subject and Object denote the same person or thing.

Relative (Pronoun) [L. *re*, "back;" *lat-*, "carried"]. A name given to *who, which,* &c. when they do not carry one forward (as they do when used Interrogatively), but *carry* one *back* to the Antecedent.

Retained (Object). The name given to one of the Objects of a Transitive Verb when *retained* as the Object of the same Verb in the Passive.

Rhyme [A.S. *rim*, "number"]. Identity of sound (from the vowel to the end) between two syllables at the end of two lines.[1] The Anglo-Saxon Poetry was not based on rhyme but on alliteration.

Rythm [Gr. *rhythmos*, "flowing motion"]. The *flowing* regular motion of verse and of periodic prose.

Root. That form from which another word springs, as a tree springs from its *root.*

Semicolon [L. *semi*, "half;" Gr. *colon*, "limb"]. *Half* of the *colon, i.e.* of the stop that marks off a separate *limb* or member of a sentence.

"Sensuous" [L. *sensu-*, "sense"]. Appealing to the senses. Milton says that Poetry should be "simple, *sensuous* and passionate."

Sentence [L. *Sententia*, a "meaning"]. A group of words of a *meaning* so far complete as to express a statement, question, command.

Sharp (consonants): *k, p, t,* so called from their sharp sound.

Sibilant [L. *sibila-*, "hiss"]. *Hissing* letters: *s, z, sh.*

Simile. A sentence expressing the *similarity* of relations, *e.g.* between "plough" and "land," "ship" and "sea."

Solecism [Gr. *soloikismos;* "speaking like the men of Soloi"]. Inaccuracy of expression.

Spirants [L. *spira-*, "breathe"]. Letters in the pronunciation of whose sounds the *breath* is not wholly stopped, as it is in the pronunciation of "mutes."

Stanza [It. *stanza*, a "stop"]. A division of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem, and generally furnishing a *stopping place* at its termination.

Strong (Verbs). Verbs that make their Past Tenses and Past Participles, not by adding *-ed, -t,* but by vowel changes.

[1] Syllables altogether identical do not rhyme.

Style [L. *stilus*, "an instrument for writing"]. A manner of expressing thought in language.

Subject [L. *subject-*, "placed under"]. That which is *placed under* one's thoughts, as the material or topic for speech. Hence, the Subject of a Verb is said to be that about which the Verb makes a statement.

Subjunctive (Mood) [L. *subjunct-*, "subjoined"]. A Mood expressing a purpose, condition, &c., *subjoined* to some statement, question, or answer.

Subordinate (sentence) [L. *sub*, "beneath;" *ordin-*, "rank"]. A sentence that *ranks beneath* another sentence.

Substantive (Noun) [L *substantia*, "substance"]. A useless name given to Nouns denoting things said to have *substantial* existence.

Suffix [L. *sub*, "beneath," *fix-*, "fixed"]. A letter or letters added or *fixed* to the end of a word.

Superlative (degree) [L. *super*, "above;" *lat-*, "carried"]. An Adjectival form denoting the expression of a quality in a degree *carried above* other degrees.

Supplement [L. *sub*, "up;" *ple-*, "fill"]. That which *fills up*, or supplies what is wanting in a Verb.

Syllable [Gr. *syn*, "together;" *lab-*, "take"] A group of letters *taken together* so as to form one sound.

Syncope [Gr. *syn*, "altogether" or "quite;" *cope*, "cutting"]. A considerable curtailment or *cutting of a word, by* omitting letters in the middle, *e.g. ne'er* for *never*.

Syntax [Gr. *syn*, "together;" *taxis*, "arranging"]. The *arrangement* of words *together* in a sentence.

Synthesis [Gr. *syn*, "together;" *thesis*, "placing"]. *Placing together* parts so as to form a whole. The opposite of *analysis*. Hence a *synthetical* period in language.

Tense [L. *tempus*, Fr. *temps*. "time"]. The form of a Verb indicating the *time* of an action.

Transitive [L. *trans*, "across;" *it-*, "going"]. A Verb that has an Object, so called because the action of the Verb is regarded as passing or *going across* to the Object.

Trochee [Gr. *trochos*, "a running"]. In English, a foot of two syllables consisting of an accented, followed by an unaccented syllable. So called from its brisk, or *running* nature.

Verb [L. *verb-*, "word"]. The chief *word* in a sentence.

Verse [L. *vert*, "turn"]. A line of poetry at the end of which one *turns* to a new line.

Vocative [L. *voca-*, "call']. The use or case of a Noun when the person or thing is *called to*.

Vowels [L. *vocali*, "having voice"]. The letters that *have* a *voice* or are sounded (not as the "consonants" but) by themselves: *a, e, i, o, u*.

Weak (Verbs). Verbs that form their Past Tenses and Past participles by adding *d* or *t*, and not by changed Vowel.

GRAMMATICAL RULES AND DEFINITIONS

1. A *Noun* is a name of any kind.

2 A *Pronoun* is a word used for a Noun.

3. An *Adjective* is a word that can be put before a Noun either to distinguish it, or to point out its number or amount.

4. A *Verb* is a word that can make a statement.

5. An *Adverb* is a word that answers to the question "how?" "when?" "where?" or "how far is this true?"

6. A *Preposition* is a word that can be placed before a Noun or a Pronoun, so that the Preposition and Noun or Pronoun together are equivalent to an Adjective or Adverb.

7. [1]A *Sentence* is a collection of words

[1] A Sentence preceded by a Conjunction ceases to *state, command,* or *question;* it therefore becomes a Phrase, *e.g. "When I saw John."* Such a Phrase may conveniently be called a *Clause*.

expressing a statement, question, or command.

8. Any other collection of words, having a meaning, is called a *Phrase,* or *Clause.*

9. A *Conjunction* is a word that joins two sentences together.

10. A *Relative Pronoun* is a Conjunctive Pronoun used so as to refer to a preceding Noun or Pronoun called the *Antecedent.*

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1. The *Subject* of a Verb making a statement is the word or words answering to the question "who?" or "what?" before the Verb.

2. The *Object* of a Verb or Preposition is the word or words answering to the question "whom?" or "what?" after the Verb or Preposition.

3. When the Relative is followed by a Conjunction introducing a new Sentence, leave out this sentence in parsing the Relative.

4. The *Antecedent* must sometimes be *supplied* from the sentence.

5. The *relative* is sometimes *omitted.*

6. Some Pronouns are used *Interrogatively, Conjunctively,* and *Relatively.*

7. The *Uses* or *Cases* of a Noun are four, viz: *Subject, Object,*[1] *Possessive,* and *Vocative.*

8. The Plural of a Noun is formed by adding *-s* to the Singular.

9. The Possessive Use or Case, in the Singular and Plural, is formed by adding *'s* to the Singular or Plural form.

10. An Adjective has three Degrees of Comparison, viz. *Positive, Comparative,* and *Superlative.*

11. To form the Comparative and Superlative, add *-er, -est* to Positives of one Syllable. "More" and "most" are used in other cases.

12. A Verb that can have an Object is called *Transitive;* a Verb that cannot, is called *Intransitive.*

13. The *Passive Voice* of a Transitive Verb is the form assumed by the Verb when its Object is made the Subject.

14. The *Active Voice* of a Transitive Verb is the form that can be used with an Object.

15. A *Participle* can be distinguished by the fact that it can be, in part, replaced by a Conjunctive word.

16. Each Voice has four *Moods: Infinitive, Indicative, Imperative,* and *Subjunctive.*

17. The *Infinitive* Mood speaks of an action without defining the doer.

18. The *Indicative* Mood definitely points out an action.

19. The *Imperative* Mood commands an action.

20. The *Subjunctive* Mood expresses condition, purpose, wish, etc.

21. Verbs have three *Tenses: Past, Present,* and *Future.*

22. Each Tense has four "*States*" of Action: the *Indefinite,* the *Complete,* the *Incomplete,* and the *Complete Post-Continuous.*

23. A Verb *agrees* with its Subject in *Person* and *Number.*

24. "May," "can," "must," "will," "shall," "let," &c. are called *Auxiliary* Verbs.

25. "*To*" is *omitted* in the Infinitive after the Auxiliary Verbs, and after "see," "hear," "feel."

26. An Infinitive may be used (1) as a Noun; (2) as an Adverb; (3) as an Adjective.

27. The *Indirect Object* of a Verb is the word or phrase answering to the question "For, or, to, whom?" "For, or, to, what?" when used after the Verb and the Direct Object.

28. When an active Verb taking two Objects is changed into the Passive Voice, one Object becomes the Subject of the Passive Verb, but the other is *retained as Object.*

29. Some Verbs, generally Intransitive, can take an Object of a nature *akin* or *cognate* to the Verb, called the *Cognate Object.*

30. The *Object* is sometimes used *Adverbially* to denote *extension, price, point of time.*

31. The *Subject,* generally with a Participle, is sometimes used *Adverbially.*

32. A Noun or Pronoun, not Subject or Object of a Verb, but so connected with another Noun or Pronoun that we can understand between them the words "I mean," "that is to say," &c., is said to be in *Apposition* to the latter.

33. Nouns and Pronouns are used *Sub-*

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[1] If the Indirect Object is called a separate use, there will be five Uses of a Noun.

jectively when in Apposition to *Subjects*, and *Objectively* when in Apposition to *Objects*.

34. (1) The Intransitive Verbs, as "looks," "seems," "appears," &c., and (2) the Transitive Verbs "make," "create," "appoint," "deem," "esteem," being used to express identity and, as it were, to place one Noun or Pronoun in apposition with another may be called *Verbs of Identity*, or *Appositioned Verbs*.

35. Verbs of Identity, when Intransitive and Passive, take a *Subjective Supplement;* when Transitive, take an *Objective Supplement*.

36. "It" and "there" are sometimes irregularly used to prepare the way for the Subject or Object.

37. In a Conditional Sentence, (1) the Clause expressing the condition is called the *Antecedent;* (2) the Clause expressing the consequence of the fulfilment of the condition is called the *Consequent*.

38. Auxiliary Verbs (when not following "if" or any other Conjunction expressing Condition) are used Indicatively, *whenever they can be altered into the Indicative of other Verbs*.

39. Whenever language is irregular, there is some *cause* for the irregularity.

40. The three principal *causes* of irregularity are I. *Desire of brevity;* II. *Confusion of two constructions;* III. *Desire to avoid harshness of sound or of construction*.

41. A *Simple Sentence* is a sentence that has only one Subject and only one Stating, Questioning, or Commanding Verb.

42. When several Simple Sentences are connected by "and," "but," "so," "then," &c., so that each sentence is, as it were, independent, and of the same rank as the rest, each is called a *co-ordinate Sentence*.[1]

43. A Compound Sentence is a Sentence made up of Co-ordinate Sentences.

44. When a number of Sentences are connected by Conjunctions that are not Co-ordinate, the Sentence that is not introduced by a Conjunction is called the *Principal Sentence*.

45. Sentences connected with a Principal Sentence by Conjunctions that are not Co-ordinate are called *Sub-ordinate*.

46. A *Complex Sentence* is the whole Sentence formed by the combination of the Principal and Subordinate Sentences.

47. When a word passes from one form to another, a letter is often changed or doubled in order to *preserve the original sound*.

48. Final *-e* is dropped before an affix beginning with a vowel, but retained before an affix beginning with a consonant.

49. A monosyllable ending in *-ll*, when followed by an affix beginning with a consonant, or when itself used as an affix, sometimes drops one *-l*.

50. If the termination of a word is a consonant preceded by a vowel, then, on receiving an affix beginning with a vowel, the final consonant in the word is doubled, provided that the word is a monosyllable, or accented on the last syllable.

51. When a word is separated from its grammatical adjunct by any intervening Phrase, the Phrase should be preceded and followed by a comma.

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[1]The *mark* of a Subordinate Sentence is that when preceded by its Conjunction, it *cannot* generally stand as a Sentence by itself. A Co-ordinate Sentence *can* thus stand by itself.

HOW TO USE PREPOSITIONS

about, around, round. About, around and round are often used interchangeably, as they frequently coincide in meaning.

A lace collar about her neck, around her neck.

He looked about him, around him.

about, concerning, respecting, touching. These are frequently used interchangeably.

A question about, concerning, respecting, touching, landed interests.

above, over, upon, beyond. Above has reference to a higher position in space.

Over relates to an extension along the superior surface of another object.

Upon relates to the contact of a body with the superior surface of another.

Beyond refers to the greater distance of a body.

Above does not carry the idea of contact with a body below it; over may or may not carry the idea.

Figuratively, above conveys the idea of superiority; as, "The prince is above the peasant"; over, the idea of authority; as, "The church has over her, bishops." —South.

Upon, the idea of immediate influence; as, "The effect of oratory upon an audience'; beyond, the idea of extent; as, "The power of Providence 'beyond the stretch of human thought.' "—Thomson.

Above and over are sometimes used interchangeably; as, "The sky above us or over us." "Above ten thousand men were in the army." "He was seen of above five hundred brethren at once."—1 Cor. xi. 6.

More than, upwards of, are also used by good writers.

across, over, frequently coincide in meaning. To go over a bridge or across a bridge; over a stream, or across a stream. A bridge across, or over the river.

Over carries the idea of something more than length merely. "To ride over a field" does not carry the same meaning as, "to ride across" it.

across, through. "He went across the room" means he went from side to side. "He went through the room" means he went from outside to outside.

after, for, are often used interchangeably, especially after words expressing desire, striving, search, etc.

To thirst after truth or for truth, to search after, or for knowledge, hunt after, or for riches, strive after, or for fame, eager for, or after position.

against, from, are often interchangeable; as "Shelter from the blast or against the blast." Thus we may say, "Defend us against or from, protect us against, or from, secure us against, or from, our enemies."

amid or *amidst, among* or *amongst.* These prepositions differ to some extent from each other.

Amid (a poetical form) and amidst denote in the midst or the middle of, or surrounded by; as, "A tree amidst the garden." "A task performed amid many interruptions." Among or amongst, as the etymology implies, denotes an intermixture or a mingling. It implies a collection of objects with which something is intermixed or mingled; as, "He was among his friends." "Pamphlets were found among the books." We may say among the schoolmen; among the philosophers, among the Americans, among the Orientals, among the ideas advanced, among the arguments used. In none of these cases could amid or amidst be used. So we may say amidst temptations, amidst sufferings, amidst difficulties, amidst the waves. Among or amongst, could not be used in these cases. When the idea of quantity is conveyed, or can be considered, amidst is generally used. Hence, we can say, "Apples gleaming rosy-red amidst the leaves." If the idea of number is conveyed we should use amongst.

Milton says of the seraph Abdiel:

"Faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only he."

because he had been one of the number of the rebellious host before they had fallen, and was yet intermingled with them. But when he determined to leave them, Milton discriminatingly adds—

"From amidst them forth he passed."

around, round, are used interchangeably.

To stand around, or round. To throw his eyes around, or round. To travel around. To send invitations round. To rally round the flag. To join hands round the tree. Round is perhaps more frequently used than around. All round means in every direction; over the whole place.

at, by. While these two words both indicate nearness, at is more specific than by, giving the idea of a customary, or particular nearness.

"He stood at the entrance" would mean more than "He stood by it,"—the one indicating the closest proximity in front, the other in the neighborhood of it, or near to it.

"They sit at the table" differs from "They sit by the table." The first means they face the table, the second does not.

at, in. At is less definite than in. At church may mean in, or near the church. Hence at does not make a reference to the interior prominent. It is proper to use at before the names of small towns, villages, foreign cities far remote, and houses; as, He lived at Fishkill, lectured at Winnebago, died at Pekin.

In should be used before the names of the great geographical, or political divisions of the globe, countries, and large cities; as, He teaches in Paris, She sings in New York. At should be used before the number of a street, and in (not on) before the name of the street; as, The officer was found at the Court House in Clark street.

At or in may often be used interchangeably; as, He was crowned in, or at Paris. Both at Belfast and in Dublin riots occurred.

At is used after the verb touch; as, The vessel touched at Queenstown. At or in may be used after the verb arrive; as, They arrived at, or in Liverpool. At or in may be used after the verb to be; as, He has been at Boston—in Baltimore.

beside, besides. These words are interchangeable in the meanings of "over and above," "distinct from," although besides is more frequently used in this sense; as, "There were learned men besides these." Beside means, "By, or at the side of," "on one side of"; as, "He sat beside me." Also, "aside from," "apart from," or "out of;" as, "Paul, thou are beside thyself."

Besides specially means, "moreover," "in addition to"; as, "There were other nations besides these."

but, besides, except, save, without. These words are almost all used in nearly the same sense. Excepting is the same as except, but not so often used. Save is generally used in poetry. He could do nothing but for me, is the same as he could do nothing without me.

by, beside, near, on. By and beside are sometimes interchangeable. He sat by me, or beside me. These terms indicate a little more closeness of proximity than the word near.

By and on are often interchangeable; as, by land and by water, or on land or on water they engage in the fight.

by, with, through. Whenever a conscious agent is mentioned, and the instrument employed to accomplish his purpose, by must be used to denote the agent, and with, in general, the instrument; as, "he was slain by his enemy with the sword."

Thus, by denotes in general the essential or immediate agent, and with, carrying the idea of companionship, the means or instrument employed by the agent.

He was struck by the sun. The sun struck him with its rays. The tree was shaken by the wind. The wind shook the tree with its strong hand.

The city was destroyed by fire. Here fire was the essential agent.

He destroyed the city with fire. Here fire is the auxiliary means or instrument.

By attention and prompt action he won his case, these being the essential agents of success.

He won his case through attention and prompt action, these being the important auxiliaries.

for, during, through. These words are frequently used interchangeably. He remained there for twenty-five years, or during a quarter of a century.

They had a happy married life for, or during fifty years.

The war was protracted through four years.

for, notwithstanding, concerning. For and notwithstanding are sometimes interchangeable.

He will go to destruction for all we can do to restrain him.

This may be the book for anything we may know.

He will go notwithstanding our pleadings.

For and concerning are often used interchangeably.

For the particulars of the case we refer you to the attorney.

from, against. These two words are sometimes interchangeable.

A shelter from, or against the stormy blast.

We may say, defend us from or against, protect us from or against, secure us from, or against, our enemies, etc.

from, away from. From, with a verb of motion, means away from. Its correllative and opposite is to, or towards.

He went from Philadelphia to, or towards Newark.

from, out of. These words are interchangeable as denoting origin, being, emanation and the like.

Truth shall spring out of the earth.—Ps. lxxxx. 11.

Out of, is the opposite of in and into. After a verb of motion it has the meaning of forth from. He went out of the house. He was driven from, or out of the country. He leaped from or out of the carriage.

from, of. From is sometimes interchangeable with of, not as often as formerly.

We may say, "To be rid of these questionable characters." "I'll rid you from further fear concerning them."

He arose of the dead.—Old English.

Hence, we may say, "Demand of, or from; received of, or from; clear of, or from; learn of or from; secure of, or from. Cleanse us of our sins, or from our sins."

from, by and *of.* Are interchangeable in such cases as, "He judged from the evidence." "He determined to proceed from the information he had gained."

"They determined their action by the Report." "They judged of the matter carefully."

from, of. These words often are interchangeable.

Off is merely another form of of. In the old authors there is no distinction between the words.

"Smiteth of my hed," is equivalent to "smite off my head."—Chaucer.

Thou art mon of strange land.—*Robert of Gloucester.*

Hence, we may say, "He fell from the horse, or off the horse."

in, at, on. When these words denote time we may say, "At the hour of 12, on the 24th of September, in the year 1881.

"The old, old story was told again at five o'clock in the morning."

"At nine o'clock on the morning of May 4th."

in, into. Whenever a verb of motion is employed, or when entrance or insertion is denoted, into should be used and not in.

He went into the hall. She rode into the park. They took a ride with their friends in Central Park.

Many innovations were introduced into the College.

They looked into the book.

He infused life into the Review.

When a change is made from one form or state into another, into is used.

Water is convertible into vapor. He was led by evidence into a belief of the truth. The manuscripts were put into shape.

In is often used for into when the noun is omitted to which it properly belongs; as, These are in, those are out, *i.e.* in office, or out of office. Come in, *i.e.* come into the house. The ship has come in, *i.e.* come into port.

We may say cut, tear, break in, into, or to pieces. Separated, or divided into several parts. He fell deeply in love; into a melancholy condition; into a decline. He was put into a hard place, or in a sad perplexity. Their conduct came in question. They examined into his conduct.

Into indicates motion, change, entrance, in a more marked degree than in.

in, on. We say he went on the steamboat, he got on the steam car, horse car, etc., when these simply indicate points of temporary destination. But we say he went in the steamboat when a passage is taken; he rode in the cars.

We also say, "He read the first line

in the page" (preferable to on the page). He paid seventy cents in the dollar, or on the dollar; four shillings in, or on the pound. English usage is in the pound; as, "Six shillings in the pound."

in, within. In a few cases these words are interchangeable. Within, however, is more emphatic than in.

We may say within the range of his influence, or in the range, etc.; within his power, or in his power; within ten minutes, or in ten minutes.

In my Father's house are many mansions.—John xiv. 2.

In cases like the following, however, within does not mean the same as in, and is less emphatic. It was within his grasp. It was in his grasp. In the first instance it may simply mean it was in the limits, or compass of his grasp; in the other instance it would mean that it was actually in his grasp.

Within means "in the inner or interior part;" "inside of;" "within the limits of;" and is opposite to without. Within these doors; within this roof; within this house; within himself; within one's income; within ten miles. We may say, "Is Mrs. Potter within, or in?"

of. See *from* and *to.*

on, upon. Are interchangeable words. Sometimes on account of elegance or euphony, upon is the more preferable word. Generally, however, on is now used in place of upon. We may say, Play on, or upon the harp, the piano, the violin, the drum, etc. On would be chosen as a rule.

On is omitted before the words "to day;" "to morrow;" "yesterday;" "last evening;" "this moring."

We should say, "On the 8th of June."

on. See *in.*

previous to, previously to. These may be regarded as prepositional phrases and are used quite generally in the sense of before, both in order and time.

We may say, previous to the announcement; previous to the publication; previously to the year 1882; previously to the American war; previous to this event.

through, throughout. Throughout is a little more emphatic than through, in regard to space. Throughout the years; throughout the generations; throughout the United States, England, etc.

The difference in force in these two words is scarcely perceptible, as through life; throughout the years, etc.

till, until. Are used interchangeably. Wait until, or till the time shall come. Till now, or until now. Till, or until six o'clock; till then, or until then.

to, at. To primarily denotes approach and arrival, movement or direction towards a place or thing.

At primarily means contiguity, nearness, or presence, in reference to locality.

He went to Chicago. He is at (not to) the Palmer House. They were at the concert. He set himself to the task. He is going to his trade.

We may say, "They have been to London." "He has been to supper." "They have been to church." These forms are permissible on account of the idea of motion.

At indicates the relation of action or employment, of state or condition. He was set at work. He worked at the carpenter's bench, at wood carving, at printing.

They were at war, at peace, at supper. They have been at a great deal of trouble.

to, of. To and of frequently denote the same meaning.

He was nephew to the President, or a nephew of the President.

He is a friend of, or to the Senator.

He was a successor to the Governor, or the successor of the Governor.

toward, towards. Are interchangeable. Towards is the later form, due to adding the adverbial suffix -es (originally the mark of a genitive case) to the shorter, toward.

We may use both forms, but towards is more frequently employed.

under, below, beneath, underneath. Under denotes a lower position with respect to being covered, overtopped, or overhung by some other body. It is the opposite of over, above, upon or on.

Below and beneath refer to a lower position. They are interchangeable when they are used with reference to a lower place, or to something directly over, or on; as, "Beneath, or below this stone he lies." Under is sometimes interchangeable with them. "Nobody under the sun, below the moon, or beneath the stars." It is under the table, or beneath the table.

Beneath is a stronger term than below. We say of a thing that is simply lower

than our position, "It is below us." When very far below, "It is beneath us."

When figurative language is employed to express contemptuously something very low, we should use beneath, and not below.

He is beneath (not below) our notice. It is beneath the character of a gentleman, beneath the dignity of the audience, the occasion, the subject, contempt.

Under one's signature may be used instead of over one's signature, for the paper is under the hand when signed, as it is when sealed.

Under the breath. Very softly, with a low voice.

Underneath, as its etymology implies under and lower, is a somewhat stronger term than under.

A DICTIONARY OF HOMONYMS OR 2000 WORDS OF SIMILAR PRONUNCIATION BUT DIFFERENT MEANING

Almost every person has at some time been puzzled as to the exact spelling of such words as the following:—The Mayor owned a fast trotting mare. The Colonel ate the kernel. The guest guessed the riddle. During the king's reign, the rain wet his horse's rein. Beer brought him to his bier. Can you pare a pear with a pair of scissors? I should advise you to follow his advice, and lessen the boy's lesson. The doctor's patients were out of patience at not being allowed to call aloud to the assistants for assistance. A bottle of scent can not be sent by mail for one cent. A number of beech trees grew near the beach. He was confident that his confidant would counsel the council to despatch the currier as their courier, to ascertain if dependence was to be placed on their dependents, and to devise some device to elicit information as to their illicit proceedings. His untimely decease was owing to a most virulent disease. If you climb the mountain, you will reach a colder clime. He was unable to heal the wound in his heel. I missed my way in the mist.

Some of the following words, when correctly uttered, are not of similar sound; but many persons frequently mispronounce them, and for their benefit they are placed here to make the list as complete as possible. Brevity of definition is necessary, on account of the limited space. When the space is not sufficient to give a full definition a suitable sentence is placed at side, to readily establish the meaning of the word.

A

Ab-

ba (Abba), father. Abbe, an abbot. Abbey, a convent.

le (able), strong, skilful. Abel, a name.

Ac-

cidence, rudiments. Accidents, unexpected events.

clamation, applause. Acclimation, use to climate.

hing (aching), continued pain. Akin, related.

ts (acts), deeds. Ax or Axe, a tool.

Ad-

ds (adds), increases. Adze or Adz(a tool.

herence, constancy. Adherents, followers.

vice, counsel. Advise, to give counsel.

Ah-

a (aha), pleasant surprise. Ah, surprise.

Awe, fear.

Ai-

l (ail), pain, trouble. Ale, liquor.

r (air), atmosphere. Ere, before, Heir, inheritor. Are, from the verb to be.

sle (aisle), passage. Isle, island. I'll, I will.

t (ait) an island. Ate, devoured. Eight, a number.

Ak-

in (akin), related. Aching, continued pain.

Al-

e (ale), liquor. Ail, pain, trouble

l (all), every one. Awl, a tool.
legation, affirmation. Alligation, uniting,
ley, a passage. Ally, a friend.
ms (alms), charity. Arms, limbs, weapons.
oud (aloud), with noise. Allowed, permitted.
tar, for worship. Alter, to change.

Am-

end, to make better. Amende, retraction.

An-

ker, a measure. Anchor, of a vessel.
n (Ann or Anne), a name. An, one.
nalist, historian. Analyst, analyzer.
nalize, to record. Analyze, to separate.
t (ant), insect. Aunt, relative.
te, before. Anti, opposed.

Ar-

c (arc), part of a circle. Ark, chest, boat.
ches, parts of a circle. Archers, bowmen.
e (are), see Air.
raign, to accuse. Arrange, to put in order.
rant, bad. Errand, message. Errant, wandering.
rear, unpaid. Arriere, rear guard.
tist, professor of art. Artiste, female artist.

As-

cent, act of rising. Assent, consent.
perate, make rough. Aspirate, give sound of "h."
peration, making rough. Aspiration, ambition.
sistance, help, aid. Assistants, helpers.

At-

e (ate), devoured. Ait, an island. Eight, a number.
e (A'te), a goddess. Eighty, a number.
tendance, waiting on. Attendants, those who attend.

Au-

ght (aught), anything. Ought, should.
gur, to predict. Auger, a tool.
ne (aune), a cloth measure. On, not off.
nt (relative). Ant, insect.
ricle, external ear. Oracle, counsel.

Aw-

e (awe), fear. See Ah or Aha.
ed (awed), dreaded. Odd, uneven.
l (awl), a tool. All, everyone.

Ax-

e (axe or ax), a tool. Acts, deeds.
es, tools. Axis, turning line.

Ay-

e (aye), yes. Eye, organ of sight. I, myself.

B

Ba-

con, pork. Baken, baked.
d (bad), wicked. Bade, past tense of bid.
il (bail), security. Bale, a bundle,
it (bait), food to allure. Bate, to lessen.
ize (baize), cloth. Bays, water, garland, horses.
ld (bald), hairless. Bawled, cried aloud.
ll (ball), round body, dance. Bawl, cry aloud.
llad (ballad), song. Ballett, dance. Ballot, ticket.
lm (balm), plant, balsam. Barm, yeast.
nded (banded), united. Bandied, tossed to and fro.
ns (bans), marriage notice. Bands, companies.
re (bare), naked. Bear, animal, to carry.
rd (bard), a poet. Barred, fastened with a bar.
rk (bark), cry of dog, rind of tree. Barque, vessel.
ron (Baron), nobleman. Barren, unfruitful.
roness, baron's wife. Barrenness, sterility.
se (base), mean. Base or Bass, in music.
sk (bask), to lie in warmth. Basque, part of a lady's dress.
tten, a board, to fatten. Baton, a staff, a rod. Batting, cotton in sheets.
ulks, or Balks, relating to horses. Box, case, tree.
ulking, relating to horses. Bocking, cloth.
y (bay), water, color, tree. Bey, governor.

Be-

ach (beach), sea shore. Beech, a tree.
ar (bear), an animal, to carry. Bare, naked.
at (beat), to strike. Beet, vegetable.
au (beau), man of dress. Bow, in archery.
e (bee), insect. Be, to exist.
en (been), of the verb *to be*. Bin, for grain.
er (beer), malt liquor. Bier, carriage for the dead.
hoof, advantage. Behoove, to be fit.
rry (berry), fruit. Bury, to inter.
rth (berth), sleeping place. Birth, being born.
tter (better), superior. Bettor, one who bets.
y (bey), governor. Bay, sea, color, tree.

Bi-

er (bier), carriage for the dead. Beer, malt liquor.

ght (bight), of a rope. Bite, with the teeth.
lled (billed), furnished with a bill. Build, to erect.
n (bin), for grain. Been, of the verb *to be*.
nocle, telescope. Binnacle, compass box.
rth (birth), coming into life. Berth, sleeping place.

Bl-

ew (blew), did blow. Blue, a color.
oat (bloat), to swell. Blote, to dry by smoke.

Bo-

a (boa), neck wear, a serpent. See Bow.
ar (boar), swine. Bore, to make a hole. See Boor.
ard (board), timber. Bored, pierced, worried.
cking, cloth. Balking, relating to horses.
dice, waistcoat. Bodies, material substances.
ld (bold), courageous. Bowled, rolled balls.
ll (boll), a pod, a ball. Bowl, basin. See Bole.
le (bole), earth, trunk of tree. See Boll.
or (boor), or Boar, a clownish person. See Boar.
rder, outer edge. Boarder, lodger.
rn (born), come into life. Bourn, a limit, stream. Borne, carried.
rough, a town. Burrow, hole for rabbits.
w (bow), in archery. Beau, a man of dress. See Boa.
w (bow), to salute, part of ship. Bough of tree.
y (boy), male child. Buoy, floating signal.

Br-

aid (braid), to plait. Brayed, did bray.
ake to a wheel, a thicket. Break, opening, to part.
ay (bray), harsh sound. Brae, broken ground.
each, a gap, a break. Breech, part of a gun.
ead (bread), food. Bred, brought up.
ewed, fermented. Brood, offspring.
ews, to make malt liquor. Bruise, to crush.
idal, belonging to a wedding. Bridle, a curb.
iton, native of Briton. Britain, England and Scotland.
oach, to utter. Brooch, a jewel.
ows, edges. Browse, to feed.
uin, a bear. Brewing, preparing malt liquors.
uit, noise, report. Brute, a beast.

Bu-

ild, to erect. Billed, furnished with a bill.
n (bun), small cake or bread. Bonne, a nurse.
oy, floating signal. Boy, male child.
rrow, hole for rabbit. Borough, a town.
ry (bury), to cover with earth. Berry, a fruit.
t (but), except, yet. Butt, cask, to push with head.
y (buy), see Bye.

By-

e, bye the bye. By, at, near. Buy, to purchase.

C

Ca-

b (cab), a carriage. Kab, a Hebrew measure.
ble, rope. Cabal, party of men.
ddy, a box. Cadi, a Turkish judge.
in (Cain), man's name. Cane, walking stick.
lk (calk), to stop leaks. Cauk or Cawk, mineral. Cock, male bird. Cork, bark of a tree.
ll (call), to name. Caul, a membrane.
lendar, almanac. Calender, to polish.
ller, see Choler.
loric, heat. Choleric, angry.
mera, optical machine. Chimera, idle fancy.
mpaign, time of army in field. See Champaign.
n (can), could, tin vessel. Khan or Kan, a ruler.
nnon, large gun. Canon, a law, a rule.
nyon, or Canon, a gorge, a gully. See Cannon.
nvas, cloth. Canvass, to solicit, to examine.
ndid, fair, open. Candied, turned to sugar.
pital, upper part, principal. Capitol, edifice.
rat, weight. Caret, mark. Carrot, vegetable.
rol, song of joy. Carroll, a name.
sh, money. Cache, hole for hiding goods.
sk, wooden vessel. Casque, a helmet.
st, to throw, to mold. Caste, rank.
stile, a town. Cast-steel, a metal.
stor, a beaver. Caster, frame for bottles, roller.
tarrh, a disease. Guitar, musical instrument.
udal, tail. Caudle, drink. Coddle, fondle, parboil.
uf, fish box. Cough, effort of lungs.

ught, did catch. Cot, small bed.
use, that which produces. Caws, cries of crows.
valier, horseman. Cavillef, a captious person.

Ce-

ase (cease), to leave off. See Seas.
de, to give up. Seed, germ of plants.
il (ceil), to cover upper surface. See Seal.
iling, of a room. Sealing, fastening.
lery, a plant. Salary, wages.
ll (cell), small room. Sell, to part for price.
llar, a room under house. Seller, one who sells.
nsor, critic. Censure, blame. Censer, vessel.
nsus, numbering. Senses, faculties.
nt, coin. Sent, caused to go. Scent, odor. Cense, tax.
ntaury, a plant. Century, a hundred years.
rate, a salve. Serrate, shaped like a saw.
re, to cover with wax. Seer, a prophet. Sear, dry.
ssion, yielding. Session, a sitting.
taceous, whale species. Setaceous, bristly.

Ch-

agrin, ill humor. Shagreen, fish skin.

Ch-

ance, accident. Chants, melodies.
ampaign, open country. Champagne, a wine.
apter, a division. Chapiter, top of a pillar.
aste, pure. Chased, pursued, carved.
ews, masticates. Choose, to select.
imera, idle fancy. Camera, optical instrument.
oir (choir), singers. Quire of paper.
oler, anger. Collar, neck wear. Color, hue. Caller, visitor. Collier, coal digger.
oleric, angry. Caloric, heat.
olera, disease. Colliery, coal mine.
ord, musical sound. Cord, string.
ronical, of long duration. Chronicle, history.
uff, a clown. Chough, a sea bird.

Ci-

licious, made of hair. Silicious, flinty.
ngle, a girth. Single, alone, only one.
on or Scion, a sprout. Sion or Zion, mountain.
rcle. round figure. Sercle, a twig.
t (cit), a citizen. Sit, to rest.
te (cite), summons. Site, situation. Sight, view.

Cl-

ause, part of a sentence. Claws, talons.
imb, to ascend. Clime, climate.
ose, to shut, to end. Clothes, garments.

Co-

aled, supplied with coal. Cold, frigid, not hot.
als, fuel. Colds, sickness.
al, fuel. Cole, cabbage.
arse, rough. Course, route, Corse or Corpse, dead body.
at, garment. Cote, sheep fold.
ck, male bird. See Calk.
ddle, to fondle. See Caudal.
dling, apples. Coddling, parboiling.
ffer, money chest. Cougher, one who coughs.
ffin, box for dead. Coughing, effort of lungs.
in (coin), money. Quoin, wedge.
lation, straining. Collation, a repast.
lonel, officer. Kernel, seed in a nut.
lor, tint. Culler, a chooser. See Choler.
llar, neck wear. Choler.
mity, politeness. Committee, managers.
mplacent, civil. Complaisant, seeking to please.
mplacence, satisfaction. Complaisance, condescension.
mpliment, flattery. Complement, the full number.
ncert, entertainment. Consort, companion.
ncur, to agree. Conquer, to overcome.
nfidant, one trusted with secrets. Confident, having full belief.
nsonance, concord. Consonants, letters which are not vowels.
nsequence, that which follows. Consequents, deductions.
nsession, a sitting together. Concession, a yielding.
olly, without heat, calmly. Coolie, E. Indian laborer.
om (coom), soot. Coomb, a measure.
ppice, woods. Copies, imitations.
quet, to deceive in love. Coquette, a vain girl.
rai, from the ocean. Corol, a corolla.
rd, string. Chord, musical sound.
red, taken from center. See Cord.
re, inner parts. Corps, soldiers.
rrespondence, interchange of letters. Correspondents, those who correspond.
t (cot), small bed. Caught, did catch.
ugh, effort of lungs. Cauf, fish box.
uncil, assembly. Counsel, advice.
urier, messenger. Currier, preparer of leather.
usin, relative. Cozen, to cheat.

ward, one without courage. Cowherd, one who tends cows. Cowered, frightened.

Cr-

ane, a bird, machine, pipe. Crayon, pencil.
eak, harsh noise. Creek, stream. Crick, cramp.
ewel, yarn. Cruel, savage.
ews, seamen. Cruise, voyage. Cruse, a cruet.
itic, judge. Critique, criticism.

Cu-

e (cue), hint, rod, tail. Queue, Chinaman's hair.
ller, selecter. Color, a tint. See Choler.
rrant, fruit. Current, flowing stream.
rrier, preparer of leather. Courier, messenger.

Cy-

gnet, a swan. Signet, a seal.
mbal, musical instrument. Symbol, sign.
press, a tree. Cyprus, thin black stuff, an island.

D

Da-

m (dam), wall for stream. Damn, to doom or curse.
mmed, confined by banks. Damned, doomed.
nce, to move with music. Daunts, discourages.
ne, native of Denmark. Deign, condescend.
y (day), time. Dey, a governor.
ys, plural of day. Daze, to dazzle. Dace, fish.

De-

ar (dear), beloved, costly. Deer, an animal.
cease, death. Disease, sickness.
formity, defect. Difformity, variety of form.
ign (deign), to condescend. Dane, native of Denmark.
mean, to behave. Demesne, land.
nts (dents), marks. Dense, close, compact.
pendents, subordinates. Dependence, reliance.
pository, place of deposit. Depositary, a trustee.
pravation, corruption. Deprivation, loss.
scent, downward. Dissent, disagreement. Decent, becoming, suitable.
scendent, falling. Descendant, offspring.
scension, descent. Dissension, strife.
vice, design. Devise, to contrive.
viser, contriver. Divisor, a term used in arithmetic.
w (dew), moisture. Do, to perform. Due, owed.

Di-

e (die), to expire, a stamp. Dye, to color.
es (dies), expires. Dice, small cubes.
re (dire), dreadful. Dyer, one who dyes.
scous, broad and flat. Discus, quoit. Discuss, to argue.
screet, prudent. Discrete, separate.
sease, sickness. Decease, death.

Do-

e (doe), female deer. Dough, unbaked bread.
es (does), female deer. Doze, to slumber.
ne (done), performed. Dun, a color.
st (dost), from verb *to do*. Dust, powdered earth.

Dr-

achm (drachm), weight. Dram, small quantity.
aft, bill. Draught, a drink, a potion.

Du-

al, two. Duel, combat.
e (due), owed. Dew, moisture. Do, to perform.
n (dun), color, ask for debt. Done, finished.
st (dust) powdered earth. See Dost.

Dy-

e (dye), to color. Die, to expire, a stamp.
er, one who dyes. Dire, dreadful.
eing, staining. Dying, expiring.

E

Ea-

rn, to gain by labor. Urn, a vase.

Ei-

ght, a number. See Ate.
ghty (eighty), a number. A'te, a goddess.
ther (either), one of two. Ether, volatile fluid.

El-

icit, to draw out. Illicit, unlawful.
ision, division. Elysian, delightful.
ude, to escape from. Illude, to deceive.

Em-

ersion, rising out. Immersion, going beneath.
pyreal, pure. Imperial, relating to an Emperor.

Er-

e (ere), before. See Air.
rand, message. Errant, wandering. Arrant, bad.

uption, bursting. Irruption, sudden invasion.

Et-

her, volatile fluid. Either, one of two.

Ew-

e, female sheep. Hue, tint. Yew, tree. You, pronoun.

es, sheep. Hues, colors. Yews, trees. Use, to employ.

er, vessel for water. Your, belonging to you.

Ex-

ercise, work. Exorcise, to abjure.

Ey-

e (eye), organ of sight. I, myself. Aye, yes.

F

Fa-

int, languid. Feint, pretense.

in, pleased. Fane, temple. Feign, pretend.

ir, beautiful, just. Fare, price, food.

rther, further. Father, male parent. See Fother.

t (fat), animal grease. Vat, a cistern.

ted (fated), decreed by fate. See Fetid.

wn, young deer. Faun, woodland deity.

ults, defects. False, untrue.

Fe-

at, deed. Feet, plural of foot. Fete, feast.

ign, pretend. Fain, pleased. Fane, temple.

int, pretense. Faint, languid.

lloe, rim of wheel. Fellow, companion.

rrule, metallic band. Ferule, wooden pallet.

tid, stinking. Feted, honored. See Fated.

ud, quarrel. Feod, tenure.

Fi-

llip, jerk of finger. Philip, man's name.

lter, to strain. Philter, love charm.

nd, to discover. Fined, punished.

r, tree. Fur, animal hair.

ssure, a crack. Fisher, fisherman.

zz, hissing noise. Phiz, the face.

Fl-

ea, insect. Flee, to run away.

ew, did fly. Flue, chimney.

our, ground grain. Flower, a blossom.

Fo-

r (for), because of. Fore, preceding. Four, 4.

rt, fortified place. Forte, peculiar talent.

rth, forward. Fourth, 4th.

rmally, ceremoniously. Formerly, in time past.

ther, fodder. See Farther.

ul, unclean. Fowl, a bird.

Fr-

ays, quarrels. Phrase, part of a sentence.

anc, French coin. Frank, a name, generous.

eeze, to congeal with cold. Frieze, cloth. Frees, sets at liberty.

Fu-

r, hair on animals. Fir, a tree.

rs, skins of beasts. Furze, a shrub.

ngus, spongy excrescence. Fungous, growing as fungus.

G

Ga-

ble, end of house. Gabel, a tax.

it (gait), manner of walking. Gate, a door.

ge (gage), a pledge, a fruit. Gauge, a measure.

la (gala) a show. Gayly, in a gay manner.

ll (gall), bile. Gaul, a Frenchman.

mble, to wager. Gambol, to skip.

ntlet, punishment. Gauntlet, a glove.

Ge-

nius, talent. Genus, a kind.

ntle, mild. Gentile, one not Jewish.

sture, posture. Jester, merry fellow.

Gi-

ld, to overflow with gold. Guild, a corporation.

lt (gilt), gold on surface. Guilt, crime.

Gl-

are, splendor. Glair, white of an egg.

aciers, fields of ice. Glaziers, those who set glass.

Gn-

eiss (gneiss), rock similar to granite. Nice, fine.

u (gnu), animal. New, not old. Knew, understood.

Go-

al (goal) mark. Gaol, prison.

er (goer), one who goes. Gore, blood, to pierce.

urd (gourd), a plant. Gored, pierced.

Gr-

andeur, magnificence. Grander, greater.

ate (grate), iron frame. Great, large.

ater, a rough instrument. Greater, larger.

eece (Greece), country in Europe. Grease, fat.

isly (grisly), frightful. Grizzly, an animal, gray. Gristly, cartilaginous.

oan, (groan), deep sigh. Grown, increased.

ocer, merchant. Grosser, coarser.

Gu-

ana (guana), lizard. Guano, manure.

essed, conjectured. Guest, visitor.
ilt, crime. Gilt, gold on surface.
ise (guise), appearance. Guys, ropes.
itar, musical instrument. Catarrh, disease.

H

Ha-
il (hail), ice, to salute. Hale, healthy.
ir (hair), of the head. Hare, a rabbit.
lf, one of two equal parts. Halve, to part equally.
ll (hall), large room, a passage. Haul, to pull.
llow, to make holy. Halo, circle around sun.
rt (hart) an animal. Heart, seat of life.
y (hay), dried grass. Hey, an expression.
He-
al, (heal), to cure. Heel, part of foot.
ard (heard), did hear. Herd, a drove
ar (hear), to hearken. Here, in this place.
ir (heir), inheritor. See Air.
w (hew), to cut down. See Hue.
y (hey) an expression. Hay, dried grass.
Hi-
de, skin, to conceal. Hied, hastened.
e (hie), to hasten. High, lofty, tall.
gher, more lofty. Hire, to employ.
m (him), that man. Hymn, sacred song.
Ho-
a (hoa), exclamation. Ho, cry, stop. Hoe, tool.
ard (hoard), to lay up. Horde, tribe.
arse, rough voice. Horse, animal.
es, tools. Hose, stocking, tubing.
le, cavity. Whole, all, entire.
ly (holy), pure, sacred. Wholly completely.
me (home), dwelling. Holm, evergreen oak.
norary, conferring honor. See Onerary.
op (hoop), circular binding. Whoop, shout, cry.
ur (hour), sixty minutes. Our, belonging to us.
Hu-
e (hue), color. Ewe, sheep. You, yourself. Hew, to cut down. Hugh, man's name.
Hy-
mn (hymn), sacred song. Him, that man.

I

Id-
ol, image. Idle, unemployed. Idyl, poem.
Il-
l (I'll), I will. Isle, island. Aisle, passage.
licit, unlawful. Elicit, to draw out.
lude, to deceive. Elude, to escape from.
Im-
mersion, going beneath. Emersion, rising out.
postor, pretender. Imposture, fraud.
perial, relating to an emperor. Empyreal, pure.
In-
cidents, events. Incidence, a falling on.
cite, to urge. Insight, discernment.
cision, cut into. Insition, grafting.
dict, to accuse. Indite, to dictate.
dicted, accused. Indited, composed.
dicter, one who indicts. Inditer, composer.
discreet, imprudent. Indiscrete, not separated.
genious, inventive. Ingenuous, open, artless.
nocence, purity. Innocents, harmless things.
n (inn), tavern. In, within.
stants, moments. Instance, example.
tense, extreme. Intents, designs.
tention, purpose. Intension, straining.
vade, to infringe. Inveighed, censured.
Ir-
ruption, invasion. Eruption, bursting forth.
Is-
le (isle), island. I'll, I will. Aisle, passage.

J

Ja-
m, preserves. Jamb, side of door.
Je-
wry, land of Judea. Jury, a set of men.
ster, a merry fellow. Gesture, motion.
Jo-
inter, plane. Jointure, wife's estate.
Ju-
st, upright. Joust, mock fight.

K

Ke-
rnel, seed in nut. Colonel, officer.
y (key), for a lock. Quay, wharf.
Ki-
ll (kill), slay, murder. Kiln, furnace.
Kh-
an, or kan, a ruler. Can, to be able, tin vessel.
Kn-
ag, knot in wood. Nag, a small horse.
ap, protuberance, noise. Nap, short sleep.
ave, rogue. Naive, artless. Nave, center, hub.
awed, nibbled. Nod, to move the head.
ead, work dough. Need, want. Kneed, having knees.

eel, rest on knee. Neal, to temper.
ew, understood. Gnu, animal. New, not old.
it, unite, weave, frown. Nit, insect's egg.
ight, title of honor. Night, darkness.
ow, understand. No, not so.
ows, understands. Nose, organ of smell.
ot, tie. Not, word of refusal.

L

La-

ck (lack), to want. Lac, gum.
cks, wants, needs. Lax, loose, slack.
de, to load. Laid, placed, produced eggs.
nch, to dart, let fly. Launch, of a ship.
ne, a road. Lain, rested.
tin, language. Latten, brass.

Le-

a (lea), meadow. Lee, sheltered place.
ach (leach), to filtrate. Leech, a worm.
ad (lead), metal. Led, guided.
af (leaf), part of a plant. Lief, willingly. Leave, permission, to go away.
ak (leak), a hole. Leek, a plant.
an (lean), not fat, to rest, to slant. Lien, mortgage.
ased, rented. Least, smallest.
gislator, lawgiver. Legislature, assembly.
nds (lends), loans. Lens, optical glass (convex, concave).
sson, task. Lessen, to diminish.
vee (evee), bank, visit. Levy, to collect.

Li-

ar, falsifier. Lyre, musical instrument. Lier, one who lies down.
e (lie), falsehood. Lye, liquid.
ef (lief), willingly. See Leaf.
en (lien), legal claim. Lean, not fat, to rest, to slant.
ghtning, electricity. Lightening, unloading.
mb (limb), branch. Limn, to draw.
neament, features. Liniment, ointment.
nks, connecting rings. Lynx, an animal.
quor, a fluid. Liqueur, a cordial.

Lo-

an (loan), to lend. Lone, solitary.
ath, unwilling. Loathe, to feel nausea.
ck, hair, fastening. Loch or Lough, lake.
mp, fish. Lump, a shapeless mass.
re, learning. Lower, bring low.
se, to miss anything. Loose, unbound.
w (low), not high, mean. Lo, look, see.

Lu-

mp, (lump), a shapeless mass. Lomp, a fish.
sern, a lynx. Lucerne, clover.

Ly-

e (lye), liquid. Lie, falsehood.
nx (lynx), animal. Links, connecting rings.
re, musical instrument. Liar, falsifier.

M

Ma-

de, created. Maid, unmarried woman.
il, armor, post bag. Male, masculine.
in, principal. Mane, hair. Maine, a state.
ize, corn. Maze, labyrinth. Mace, spice.
ll, hammer, walk. Maul, to beat.
nner, method. Manor, landed estate.
ntel, chimney piece. Mantle, a cloak.
re, a female horse. Mayor, city officer.
rk, visible line. Marque, a license.
rshal, officer. Martial, warlike.
rten, an animal. Martin, a bird.

Me-

ad, drink. Meed, reward. Mede, native of Media.
an, low. Mien, aspect. Mesne, middle.
ddle, interfere. Medal, a token.
ddler, one who meddles. Medlar, a tree.
ssage, communication. Messuage, house and land.
ter, measurer. Metre or Meter in poetry.
ttle, spirit, courage. Metal, mineral.
w or Mue, to melt. Mew, fowl, inclosure.
ws, cat cries. Muse, deep thought.
wl, to cry. Mule, an animal.

Mi-

en (mien), look, aspect. Mean, low. Mesne, middle.
llenary, of a thousand. Millinery, bonnets, etc.
nce, to cut. Mints, coining places.
nds, faculties, obeys. Mines, underground works.
ner, worker in mines. Minor, one under age.
ssal, book. Missel, bird. Missile, weapon thrown.
te (mite), insect, small. Might, power.
ty, having mites. Mighty, powerful.

Mo-

an (moan), lament. Mown, cut down.
at (moat), ditch. Mote, small particle.
de (mode), manner. Mowed, cut down.
dal, formal. Model, a pattern.
re, greater quantity. Mower, grass cutter.
rn, early in the day. Mourn, to grieve.
rning, before noon. Mourning, grief.

Mu-

cous, slimy. Mucus, a fluid.
e or Mew, to molt. Mew, fowl, inclosure.
le, an animal. Mewl, to cry.
scat, grape. Musk-cat, animal. Musket, gun.

se, deep thought. Mews, cat cries.
stard, plant. Mustered, assembled.

N

Na-
g (nag), small horse. Knag, knot in wood.
p (nap), short sleep. Knap, protuberance, noise.
val, nautical. Navel, center of abdomen.
ve, center hub. Naive, artless. Knave, rogue.
y (nay), no. Neigh, whinny of a horse.
Ne-
al (neal), to temper. Kneel, to rest on knee.
ar (near), not distant. Ne'er, never.
ed (need), necessity, want. See Knead.
igh (neigh), whinny of a horse. Nay, no.
ither, not either. Nether, lower.
w, not old. Gnu, animal. Knew, understood.
ws (news), fresh accounts. Noose, slip knot.
Ni-
ce (nice), fine. Gneiss, rock similar to granite.
ck (nick), a notch. Niche, hollow space.
ght (night), darkness. Knight, title of honor.
t (nit), insect's egg. Knit, to unite, to form.
No-
d (nod), to move the head. Gnawed, nibbled.
—(no), not so. Know, to understand.
ne (none), no one. Nun, female devotee.
ose (noose), slip knot. News, fresh accounts.
se (nose), organ of smell. Knows, understands.
t (not), word of refusal. Knot, a tie.
Nu-
n (nun), female devotee. None, no one.

O

Oa-
r (oar), rowing blade. O'er, over. Ore, mineral.
Od-
e (ode), poem. Owed, under obligation.
d (odd), uneven. Awed, dreaded.
Of-
—(of), belonging to. Off, denoting separation.
Oh-
—(Oh), denoting pain. O! surprise. Owe, to be indebted.
Oe-
r (o'er), over. Oar, paddle. Ore, mineral.
On-
—(on), not off. Aune, a cloth measure.
e (one), single, unit. Won, gained.
erary (onerary), fit for burdens. See Honorary.
Or-
acle, counsel. Auricle, external ear.
der, method. Ordure, dung, filth.
dinance, a law. Ordnance, cannon, etc.
e (ore), mineral. O'er, over. Oar, paddle.
Ot-
tar, oil of roses. Otter, an animal.
Ou-
ght, should. Aught, anything.
r (our), belonging to us. Hour, sixty minutes.
Ow-
e (owe), to be indebted. See Oh!
ed, under obligation. Ode, poem.

P

Pa-
ced, moved slowly. Paste, flour and water mixed.
cked, bound in a bundle. Pact, contract.
il (pail), bucket. Pale, whitish.
in (pain), agony. Pane, a square of glass.
ir, a couple, two. Pare, to peel. Pear, a fruit.
lace, princely home. Pallas, heathen deity.
late, organ of taste. Palette, artists' board. Pallet, a bed.
ll, covering for the dead. Paul, man's name.
nel, part of a door, jury. Pannel, saddle.
pa, father. Pawpaw, a fruit.
ssable, tolerable. Passible, with feeling.
stor, clergman. Pasture, meadow.
tience, calmness. Patients, sick persons.
w, foot of a beast. Pa, papa.
ws, beasts' feet. Pause, stop.
Pe-
ace, quiet. Peace, a part. Peas, vegetable.
ak, the top. Pique, grudge. Peek, to peep.
al, loud sound. Peel, to pare.
aling, sounding loudly. Peeling, rinds.
ar, a fruit. Pair, a couple, two. Pare, to peel.
arl, a precious substance. Purl, to murmur.
dal, for the feet. Peddle, to sell.
er (peer), nobleman. Pier, column, wharf.

ncil, writing instrument. Pensile, suspended.
ndant, flag. Pendent, hanging.
rsonal, individual. Personnel, staff.
Ph-
ial, or vial, bottle. Viol, violin. Vile, wicked.
ilip, man's name. Fillip, jerk of the fingers.
ilter, love charm. Filter, to strain.
iz, the face. Phizz, hissing noise.
rase, expression. See Frays.
Pi-
ece, a part. Peace, quiet. Peas, vegetable.
er, a column, wharf. Peer, nobleman.
llar, column. Pillow, head rest.
stil, part of a flower. Pistol, firearm.
Pl-
ace, situation. Plaice, a fish.
ain, clear, simple. Plane, flat surface, tool.
aintive, sorrowful. Plaintiff, accuser.
eas, arguments. Please, to delight.
um, a fruit. Plumb, perpendicular, leaden weight.
Po-
le, stick, native of Poland. Poll, the head.
ol, water. Poule or Pool, stakes played for.
pulace, the people. Populous, full of people.
re, opening. Pour, cause to flow. Poor, not rich.
ring, looking intently. Pouring, raining, flowing.
rt, harbor. Porte, Turkish court.
rtion, part. Potion, draught of medicine.
Pr-
actice, habit. Practise, to exercise.
aise, commendation. Prays, entreats, petitions. Preys, feeds by violence, plunders.
ay, to supplicate. Prey, plunder.
esence, being present. Presents, gifts.
ide, self-esteem. Pried, moved by a lever.
ies, looks into. Prize, reward. Price, value.
ints, impressions. Prince, King's son.
incess, King's daughter. Princes, King's sons.
incipal, chief. Principle, an element.
ior, previous. Prier, close inquirer.
ofit, gain. Prophet, a foreteller.
Pu-
rl, to flow gently. Pearl, precious stone.

Q

Qu-
arts, measure. Quartz, rock crystal.
ay, wharf. Key, lock fastener.
een, King's wife. Quean, worthless woman.
eue, Chinaman's hair. Cue, hint, rod.
ire, package of paper. Choir, church singers.
oin, a wedge. Coin, money.

R

Ra-
bbet, a joint. Rabbit, small animal.
dical, of first principles. Radicle, a root.
dish, a vegetable. Reddish, somewhat red.
in, water. Reign, rule. Rein, bridle.
ise, to lift. Rays, sunbeams. Raze, to demolish.
ised, lifted. Razed, demolished.
iser, one who raises. Razor, shaving blade.
ncor, hate. Ranker, coarser.
p (rap), to strike. Wrap, to fold.
pping, striking. Wrapping, a cover.
pped, struck with quick blows. Wrapped, inclosed.
Re-
ad, to peruse. Reed, a plant.
al, true. Reel, winding machine, to stagger.
ck, to heed. Wreck, destruction.
d, color. Read, perused.
ddish, somewhat red. Radish, vegetable.
ek (reek), to emit vapor. Wreak, to inflict.
ign, rule. Rein, bridle. Rain, water.
lic, memento. Relict, a widow.
seat, to seat again. Receipt, acknowledgment.
sidence, place of abode. Residents, citizens.
sign, to give up. Re-sign, to sign again.
st, quiet. Wrest, to twist.
tch, to vomit. Wretch, miserable person.
Rh-
eum, thin, watery matter. Room, space.
odes, name of an island. Roads, highways.
umb, vertical circle. Rum, liquor.
yme, harmonical sound. Rime, hoar frost.
Ri-
ce, food. Rise, to ascend.
fle, gun. Rival, a competitor.
gger, rope fixer. Rigor, severity.
ght, correct. Rite, ceremony. See Write.
me, hoar frost. Rhyme, harmonical sound.
ng, circle, sound. Wring, to twist.
Ro-
ads, highways. Rhodes, name of an island.
ad, way. Rode, did ride. Rowed, did row.

an, color. Rown, impelled by oars. Rhone, river.
ar, loud cry. Rower, one who rows.
e (roe), deer. Row, to impel with oars, a line.
es, eggs, deer. Rows, uses oars. Rose, a flower.
me, city in Italy. Roam, to wander.
od (rood), a measure. Rude, rough.
t (rot), to decay. Wrought, worked.
te, memory of words. Wrote, did write.
ugh, not smooth. Ruff, plaited collar.
use, stir up, provoke. Rows, disturbances.
ut (rout), rabble, disperse. Route, road.

Ru-

de, rough. Rood, measure.
ff, collar. Rough, not smooth.
ng, sounded, a step. Wrung, twisted.
m, liquor. Rhumb, vertical circle.

Ry-

e (rye), grain. Wry, crooked.

S

Sa-

il (sail), canvas of a ship. Sale, traffic.
iler, vessel. Sailor, seaman.
lary, wages, payment. Celery, a plant.
ne, sound in mind. Seine, fish net, a river.
tire, ridicule. Satyr, a sylvan god.
ver, one who saves. Savor, taste, scent.

Sc-

ene, a view. Seen, viewed.
ent, odor. Sent, caused to go. Cent, a coin.
ion, or Cion, sprout. Sion or Zion, a mountain.
ull, oar, boat. Skull, bone of the head.
ulptor, a carver. Sculpture, carved work.

Se-

a (sea), ocean. See, to perceive.
al (seal), stamp, animal. Seel, to lean, to close eyes. Ceil, to cover the upper surface.
aling, fastening. Ceiling, top of room.
am, a juncture. Seem, to appear.
amed, joined together. Seemed, appeared.
as, water. Sees, looks. Seize, take hold of. See Cease.
cts, religious bodies. Sex, male or female.
ed (seed), germ of a plant. Cede, to give up.
en (seen), viewed. Scene, a view.
er (seer), a prophet. Sear, to burn. Cere, wax.
ine (seine), a net, a river. Sane, sound in mind.
ll (sell), to part with for price. Cell, small room.
ller, one who sells. Cellar, room.
nior, elder. Seignoir, a title.
nse, feeing. Scents, odors. Cents, coins.
nses, faculties. Census, numbering.
nt, caused to go. Scent, odor. Cent, coin.
rrate, shaped like a saw. Cerate, salve.
rf, a slave. Surf of the sea.
rge, a cloth. Surge, a billow.
ssion, a sitting. Cession, a yielding.
t (set), to place. Sit, to repose on a seat.
taceous, bristly. Cetaceous, whale species.
w (sew), to stitch. Sow, to plant. So, in this manner.
wer, one who uses a needle. See Sower.
wer, a drain. Suer, one who entreats.
x (sex), male or female. Sects, denominations.

Sh-

agreen, fish skin. Chagrin, ill humor.
ear, to clip. Sheer, to deviate, pure. Shire, county.
eath, the case of anything. Sheathe, to inclose.
oe (shoe), covering for foot. Shoo, begone.
oer, fastener of shoes. Sure, certain.
one, did shine. Shown, exhibited.
oot, to let fly, to kill. Chute, a fall.

Si-

de (side), edge, margin. Sighed, did sigh.
ghs (sighs), deep breathings. Size, bulk.
gher, one who sighs. Sire, father.
gn (sign), token, mark. Sine, geometrical term.
gnet, a seal. Cygnet, a swan.
ght, view. Site, situation. Cite, to summon.
licious, flinty. Cilicious, made of hair.
lly (silly), foolish. Scilly, name of islands.
ngle, alone. Cingle, a girth.
nk (sink), to fall, a drain. Cinque, five.
t (sit), to rest. Cit, a citizen. See Set.

Sk-

ull, a bone of the head. Scull, oar, boat.

Sl-

ay, to kill. Sley, weaver's reed. Sleigh, vehicle.
eeve, cover for arm. Sleave, untwisted silk.
ew, killed. Slue, to turn about. Slough, bog.
ight, neglect, small. Sleight, artful trick.
oe, fruit, animal. Slow, not swift.

So-

ar, to rise high. Sore, painful. See Sower.
ared, ascended. Sword, a weapon.
le, part of foot, only. Soul, spirit of man.
ld, did sell. Soled, furnished with soles. Souled, instinct with soul or feeling.
me, a part. Sum, the whole.
n (son), a male child. Sun, luminous orb.
ot (soot), condensed smoke. Suit, set of things. Suet, hard fat. Suite, train of followers.
oth, truth, reality. Soothe, to allay.
rrel, color. Sorel, a buck in third year.
w (sow), to scatter seed. See Sew.
wer, one who sows. Soar, to fly aloft. See Sewer.

St-

aid, sober, remained. Stayed, supported.
air, steps. Stare, to gaze.
ake, a post, a wager. Steak, meat.
ationary, motionless. Stationery, paper, etc.
eel, metal. Steal, to thieve.

St-

icks, pieces of wood. Styx, a fabulous river.
ile, stairway. Style, manner.
raight, not crooked. Strait, narrow pass.

Su-

ccor, aid. Sucker, a shoot of a plant, a fish.
er, one who entreats. Sewer, a drain.
ite, train of followers. See Soot.
m (sum), the whole. Some, a part.
n (sun), fountain of light. Son, a male child.
rcle, a twig. Circle, a round figure.
re, certain. Shoer, fastener of shoes.
rf, dashing waves. Serf, a slave.
rge, a billow. Serge, cloth.
tler, trader. Subtler, more cunning.
ttle, net weight. Subtle, cunning.

Sw-

ap, a blow. Swop, to barter.

Sy-

mbol, representative. Cymbal, instrument.

T

Ta-

ck (tack), changing course of ship. Tact, skill.
cks, small nails. Tax, a tribute.
lc (talc), mineral. Talk, to converse.
le (tale), story. Tail, the hinder part.
lents, abilities. Talons, claws.
per, a wax candle. Tapir, an animal.
re, a weed, allowance. Tear, to pull to pieces.
rrier, a delayer. Terrier, a dog.
ught, instructed. Taut, tight.

Te-

al, a water fowl. Teil, a tree.
am, two or more horses. Teem, to be full.
ar, moisture from eyes. Tier, a rank, a row.
ar, to pull to pieces. Tare, weed, allowance.
as, different kinds of tea. Tease, to torment.
nor, course. Tenure, act of holding.
nse, rigid, form of a verb. Tents, canvas houses.

Th-

e, adjective. Thee, thyself.
eir, belonging to them. There, in that place.
rew, did throw. Through, from end to end.
row, to hurl. Throe, extreme pain.
rown, hurled. Throne, seat of a king.
y (thy), pronoun. Thigh, leg just below hip.
yme, a plant. Time, duration.

Ti-

de, stream, current. Tied, fastened.
er, rank, a row. Tear, moisture from eyes.
erce, a cask. Terse, neat, elegant.
mber, wood. Timbre, crest, quality.
me, duration. Thyme, a plant.
ny, little, small. Tinny, like tin.
re, of a wheel, weary. Tyre, city. Tier, one who ties.

To-

ad, reptile. Toed, having toes. Towed, drawn.
e, part of foot. Tow, hemp, to drag.
ld, related. Tolled, rang. Toled, allured.
le, to allure. Toll, a tax.
n, a weight. Tun, a large cask.
o (too), denoting excess. To, toward. Two, couple.

Tr-

ack, path. Tract, short treatise.
acked, followed. Tract, region.
avail, to labor with pain. Travel, to journey.
ay, shallow vessel. Trey, three of cards.
eatise, discourse. Treaties, agreement.

Tu-

n, a large cask. Ton, a weight.

Tw-

o, a couple. To, toward. Too, denoting excess.

U

Urn, a vase. Earn, to gain by labor.
Use, to employ. Yews, trees. Ewes, sheep.

V

Va-

le, valley. Vail, a fee. Veil, to cover.
ne, weathercock. Vein, blood vessel. Vain, proud.

Ve-

il, a covering for face. Veil, to cover. Vail, a fee.
in, blood vessel. Vane, weathercock. Vain, proud.
nal, mercenary. Venial, pardonable.
nus, planet. Venous, relating to the veins.
racity, truthfulness. Voracity, greediness.

Vi-

al or Phial, a bottle. Viol, violin. Vile, wicked.
ce, sin, instead of. Vise, a press.
olate, to transgress. Violet, a flower.
rtu, love of fine arts. Virtue, moral goodness.

W

Wa-

de, to ford. Weighed, balanced.
il, to moan. Wale, a mark. Whale, a sea animal.
ist, part of the body. Waste, destruction.
it, to stay for. Weight, heaviness.
ive, to relinquish. Wave, a billow.
ll, a fence. Wawl, cat cry.
ne, to decrease. Wain, a wagon.
nt, desire. Wont, custom, habit.

Wa-

re, merchandise. See Wear.
rt, hard excrescence. Wort, beer.
x, bees' wax, etc. Whacks, heavy blows.
y, road, manner. Whey, of milk. Weigh, to balance.

We-

ak, not strong. Week, seven days.
al, happiness. Wheal, a pustule. See Wheel.
ar, to impair by use. Ware, merchandise. Where, in which place. Were, from verb To Be.
asel, an animal. Weazel, thin, weazen.
en (ween), to think. Wean, to alienate.
igh, to balance. Way, road. Whey of milk.
ighed, balanced. Wade, to ford.
ight, heaviness. Wait, to stay for.
n, a tumor. When, at what time.
re, from verb To Be. Whir, turn around with noise.
rt, from verb To Be. See Wart.
t (wet), moisture. Whet, to sharpen.
ther, a ram. Weather, state of air. See Whether.

Wh-

acks, heavy blows. Wax, bees'-wax, etc.
ale, sea animal. Wail, to moan. Wale, a mark.
at, that which. Wot, to know.
eel, circular body. Wheal, a pustule. See Weal.
en, at what time. Wen, a tumor.
ere, in which place. See Were and Wear.
et, to sharpen. Wet, moisture.
ether, which of two. See Wether.
ey, thin part of milk. See Way.
ich, "which one." Witch, a sorceress.
ig, name of a party. Wig, false hair.
ile, time. Wile, deceit, fraud.
ine, plaintive noise. Wine, juice of grapes.
ir, to turn around with noise. See Were.
ist, a game of cards. Wist, thought, knew.
ite, color of snow. Wight, a being. Wite, blame.
it, small part. Wit, quickness of fancy.
ither, to which place. Wither, to fade.
ole, all, entire. Hole, a cavity.
olly, completely. Holy, sacred, pure.
oop, shout. Hoop, circular binding.

Wi-

g, false hair. Whig, name of a party.
ght, a person. Wite, blame. White, color of snow.
le, deceit, fraud. While, time.
ne, juice of grapes. Whine, plaintive noise.
st, thought, knew. Whist, a game of cards.
t (wit), quickness of fancy. Whit, small part.
tch, a sorceress. Which, "which one."
ther, to fade. Whither, to which place.

Wo-

n (won), gained. One, single, unit.
nt, custom, habit. Want, desire.

Wo-

od (wood), substance of trees. Would, was willing.
rt, beer, herb. Wart, hard excrescence.
t (wot), to know. What, that which.

Wr-

ap, to fold. Rap, to strike.
apped, covered. Rapped, struck with quick blows.
apping, a cover. Rapping, striking.
eak, to inflict. Reek, to emit vapor.

eath, anything circled. Wreathe, to encircle.
est, to twist. Rest, quiet.
etch, miserable person. Retch, to vomit.
ing, to twist. Ring, a circle, a sound.
ite, to form letters. Wright, workman. See Right.
ote, did write. Rote, a memory of words.
ought, worked. Rot, to decay.
ung, twisted. Rung, sounded.
y (wry), crooked. Rye, a grain.

Y

Yew, a tree. You, person spoken to. Ewe, a sheep. Hue, a color. Hugh, name.
Yews, trees. Use, to employ. Ewes, sheep.
Yolk, yellow of egg. Yoke, collar for oxen.
Your, belonging to you. Ewer, a vessel for water.

DICTIONARY OF FAMILIAR ALLUSIONS

Who has not when writing, desired to make use of some allusion which could not be remembered? Below will be found a useful glossary of frequently used allusions:

Abraham's Bosom. The rest of the blessed dead.

Academy, The French. A French scientific body limited to forty members.

Adam's Apple. A part of the throat where, it is said, a piece of the forbidden fruit lodged.

Aladdin's Window, To Finish. Trying to complete another's work. Aladdin's palace was perfect except one window left for the Sultan to finish, but his treasure failed him.

Albion. England, so called from the chalky white cliffs.

Aldine Press. Founded by Aldus Manutius at Venice in 1496. Editions of the classics issued from this press were called the Aldine editions. This term is now applied to some elegant editions of English works.

Alexandrian Library. Was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus. It contained 700,000 volumes, and was burnt 47 B. C.

Alexandrine Age. 323-640, when Alexandria was the seat of the highest culture.

Almighty Dollar. A phrase first used by Irving in his Creole Village, and which has become quite common.

Alto-Relievo. Figures in marble or castings projecting one-half or more from the tablet.

Angling, The Father of. Izaak Walton.

Apollo Belvedere. One of the most beautiful and perfect representations of the human form is the statue of Apollo in the Belvedere Gallery of the Vatican Palace at Rome.

Appian Way. The road from Rome to Capua. The oldest Roman road.

Apples of Sodom. Beautiful fruit, but full of ashes. Applied figuratively to the disappointment of sin.

Apple, Golden. Prize for beauty disputed before Paris, between Juno, Pallas and Venus; awarded by him to Venus.

Arabesque. Decoration in Moorish style.

Arcadian. A shepherd; a Greek grazing country named Arcadia has furnished this word to the poets.

Argo. The ship in which Jason and his fifty-four companions sailed when going to Colches for the Golden Fleece.

Argus-eyed. Crafty, watchful. Argus had a hundred eyes; the jealous Juno put him on detective duty over Io.

Armada, The Spanish. A fleet of 130 ships gathered by Philip of Spain for the invasion of England in 1500.

Augustan Age. As the most flourishing period of the Roman literature was during the time of Augustus, that name is given to any age wherein literature is pre-eminent.

Barnburners. A name given some years ago to radical Democrats, a leading man amongst whom was John Van Buren.

Babylonish Captivity. The seventy years' captivity of the Jews at Babylon, 608-538 B. C.

Baconian Philosophy. The inductive philosophy of Lord Bacon.

Barmecide's Feast. A mockery, a de-

lusion and a sham. Barmecide asked a starving beggar to dinner, and seated him at a table of empty dishes.

Bastile. French prison and fortress. People were incarcerated here by *lettre de cachet,* without notice or trial. Destroyed by a mob, July 14th, 1789.

Beauty and the Beast. A fairy tale. Beauty lives with the Beast to save her father's life. By her love she disenchants the Beast, who proves to be a great Prince.

Bee, The Busy. An example of communal industry.

Bedlam. A mad-house.

Begging the Question. Assuming as true what you are to prove.

Bell the Cat. In a convention of mice it was proposed to hang a bell on the cat's neck, to give warning of her coming. No one would serve on the committee.

Billingsgate. Coarse language. Such as is used at the fish market of Billingsgate in London; a fishwife's tongue being said to be remarkably expressive.

Black Friday. Gold panic Sept. 26th, 1869. Immense fortunes lost and won same day. Investigation could never discover the true inwardness of it.

Black Hole of Calcutta. Dark prison cell wherein Surajah Dowlah shut up 146 British prisoners; only 23 lived till morning.

Black Republicans. The Republican party of U. S., so called when opposing the extension of slavery.

Blarney Stone. Its supposed virtue when kissed is to impart a smooth and oily tongue. Profusion of compliments is called Blarney. This stone is in Blarney Castle, near Cork, Ireland.

Bourgeoisie. A class of people of France, mostly composed of traders and manufacturers.

Bow Bells. A set of bells in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, London. One "born within sound of Bow Bells" is a Cockney.

Boycott. To refuse to have anything to do with a person. To let him severely alone. A trying ordeal passed through by Captain Boycott in Ireland in 1881. No one would sell to him, buy from him, work for him or speak to him.

Bridge of Sighs. In Venice. Connects Doge's Palace and State Prison. Over this bridge the condemned passed when on their way to be executed.

Brother Jonathan. America; an American. Some doubt as to its origin, but it is said to come from Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, in speaking of whom Washington would say, "We must consult Brother Jonathan."

Calumet. An Indian pipe. In old times a treaty of peace with the red man would be ratified by smoking the calumet.

Cavalier Servente. The escort of a married woman.

Charter Oak. A tree in Hartford, Conn., in which the Colonial Charter was secreted in 1688. It was blown down in 1856.

Chiltern Hundreds, To Accept the. A member of the English Parliament cannot resign, and cannot hold office during membership. If he wishes to leave, he can vacate his seat by accepting the nominal office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, which is a tract in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, England.

Colossus of Rhodes. A brass statue, one of the wonders of the world, which stood astride the entrance to the port of Rhodes.

Columbia. Poetical name of the United States.

Column of Vendome. A stone pillar in Paris erected by Napoleon, commemorating the successes of the French armies. It was thrown down by the Communists in 1871.

Confederate States. The eleven States which seceded in 1861, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Congressional Library. At Washington; it is the largest in the United States.

Consols. English public securities.

Copperheads. Northern sympathizers with the South in the Civil War.

Crocodile Tears. Counterfeit sorrow. A fable says the crocodile weeps as it eats its victim.

Curfew Bell. At 8 o'clock the ringing of the Curfew Bell in old times in England, all lights were extinguished, the fires raked up and covered, and the people of the Kingdom retired to bed.

Damocles' Sword. Damocles, having commented upon the happiness which the tyrant Dionysius must enjoy, was invited by him to a feast where, whilst discussing

the good things, he looked up and discovered a sword hanging by a single hair immediately over his head.

Darwinian Theory. An explanation of the origin of species in animals, that they come from one or a few original forms, the present differences resulting from developing and natural selection.

Dixie, The Land of. The Southern States.

Doe, John. The fictitious plaintiff in ejectment suits, the defendant being Richard Roe.

Doomsday Book. Compiled by order of Wiliam the Conqueror. It contained a survey and an estimate of value of all the lands in England.

Donnybrook Fair. A once celebrated annual fair near Dublin.

Dying Gladiator. An ancient statue in the Capitol of Rome.

El Dorado. A fabulous region in South America, surpassing all other countries in the production of gems and precious metals. A name for any wealthy country.

Elephant, Seeing the. Seeing the world.

Elgin Marbles. A collection of Greek sculptures made by Lord Elgin. Now in the British Museum.

Escurial, The. A royal residence built by Philip II.; it is the largest structure in Spain, and one of the most splendid buildings in Europe. It is 22 miles from Madrid and contains a palace, a church, a monastery, free schools and a mausoleum.

Eternal City, The. Rome.

Eureka. (I have found it.) Exclamation of Archimedes when he discovered the method of proving that the sum of the squares of the sides of a right-angled triangle equaled the square of the hypothenuse.

Evangelists, Symbols of the. Matthew has a scroll before him and holds a pen; Mark sits writing, with a winged lion by his side; Luke has a pen and a scroll, near him is an ox; John is a young man behind whom is an eagle.

Expounder of the Constitution, The. Daniel Webster.

Fabian Policy. Delaying, dilatory. From Quintus Fabius Maximus, the Roman General who successfully opposed Hannibal, the Carthaginian, by avoiding a battle and continually harassing him.

Faneuil Hall. In Boston, built 1742; called the "cradle of Liberty," for there the Revolutionary patriots were wont to assemble.

Field of the Cloth of Gold. Plain in France where Francis I. and Henry VIII. met on a mutual visit. It is historical on account of the gorgeous display, both parties being most extravagant in their outfit.

Funk, Peter. A mock auction; a person employed to act as an apparent purchaser and bid up articles for sale.

George St., and the Dragon. St. George, the patron saint of England, is said to have slain in Libya a hideous dragon whose daily food was a virgin.

Gerrymander The geographical apportionment of districts to give preponderance to one political party. Started in Massachusetts, and named from its Governor, Elbridge Gerry.

Ghetto. The quarter in Rome to which the Jews were formerly restricted.

Gobelins. A tapestry and carpet manufactory at Paris, founded by Gobelin, a dyer, about 370 years ago.

Golconda. The neighborhood of some rich diamond mines in India.

Gold Fever. 1849; peopled California.

Golden Age. A period of innocence and prosperity, nearly always refers to some past age.

Golden Gate. The entrance to the harbor of San Francisco.

Golden Horn. The estuary of the Bosphorus, upon whose banks Constantinople is built.

Gordian Knot. A difficulty, an obstacle. Gordius, King of Phrygia, consecrated to Jupiter a wagon, the beam and yoke of which were tied together by such an intricate knot that no one could unravel it. An oracle having foretold that he who could untie this knot would be master of Asia, Alexander cut it asunder with his sword.

Gotham, The Wise Men of. Noted for their folly. Gotham was an English village.

Great Eastern. One of the largest vessels ever launched. She was built to carry 1,000 passengers and 5,000 tons of cargo. Her chief work was the laying of ocean telegraph cables.

Great Pyramid, The. Is at Gheezeh, Egypt. It is 484 feet high.

Gretna Green. A Scotch village famous for runaway matches.

Gyges' Ring. A ring which made the wearer invisible. Gyges, having found a man's corpse in a brazen horse that he discovered in a cave, took a ring from the finger of the dead that rendered him invisible. By using this ring he entered unseen the chamber of the King of Lydia and murdered him. He became King.

Habeas Corpus Act, The. Was passed in the time of Charles II. and provides that the body of any person restrained of his liberty must on proper application be brought before a Judge and the reason of his confinement stated.

Halcyon Days. A period of happiness; days of peace and tranquility. The halcyon, as the kingfisher was anciently called, was said to lay her eggs on rocks near the sea during the calm weather about the winter solstice.

Hare, Mad as a March. The hare is wilder than usual in March.

Harpies. Three ravenous and filthy monsters, each having a woman's face and the body of a vulture. Their names were Aello, Ocypete and Celeno. Juno sent them to plunder the table of Phineus.

Hara-Kiri (Happy despatch). Japanese official suicide.

Hegira. The date of Mohammed's flight from Mecca, July 16th, 622. The epoch from which the Mohammedans compute their time.

Hobson's Choice. Take what is offered or go without. Tobias Hobson, an English stable-keeper, made whatever customer came to hire a horse take the one nearest the door.

Holy Land, The. Palestine.

Honi soit qui mal y pense (Shame to him who evil thinks). Motto of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, that of the Garter, instituted by Edward III. At a ball, a garter of the Countess of Salisbury, having fallen off, was picked up by the King, who expressed himself in the above phrase and fastened it around his own knee. This incident led to the formation of the order.

Honors of War. Allowing a surrendered enemy to keep his arms.

Hotel de Ville. The city hall in French and Belgian cities.

Hundred Days, The. From March 20, 1815, when Napoleon escaped from Elba, to June 22, 1815, when he abdicated.

Iconoclast (Image-breaker). A radical reformer.

Iliad. A Greek epic poem by Homer, relating the story of the siege of Troy by the Greeks.

Iron Mask, The Man in the. A mysterious French state prisoner.

Jack Ketch. The Hangman. The name of an Englishman.

Jack Robinson. Before you can say Jack Robinson; at once. Jack Robinson was noted for the shortness of his visits; the servant had scarcely time to repeat his name before he would leave.

Jacobins. A revolutionary club, 1789, in Paris, held its meetings in what had been the Jacobin Monastery. They were violent and extreme in the measures they proposed. Their name spread to all similar organizations and to individuals acting with them throughout France.

Jericho, Gone to. Disappeared; ruined.

Jingo, Jingoism. Expression applied in England to those who wanted the English Government to assume an aggressive foreign policy, 1874-1880.

John Chinaman. The Chinese in America.

Johnny Cakes. Made of cornmeal and baked in the ashes.

Juggernaut. A Hindoo god who has a famous temple in India. There is an immense car in the service of this god, which, when moved about the country, caused the greatest excitement. The car resembles a large building and its weight is very heavy. It is dragged along by the multitude, and their fanaticism is so great that crowds of devotees cast themselves under the wheels and were crushed to death, a fate which they believed insures paradise.

Julian Era, The. A method of reckoning time from 46 B. C., when Cæsar reformed the calendar.

Kansas, Bleeding. So called by Horace Greeley during the Free Soil controversy.

Kensington Gardens. A London park near which Queen Victoria was born.

Kilkenny Cats, The. Disputing people; from the old verse:

There once were two cats in Kilkenny.
Who each thought there was one cat too many,

So they howled and they fit, and they
scratched and they bit,
Till instead of two cats, there warn't
any.

King can do no Wrong, The. Meaning that the Ministers and not the King are responsible for mistakes of government.

Knickerbocker. A member of any old Dutch family in New York. Derived from Irving's immortal history.

Know-Nothings. A political party in the United States, whose cardinal principle was opposition to foreign office-holders.

Koh-i-Noor. A Golconda diamond, one of the largest in the world, now one of the crown diamonds of England. Value, $625,000.

Koran, The. The Mohammedan Bible.

Kremlin, The. The royal Russian residence in Moscow.

Labyrinth, The. A celebrated structure built by Minos, King of Crete, which consisted of a maze out of which no one who entered could find the way back.

Land of Nod, The. Sleep; dreamland.

Land of Promise, The. Canaan, the goal of the Jewish wanderings in the wilderness.

Laocoon, The. A celebrated statue in the Vatican representing Laocoon strangled by serpents.

Laughing Philosopher, The. Democritus of Abdera, who believed that life was only to be laughed at.

Leaning Tower, The. A celebrated structure at Pisa, Italy, which leans thirteen feet out of the perpendicular; 178 feet high.

Lion and Unicorn. The supporters of the British royal arms.

Lion's Share. The bigger portion in a division. So called from one of Æsop's fables.

Lloyds. The originators of marine insurance.

Lombard Street. The financial street of London.

Lynch Law. Mob law. The name comes from a Virginia farmer who instituted the first vigilance committee in America.

Mab, Queen. The queen of the fairies. So called from an Irish fairy princess named Medh, who flourished in the night time.

Macadamize. To pave with broken stones. So called from the inventor, Sir John MacAdam.

Magna Charta. The charter making the corner-stone of English liberty, extorted from King John Lack-Land.

Mahomet's Coffin. The body of Mahomet is said to hang in mid-air over Medina.

Maid of Orleans. Joan of Arc.

Maiden Queen, The. Elizabeth of England.

Maine Law. A prohibitory law first adopted in Maine.

Malthusian Doctrine, The. The theory that the population of the world is growing faster than the food supply.

Mammoth Cave. A cave near the Green River, Kentucky, the largest cave in the world.

Man in the Moon. According to the legend the man who first broke the Sabbath.

Mare's Nest. A matter which seems of importance but turns out to be nothing.

Marriage a la Mode. The title of six satirical pictures by Hogarth.

Marseillaise. The French national air, composed by Rouget de Lisle.

Martinet. A strict disciplinarian. So called from a French officer of the seventeenth century.

Mason and Dixon's Line. The north boundary of the Slave States, dividing Virginia and Maryland from Pennsylvania.

Mausoleum. The tomb of Mausolus, built by Queen Artemisia, one of the seven wonders of the world.

Middle Ages, The. The period between the destruction of the Roman Empire and the revival of learning in Italy—476 to 1500.

Miserere. The fifty-first Psalm.

Mississippi Bubble, The. A hollow financial scheme.

Missouri Compromise, The. A measure that prohibited slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude.

Molly Maguires. A secret society in the United States. Many crimes were attributed to it, especially in Pennsylvania.

Monroe Doctrine. The United States is not to meddle in European affairs, nor to allow European Governments to meddle in the affairs of the American Continent.

Morey Letter, The. A forged letter at-

tributed to Gen. Garfield's anti-Chinese sentiments, 1880.

Morganatic Marriage. A marriage between a man of high rank and a woman of a lower one. She does not take her husband's title.

Mother of Presidents. Virginia; having produced seven Presidents of the United States.

Mother Goose. She lived near Boston, and was a nursery rhymer. She sang rhymes to her grandson Thomas Fleet, who printed them in 1819.

Namby-Pamby. Childish. A term used for poor literary productions.

Nation of Shop-Keepers. The name given to the English by Napoleon.

Nine Worthies, The. Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus, Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

Notre Dame. The Cathedral of Paris.

Odyssey. A narrative poem of the adventures of Ulysses on his voyage from Troy to Ithaca—Homer.

Ogres. Giants who feed on human flesh.

Old Dominion, The. Virginia.

Old Guard, The. A favorite regiment of Napoleon Bonaparte. In the Chicago Convention, 1880, the friends of Gen. Grant received this name.

Old Hickory. Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Old Probs (Old Probabilities). The U. S. Signal Service.

Orangeman. A protestant Irishman. Member of an organization which cherishes the memory of William, Prince of Orange.

Palladium. Is something that affords defense, protection and safety. A statue of Pallas was the palladium of Troy.

Pantheon. A circular building in Rome erected in the time of Augustus. It is now a church, the Rotunda.

Parthenon. A Temple of Minerva in Athens.

Peninsular War. The war between England and France in Spain and Portugal, 1808-1812.

Philosopher's Stone, The. A substance supposed to have the property of turning anything else into gold.

Plymouth Rock. The rock at Plymouth, Mass., where the Pilgrims landed in 1620.

Poet's Corner. A corner in Westminster Abbey where poets are buried.

Poor Richard. Benjamin Franklin.

Phœnix. A mythical bird, without a mate, renews itself every five hundred years by being consumed in a fire of spices, whence it rises from the ashes and starts for a new flight.

Pied Piper of Hamelin, The. Not being paid for having drawn, by the sound of his pipe, the rats and mice out of Hamelin into the river, he piped the children of the town into Koppelberg hill, where 130 of them died.

Pyramids. A number of remarkable old structures in Egypt.

Quartier Latin. A district of Paris inhabited principally by students.

Rebellion, The Great. The war between Charles I. of England, and Parliament.

Red Letter Day. A fortunate day. In old calendars a red letter was used to mark the saints' days.

Red Tape. Official routine.

Reign of Terror. The time during the French Revolution between the overthrow of the Girondists, May 31, 1793, and the fall of Robespierre, July 27, 1794.

Rialto, The. A Bridge over the Grand Canal, Venice.

Roost, To Rule the. To take the leading part.

Roland for an Oliver, A. Tit for tat. Roland and Oliver, two peers of Charlemagne. So many romances were related of these knights that, whenever one told an improbable story to match one that had been told before, it was called giving a Roland for an Oliver.

Round Robin. A petition or remonstrance signed by the names in a circle, so as to conceal who signed it first.

Round Table, The. King Arthur's knights sat at a round table so that any distinction of rank was avoided.

Roundheads. The Puritans, who wore short hair.

Rubicon, To Pass the. To take an irretrievable step. When Cæsar crossed the Rubicon he became the enemy of the Republic.

Rye House Plot. A conspiracy in 1683 to assassinate Charles II. and the Duke of York. Rye House was the name of the conspirators' place of meeting.

Sabbath Day's Journey. About one mile.

Sack, To Get the. To be discharged. The Sultan, when he wanted to be rid of

one of his harem, had her put into a sack and thrown into the Bosphorus.

Sadducees. A sect of the ancient Jews who denied the resurrection of the dead and the expectation of a future state.

Saint James, The Court of. The English court, so called from the Palace of St. James in London, formerly a royal residence.

Saint Mark's. Cathedral of Venice, Italy.

Saint Paul's. The cathedral of London; designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

Saint Peter's. At Rome; is the most splendid church building in the world.

Saint Sophia. A mosque in Constantinople, Turkey.

Saint Stephen's. A Gothic cathedral in Vienna, Austria.

Salt River. Oblivion. Gone up Salt River is generally taken to mean political defeat.

Sanhedrim. The Jewish court of seventy elders.

Sans Souci. Palace of Frederick the Great, at Potsdam, near Berlin.

Santa Croce. A church in Florence, Italy, the burial-place of Michael Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli and others.

Saturnalia. A festival in honor of Saturn, observed annually by the Romans by giving way to the wildest disorders. Unrestrained license for all classes, even to the slaves, ruled the city for three days, December 17, 18 and 19.

Scotland Yard. The headquarters of the London police.

Scratch, Old. The devil.

Scylla (Avoiding Scylla he fell into Charybdis). In trying to avoid one danger he fell into another. Scylla and Charybdis were the two dangers in the Straits of Messina, Italy.

September Massacres. The massacre of the French Royalist prisoners in Paris, September 2, 3 and 4, 1792. About 8,000 were killed.

Septuagint. A Greek version of the Old Testament prepared by seventy doctors.

Seven-hilled City, The. Rome.

Seven Wonders of the World. The pyramids of Egypt; the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; the hanging gardens of Babylon; the Colossus at Rhodes; the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus; the statue of Zeus by Phidias at Olympus; and the Pharos (or light-house) of Alexandria in Egypt.

Seven-Years' War. The war of Frederick the Great against France, Austria and Russia, 1756 to 1763.

Spanish Main. The southeastern part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Sphinx. An emblem of silence and mystery. A monument near Cairo, Egypt; half woman, half lion.

Stabat Mater. A Latin hymn on the Crucifixion.

Six Hundred, Charge of the. At the battle of Balaklava, October 25, 1854, by mistaken order, the British light cavalry, 670 strong, made a most gallant charge on the Russians.

Shibboleth. A countersign. The password of a secret society. When the Ephraimites had been routed by Jephthah, they were detected by not being able to pronounce properly the word Shibboleth.

Sinews of War, The. Money.

Star Chamber. A court of criminal jurisdiction in England having extensive powers. It extended from the time of Henry VIII. until that of Charles I.

"Stonewall" Jackson. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, Confederate general.

South Sea Bubble, The. A company formed in 1710 in England to pay the national debt and to have in return a monopoly of the South Sea trade. This company lasted about ten years, and its failure was the ruin of thousands.

Tabooed. Prohibited. A Polynesian word meaning consecrated; used for what is out of date or in bad taste.

Tammany Hall. A section of the Democratic party in New York city, named from their place of meeting.

Tammany Ring. Or the "Tweed ring," or "the Ring." A set of New York officials which absorbed large sums of the city money. Exposed in 1871.

Tapis, On the. On the carpet; proposed for discussion. From the tapis or cloth on a council table.

Termagant. A shrew. Termagant was, according to the Crusaders, the wife of Mahomet.

Tertium Quid. A third somebody not to be named.

Theleme, Abbey of. A creation of Rabelais in his Gargantua. Its motto was, "Do as you please."

Thirty Years' War, The. Between the

Catholics and Protestants in Germany, 1618-1648.

Threadneedle Street, The Old Lady of. The Bank of England.

Tick, On. On credit.

Tit for Tat. An equivalent; this for that.

Tower, The. The citadel of London.

Transfiguration, The. One of Raphael's most famous pictures, now in the Vatican.

Trinity Church. An Episcopal church on Broadway at the head of Wall street, New York. The richest church in America.

Trumpet, To Sound One's Own. To boast. The entrance of knights into a list was announced by the heralds with a flourish of trumpets.

Tulip Mania. A European craze of the seventeenth century centering in Holland. Everybody was buying tulip bulbs, which ran up to enormous prices. Many fortunes were sunk in their acquisition.

Tune the Old Cow Died of. Words instead of alms. Old song: A man having nothing with which to feed his cow, sings to her of the grass which is to grow. The expression is also used for a worn-out, tiresome tune.

Underground Railroad, The. Organization of the different means used for the escape of runaway slaves, about the middle of the nineteenth century.

Under the Rose (Sub rosa). Confidentially.

Unlicked Cub. An ill-bred boy. The bear cub was believed to be licked into shape by its dam.

Unwashed, The Great. The mob.

Up the Spout. Or more elegantly "gone where the woodbine twineth," or "at my uncle's," means in pawn.

Upper Ten. The aristocracy; fashionable society.

Utilitarians. Those who believe that the fitness of anything to promote happiness is the right standard of morality.

Utopia. An ideal commonwealth. The imaginary island, scene of Sir Thomas Moore's romance of Utopia.

Veni, Vidi, Vici. (I came, I saw, I conquered.) Phrase used by Julius Cæsar, announcing his victory at Zela.

Verbum Sap. A word to the wise.

Vespers, The Sicilian. The massacre of the French in Sicily, March 30, 1282. The sounding of the vesper bell was the signal.

Via Dolorosa. The sorrowful way of our Lord from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha.

Virgin Queen. Queen Elizabeth of England.

Wall of China, The. A wall 1,200 miles long and 20 feet high, built as a protection against the Tartars.

Wandering Jew, The. A legendary personage condemned to wander over the world until the day of judgment.

War of 1812. Between Great Britain and the United States, 1812-1815.

Wassail. (What Hail!) A bowl of spiced ale used on New Year's day is the Wassail bowl.

Ways and Means. An important committee of the House of Representatives; is charged with the duty of devising ways and means for the supply of the Government's expenses.

Wedding. The first anniversary of a wedding is the *paper* wedding, the gifts being paper articles; the fifth, *wooden;* the tenth, *tin;* the fifteenth, *glass;* twenty-fifth, *silver;* fiftieth, *golden;* seventy-fifth, *diamond;*

Westminster Abbey. A church in London where many of the illustrious dead of England are buried.

Whistle. (To pay dearly for the whistle). Cost greater than benefit.

White Feather, To Show the. A display of cowardice.

White House. The Presidential mansion at Washington.

Xanthos. The prophetic house of Achilles.

Xantippe. The scolding wife of Socrates.

Yahoo. A ruffian. The Yahoos in Gulliver's Travels are brutes shaped like men.

Yankee. A name given to all Americans. In America the name is only used for natives of New England.

Young Chevalier. Charles Edward Stuart, the second pretender to the throne of Great Britain (1720-88).

Yule. Christmas.

Yule-log. A large log of wood burnt on the hearth at Christmas.

Zend-Avesta, The. Persian Scriptures written in the Zend language.

Zollverein. An association between German States for the maintenance of uniform tariff rates.

A DICTIONARY OF IMPORTANT TECHNICAL TERMS IN MUSIC

By Marcus L. Quinn, Mus. Doc., Ph. D.

A

A. 1. The alphabetical name given, in the United States and England, to the sixth tone of the diatonic major scale of C; in France and Italy called *La.*

2. Upon string instruments, the name of the string which, with the open tone, gives the sixth of the natural scale. In tuning, this string is usually first brought to the requisite pitch and from it the others are then regulated; it is the first (smallest) string of the violoncello, the second of the violin, etc.

Abandon. Fr. Without restraint; with self-abandon; with ease.

A battuta. It. As beaten; strictly in time.

Abbadare. It. Take care; pay attention.

Abbandonataménte. It. Vehemently, violently.

Abbassaménto di voce. It. Diminishing or lowering of the voice.

Abbellire. It. To embellish with ornaments.

Abendlied. Ger. Evening song, or hymn.

A béne placito. It. At pleasure. The time may be retarded or ornaments introduced.

Abgestossen. Ger. Detached, struck off, staccato.

Abrupt modulation. A sudden modulation into keys not closely related to the original key.

A cappéla. It. In the church or chapel style.

A cappriccio. It. In a capricious style; according to the taste of the performer.

Acatalectic. Gr. A verse having the complete number of syllables without superfluity or deficiency.

Accelerándo. It. Accelerating the time; gradually increasing the velocity of the movement.

Acceleratamente. It. Speedily.

Accent. A stress or emphasis upon a certain note or passage to mark its position in the bar, or its relative importance in regard to the composition.

Accentuation. The act of accenting; the giving to the several notes of a piece their proper emphasis or expression; the art of placing accents.

Acciaccare. It. A broken and unexpected way of striking a chord.

Acciaccatura. It. A species of arpeggio; an accessory note placed before the principal note, the accent being on the principal note.

Accidentals. Occasional sharps, flats, or naturals placed before notes in the course of a piece.

Accidental chromatics. Chromatics incidentally employed.

Accidental harmonies. The relatives of the key.

Accolade. Fr. The brace which connects two, three or more staves together.

Accompagnaménto ad libitum. It. An accompaniment that may be either played or dispensed with.

Accompagnaménto obligáto. It. An accompaniment that must be played, being indispensable to the proper effect.

Accompaniment. A part added to a solo or other principal part, to enhance and enrich its effect.

Accorciare. It. To contract, to abridge.

Adágio. It. A very slow degree of movement, although not the slowest; requiring much taste and expression.

Adágio assái. It. Very slow and with much expression.

Adágio cantábile e sostenúto. It. Slow, in a singing style and sustained.

Adágio con gravita. It. Slow, with gravity and majesty.

Adágio mólto. It. Very slow and expressive.

Adágio non tróppo. It. Not too slow.

Adágio patético. It. Slowly and pathetically.

Adágio pesánte. It. Slowly and heavily.

Adágio poi allégro It. Slow, then quick.

Adágio quasi una Fantasia. It. An adagio similar to a fantasia.

Ad libitum. Lat. At will, at pleasure; changing the time of a particular passage at the discretion of the performer.

Æolian Harp. An instrument invented by Kircher about the middle of the seventeenth century. The tones are produced by the strings being so arranged that the air causes vibration among them when it passes through.

Agitáto. It. Agitated, hurried, restless.

Agnus Dei. Lat. Lamb of God, one of the principal movements in a mass.

Air a boire. Fr. A drinking song.

Air détaché. Fr. A single air or melody extracted from an opera or larger work.

Al fine. It. To the end.

Al fine, e poi la coda. After playing to where the Fine is marked go on to the Coda.

A livre ouvert. Fr. At the opening of the book. To play a piece at first sight.

Alla cámera. It. In the style of chamber music.

Allegrétto. It. Rather light and cheerful but not as quick as Allégro.

Allégro. Fr. and It. Quick, lively; a rapid, vivacious movement, the opposite to the pathetic, but it is frequently modified by the addition of other words that change its expression; as

Allégro agitato. It. Quick, with anxiety and agitation.

Allégro appassionato. It. Passionately joyful.

Allégro assái. It. Very quick.

Allégro brilliante. It. Requiring a brillaint style of execution.

AIIégro comodo. It. With a convenient degree of quickness.

Allégro con brio. It. Quick, with brilliancy.

Allégro con fuoco. It. Quick, with fire and animation.

Allégro con moto. It. Quick, with more than the usual degree of movement.

Allégro di molto. It. Exceedingly quick and animated.

Allégro furioso. It. Quick. with fury and impetuosity.

Allégro ma grazioso. It. Quick, but gracefully.

Allégro ma non tróppo. It. Quick and lively, but not too fast.

Allegro moderato. It. Moderately quick.

Allégro molto. It. Very quick and animated.

Allégro vivácе. It. With vivacity, very rapidly.

Allentándo. It. Decreasing the time until the close.

Al rigóre di tempo. It. In very rigorous and strict time.

Al Segno. It. To the sign; meaning that the performer must return to the sign *S* in a previous part of the piece and play from that place to the word Fine, or a mark over a double bar.

Alto. It. High. In vocal music the highest male voice, sometimes called the counter tenor. In *mixed chorus* it is the part next below the soprano sung by low female voices.

Amati. A name applied to violins made by the brothers Amati, in Italy, in the middle of the seventeenth century. They are smaller than the ordinary violin, and distinguished for their peculiar sweetness of tone.

Amóre, con. It. With tenderness and affection.

Anabasis. Gr. A succession of ascending tones.

Anakrusis. The up stroke in conducting, or beating time.

Andante. It. A movement in moderate time but flowing steadily, easily, gracefully. This term is often modified both as to time and style by the addition of other words; as,

Andánte con móto. It. Moving easily, with motion or agitation; rather lively.

Andánte largo. It. Slow, distinct and exact.

Andánte maestóso. It. Moving rather slowly and in majestic style.

Andánte quasi allegretto. It. An andante nearly as rapid as allegretto.

Andantino. It. A little slower than andante.

Andáre a tempo. It. To play or sing in time.

Apertus. Lat. Open; as, open diapason, open canon, etc.

A póco a póco. It. By little and little.

Appoggiatura. It. Leaning note, grace note, note of embellishment.

A prima vista. It. At first sight.

Aria búffa. It. A comic or humorous air.

Aria cantábile. It. An air in a graceful melodious style.

Aria di bravúra. It. A florid air in bold, marked style and permitting great freedom of execution.

Aria parlánte. It. An air in the declamatory style; a recitative *a tempo.*

A rigore del tempo. It. In strict time.

Arpa. It. The harp.

Arpéggio. Playing the notes of a chord quickly one after another in the harp style.

Arrangement. The selection and adaptation of a composition or parts of a composition to instruments for which it was not originally designed, or for some other use for which it was not at first written.

Assez. Fr. Enough, sufficiently.

A tempo rubáto. It. Irregular time, deviation in time so as to give more expression, but so that the time of each bar is not altered on the whole.

A tre mani. It. For three hands.

A tre voci. It. For three voices.

Attacca subito. It. Attack or commence the next movement immediately.

Ausdruck. Ger. Expression.

Authentic cadence. The old name for a perfect cadence; the harmony of the dominant followed by that of the tonic, or the progression of the dominant to the tonic.

Authentic keys. Among the ancient Greeks, those keys whose tones extended from the tonic to the fifth and octave above.

A volonté. Fr. At will, at pleasure.

B

B. The seventh note of the modern scale of C. It is called in France and Italy *Si,* and by the Germans *H.* The Germans use the letter *B* to indicate *B flat.*

Bagatelle. Fr. A trifle, a toy, a short easy piece of music.

Ballad. A short simple song of natural construction, usually in the narrative or descriptive form. It formerly had a wider signification and was applied to music set to romance or historical poem, and also to a light kind of music used both in singing and dancing. The word ballad means, now, any unvaried, simple song, each verse being sung to the same melody.

Ballet. Fr. *Ballétto.* It. A theatrical representation of some story or fable, by means of dances or metrical action, accompanied with music. In England the second or concluding piece of the evening's entertainment is generally a ballet. In the sixteenth century the term *ballet, ballad,* or *ballette* was applied to a light kind of music which was both sung and danced.

Bari-basso. A deep baritone voice.

Bariton. Fr. *Baritono.* It. *Baritone.* A male voice intermediate in respect to pitch between the bass and tenor, the compass usually extending from B flat to F.

Bass alberti. A bass formed by taking the notes of chords in arpeggios.

Basso buffo. It. The principal bass singer in the comic opera.

Basso cantante. It. The vocal bass part; also, the principal bass singer in an opera.

Béne placito. It. At will, at pleasure, at liberty to retard the time and ornament the passage.

Béne marcato. It. Well marked, in a distinct and strongly accented manner.

Bis. Lat. Twice; indicating that the passage marked is to be repeated.

Boree. Fr. A dance introduced from Biscay.

Brace. A character curved or straight used to connect together the different staves.

Brava. It. fem. An exclamation of approval often used in theaters; excellent, very good, etc.

Bravura. It. Spirit, skill, requiring great dexterity and skill in execution.

Bréve. It. Short; formerly the Breve was the shortest note. The notes then used were the Large, the Long and the Breve. The Breve is now the longest note; it is equal to two *semi-breves* or whole notes. 2. A double note.

Bréve alla. It. A term to indicate a quick species of common time; formerly employed in church music.

Brillante. It. Bright, sparkling.

Brio. It. Vigor, animation, spirit.

Broken chords. Chords whose notes are not taken simultaneously, but in a broken and interrupted manner.

Buffo, opera. It. A comic opera, a burletta.

C

C. The first note of the modern scale, called by the French *ut,* and by the Ital-

ians *Do*. The major scale of *C* is called the *natural* scale, because it has no flats and sharps.

Cabalétta. It. A simple melody of a pleasing and attractive character; an operatic air like the rondo in form; a cavaletta.

Cadence. A close in melody or harmony, dividing it into numbers or periods, or bringing it to a final termination. 2. An ornamental passage.

Cadence, authentic. A perfect or final cadence; the harmony of the dominant followed by that of the tonic or the progression of the dominant to the tonic.

Cadence complete. A full cadence; when the final sound of a verse in a chant is on the keynote.

Cadence, deceptive. When the dominant chord resolves into another harmony instead of the tonic.

Cadence, false. An imperfect or interrupted cadence.

Cadence, imperfect. When the dominant harmony is preceded by the common chord of the tonic.

Cadence, interrupted. Similar to the perfect cadence, except that in place of the final tonic harmony some other chord is introduced.

Cadence marks. Short lines placed perpendicularly to indicate the cadence notes in chanting.

Cadence perlée. Fr. A brilliant cadence.

Cadence plagal. When tonic harmony is preceded by subdominant.

Cadence, suspended. Where the cadence passes through several modulations from the dominant to the tonic chord.

Cadenz. Ger. *Cadénza*. It. A cadence; an ornamental passage introduced near the close of a song or solo either by the composer or extemporaneously by the performer.

Cadenza fioritä. It. An ornate, florid cadence with graces and embellishments.

Camera musica. It. Chamber music.

Canon. In *ancient music*, a rule or method for determining the intervals of notes. 2. In *modern music*, a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air.

Cantabile. It. That can be sung; in a melodious, singing and graceful style, full of expression.

Cantabile ad libitum. It. In singing style, at pleasure.

Cantabile con molto portamento. It. In singing style, with a great deal of *portamento*; in a melodious style, with embellishments at pleasure, but few and well chosen.

Cantante ariose. It. A species of melody which, by its frequent changes of measure and conversational style, first served to mark the distinction between air and recitative.

Cantare a aria. It. To sing without confining one's self strictly to the music as written.

Cantatrice. It. A female singer.

Cantiléna. It. The melody, air or principal part in any composition; generally the highest vocal part.

Canto. It. Song, air, melody, the highest vocal part in choral music. 2. A part or division of a poem.

Canto férmo. It. A chant or melody. 2. Choral singing in unison on a plain melody. 3. Any subject consisting of a few long plain notes, given as a theme for counterpoint.

Canto figurato. It. A figured melody.

Canto fioritto. It. A song in which many ornaments are introduced.

Canto Gregoriano. It. The Gregorian Chant.

Canto primo. It. The first treble or soprano.

Canzonet. A short song in one, two or three parts.

Capo. It. The head or beginning; the top.

Capo d' opera. It. The masterpiece of a composer.

Capo d' orchestra. It. The leader of the orchestra.

Cappélla. It. A chapel or church. 2. A band of musicians that sing or play in a church.

Capriccio. It. A fanciful and irregular species of composition; a species of *fantasia*; in a capricious and free style.

Castanets. Snappers used to accompany dancing; an instrument of music formed of small concave shells of ivory, or hard wood, shaped like spoons. Castanets are used by dancers in Spain and other southern countries to mark the rhythm of the *boléro*, cachucha, etc.

Catalectic verses. Verses that want either feet or syllables.

Cavatinea. It. *Cavatine.* Fr. An air of one strain only, of dramatic style sometimes preceded by a recitative.

'Céllo. It. An abbreviation of *violoncéllo.*

Chacona. Spa. *Chaconne.* Fr. A chacone, a graceful, slow Spanish movement, in 3-4 time, and composed upon a ground bass. It is always in the major key and the first and third beats of each bar are strongly accented.

Chanson. Fr. A song.

Chant. A simple melody, generally harmonized in four parts, to which lyrical portions of the Scriptures are set, part of the words being recited *ad libitum,* and part sung in strict time. 2. To recite musically, to sing.

Chant, Ambrosian. The chant introduced by St. Ambrose into the church at Milan, in the fourth century.

Chanteuse. Fr. A female vocalist.

Chant, plain. A single chant, seldom extending beyond the limits of an octave, or through more than one verse.

Chef-d'orchestre. Fr. The leader of an orchestra.

Chinese musical scale. A scale consisting of five notes without semitones, the music being written on five lines in perpendicular columns, and the elevation and depression of tones indicated by distinctive names.

Choragus. Lat. The leader of the ancient dramatic chorus.

Chord, fundamental. A chord consisting of the fundamental tone with its third and fifth and its inversions.

Chord, inverted. A chord whose lowest tone is not the fundamental but the third, fifth or seventh from the lowest or bass note.

Chords, diminished. Chords with less than *perfect* intervals.

Clavichord. A small keyed instrument like the spinet, and the forerunner of the pianoforte. The tone of the clavichord was agreeable and impressive but not strong.

Clavier. Fr. *Clavier.* Ger. The keys or key-board of a pianoforte, organ, etc. Also, an old name for the clavichord.

Clef, mezzo soprano. The C clef when placed on the second line of the staff.

Clef, soprano. The C clef placed on the first line.

Clef, tenor. See *Mean clef.* The C clef when on the fourth line of the staff.

Clef, treble. The G clef; soprano clef.

Coda. It. The *end*; a few bars added to the end of a piece of music to make a more effective termination.

Coda brillante. It. A brilliant termination.

Codétta. It. A short coda or passage added to a piece, or serving to connect one movement with another.

Colla déstra. It. With the right hand.

Colla sinistra. It. With the left hand.

Comma. It. The smallest of all the sensible intervals of tone, and used in treating or analyzing musical sounds. As an illustration, the difference between D sharp and E flat as played upon the violin by the best performers. A *tone* is divided into *nine* almost imperceptible intervals, called *commas,* five of which constitute the major semitone, and four the minor semitone.

Common chord. A chord consisting of a bass note with its third and fifth, to which its octave is usually added.

Compensating piano. An English piano with heavy strings by means of which full power is obtained from a small or cottage piano.

Composition, free. That which deviates somewhat from the rules of composition.

Composition, strict. A composition that adheres rigidly to the rules of art.

Con calore. It. With warmth, with fire.

Con carita. It. With tenderness.

Con celerita. It. With celerity, with rapidity.

Concérto. It. A composition for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniments. 2. A concert; harmony.

Concérto a solo. A concerto written for the purpose of displaying the powers of a particular instrument, without accompaniment.

Concérto doppio. It. A concerto for two or more instruments.

Concords, perfect. The perfect fourth, fifth and eighth.

Con dolore. It. Mournfully, with grief and pathos.

Conductor. The master or chief of an orchestra, who directs the time and performance of every piece with his *baton.*

Confrétta. It. Hurriedly, with an increase of time.

Con moto. It. With motion; not dragging.

Consecutive octaves. Two parts moving in unison or octaves with each other.

Consecutives hidden. Such as occur in passing, by similar motion, from an imperfect to a perfect concord, or from one perfect concord to another of a different kind.

Conservatoire. Fr. A school or academy of music, in which every branch of musical art is taught.

Contrabassist. A double bass player.

Contralto. It. The deepest species of female voice.

Contrary motion. Motion in an opposite direction to some other part; one rising as the other falls.

Contre-temps. Fr. Syncopation, driving notes, notes tied and accented contrary to the natural rhythmic flow of the measure.

Con Vigore. It. With vigor, sprightliness, strength.

Cor Anglaise. Fr. English horn; the tenor hautboy, also a reed stop in an organ.

Corchea. Sp. A crotchet.

Cornet stop. An organ stop, consisting of five pipes to each note.

Corps de ballet. Fr. A general name for the performers in a ballet.

Counterpoint. Point against point. The art of adding one or more parts to a given theme or subject. Before the invention of notes, the various sounds were expressed by points.

Counterpoint, double. A counterpart that admits of an inversion of the parts.

Counterpoint, fugued. Counterpoint consisting of four, five, six, or seven parts; the only counterpoint in use before the eighteenth century.

Counterpoint, quadruple. Counterpoint in four parts.

Counterpoint, single. Where only two parts are inverted.

Counterpoint, triple. A counterpoint in three parts, all of which are inverted.

Courante. Fr. Running; an old dance in triple time.

Cres. al forte, or *al ff.* Increasing as loud as possible.

Cres. al fortissimo. Increasing to very loud.

Crescéndo. It. A word denoting an increasing power of tone.

Crescéndo e diminuendo. It. Increase and then diminish the tone.

Crescendo poco a poco. It. Increasing the tone little and little.

Cypher system. An old system of musical notation in which the notes were represented by numerals.

D

D. The second note in the diatonic scale of C; the syllable *re* is applied to this note.

Da capo. It. *From the beginning;* an expression placed at the end of a movement to indicate that the performer must return to the first strain.

Da capo al fine. It. Return to the beginning and conclude with the word *Fine.*

Dal segno. It. *From the sign, :S:.* A mark directing a repetition from the sign.

Damper pedal. That pedal in a pianoforte which raises the dampers from the strings and allows them to vibrate freely. Its use is indicated by the abbreviation *ped.*

Decrescéndo. It. Gradually diminishing in power of tone.

Descant. A composition containing several parts; harmony, extemporaneous or otherwise, sung or played to a given melody or theme.

Design. The general sketch or idea and arrangement of a musical composition.

Diapason. Eng. *The whole octave.* 2 Among musical instrument makers, a rule or scale by which they adjust the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, etc., in order to give the proper proportion for expressing the tones and semitones. 3. Certain important stops and registers in the organ.

Diatonic scale, major. Where the semitones fall between the third and fourth and seventh and eighth both in ascending and descending.

Di grado. It. *By degrees;* step by step; in opposition to *di salto.*

Diminished chords. Chords that are composed of diminished intervals.

Di molto. It. *Very much;* an expression which serves to augment the meaning of the word to which it is applied.

Di salto. It. By *leaps* or by *skips;* in opposition to *di grádo.*

Discantus. Lat. Descant; singing in parts; a piece of music in parts.

Distich. A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines making complete sense.

Divertissement. Fr. A series of airs and dances resembling a short ballet introduced between the acts or at the con-

clusion of an opera; also, a composition in a light and pleasing style.

Dólce. It. Sweetly, softly, delicately.

Dólce e cantabile. It. Sweet, soft, in singing style.

Dólce ma marcáto. It. Soft and delicate but marked and accented.

Dolóre. It. Grief, sorrow.

Dot. A mark, which when placed *after* a note increases its duration one-half. When the dot is placed *over* a note it signifies that the note is to be played *staccáto.*

Dur. Ger. *Major,* in speaking of keys and modes; as C *dur,* C *major.*

Dynamics. This term in music has reference to expression and the different degrees of power to be applied to notes.

E

E, called in France and Italy *mi;* the third note of the modern scale of Guido d'Arezzo.

Eingang. Ger. Introduction, preface, prelude.

Einleitung. Ger. Introduction, prelude.

Elegánte. It. Elegant, graceful.

Embouchure. Fr. The mouthpiece of a flute, hautboy, or other wind instrument; that part to which the lips are applied to produce the sound. It also refers to the position which the mouth must assume in playing the instrument.

Enharmonic diesis. Lat. The difference between the greater and lesser semitone; the least sensible interval in music.

Episode. An incidental narrative or digression; a portion of a composition not founded upon the principal subject or theme.

Eroico. Gr. Heroic.

Espressivo. It. Expressive, to be played or sung with expression.

Extension pedal. The loud pedal of a pianoforte.

F

F. The name of the fourth note in the natural diatonic scale of C.

False intonation. Incorrect intonation; where the voice does not express the intended or correct intervals.

False relation. When a note which has occurred in one chord is found chromatically altered in the following chord, but in a *different part.*

Fanfare. Fr. A short, lively, loud and warlike piece of music, composed for trumpets and kettle drums. Also short, lively pieces performed on hunting horns in the chase.

Fantasia. It. *Fancy,* imagination, caprice; a species of music in which the composer yields to his imagination and gives free scope to his ideas, without regard to those restrictions by which other productions are regulated.

Figured bass. A bass with figures placed over or under the notes to indicate the harmony; see *Thorough bass.*

Figured harmony. Where one or more of the parts of a composition move during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord.

Fingering, American. The use of the sign (×) to indicate the thumb in pianoforte playing, in distinction from the German or foreign fingering, in which the thumb is called the first finger.

Fióco. It. Hoarse, faint, feeble.

Fiorétta. It. Little graces or ornaments, in vocal music.

Fioritúre. It. Literally, *little flowers;* graces and embellishments in singing.

First inversion. A term applied to a chord when the bass takes the third.

Fluted. A term applied to the upper notes of a soprano voice, when they are of a thin and flute-like tone.

Fórte. It. Loud, strong.

Fortiss. An abbreviation of *Fortissimo.*

Fortisssimo quanto possibile. It. As loud as possible.

Fórza. It. Force, strength, power.

Forzáto. It. Forced; laying a stress upon one note or chord.

Four-part song. A song arranged for four parts.

Frei. Ger. Free, unrestrained as to style.

Frívolo. It. Frivolous, trifling, trashy.

Fugue. A term derived from the Latin word *fuga,* a flight. It is a composition in the strict style, in which a subject is proposed by one part and answered by other parts, according to certain rules. There are three distinct kinds of fugues, the *simple, double,* and *counter.*

Full orchestra. An orchestra in which all the string, wind and brass instruments are employed.

Full score. A complete score of all the

parts of a composition, vocal or instrumental, or both combined, written on separate staves placed under each other.

Furióso. It. Furious, vehement, mad.

G

G. The nominal of the fifth note in the natural diatonic scale of C, to which is applied the syllable *sol;* it is also one of the names of the highest or treble clef.

Gamut. The scale of notes belonging to any key; the lines and spaces on which the notes are placed.

Gavotte. Fr. A dance consisting of two light, lively strains in common time.

Generator. The principal sound or sounds by which others are produced: the fundamental note of the common chord.

Glissade. Fr. Gliding; the act of passing the fingers in a smooth, unbroken manner over the keys or strings.

Grand sonata. An extended sonata, consisting generally of four movements.

Gregorian chant. A style of choral music, according to the eight celebrated church modes introduced by Pope Gregory in the sixth century.

H

H. This letter is used by the Germans for B natural, which note is called by the French and Italians, *si.*

Harmonics. An epithet applied to those concomitant, accessory sounds accompanying a principal, and apparently simple tone. Harmonics are also artificially produced from the harp, violin, etc., by lightly touching the strings at certain points.

Harmonium. An instrument played upon by means of keys, like a pianoforte, and furnished with bellows, the tones being produced by the vibration of metallic reeds.

Harmony. The agreement or consonance of two or more united sounds. The art of combining sounds into chords and treating those chords according to certain rules.

Harpsichord. An instrument much used before the invention of the pianoforte. In shape it resembled the grand pianoforte and had sometimes two rows of keys, but it was very inferior to that instrument in capacity for power and expression; the various shades of loud or soft could only be obtained by changing from one set of keys to the other, or by moving certain stops as in the organ. The compass was about four octaves.

Hautboy. A portable wind instrument of the reed kind, with a *double reed,* consisting of a tube gradually widening from the top toward the lower end, and furnished with keys and circular holes for modulating its sounds: the tone is penetrating and slightly nasal, and peculiarly adapted to express soft and plaintive passages. The name is also given to an 8 feet organ reed stop, the tone of which resembles that of the hautboy.

Head tones. Tones produced by the upper register of the voice.

Helicon. Eng. The name of an ancient instrument said to be invented by Ptolemy, for demonstrating, or measuring consonances.

Heptachord. A scale or system of seven sounds. In ancient poetry verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes; a lyre or cithera having seven strings.

Heptaphonos. Gr. The name given to each of the ten musical notes used during the middle ages.

Hexachord. Ger. A scale or system of six sounds; an interval of a sixth; a lyre having six strings.

High bass. A voice between bass and tenor; a baritone.

High soprano. The first soprano.

High tenor. Counter tenor voice; the highest male voice.

Horizontal strokes. Used in connection with the figured bass, they usually show the continuation of the same harmony, the bass note being unchanged, but they are sometimes used to abbreviate the expression of figures, in which case, if the bass part moves, the harmony must necessarily be changed.

Horn, French. An orchestral instrument of brass or silver, consisting of a long tube twisted into several circular folds, and gradually increasing in diameter from the mouth-piece to the end. Also an 8 feet organ stop of a smooth full tone.

Hypocritic music. Among the ancient Greeks all music intended for the stage or theater; in modern times, all music adapted to pantomimic representation.

I

Ictus. Gr. A stroke of the foot, marking the point of emphasis in music.

Il dòppio moviménto. It. Double movement; that is, as fast again.

Imitation. A species of fugue, in which the parts imitate each other, though not in the same intervals, or according to the strict laws of a fugue or canon.

Impresário. It. A term applied by the Italians to the manager or conductor of operas or concerts.

Improvvisatóre. It. Persons gifted with the power of singing or reciting verses extemporaneously.

Inconsoláto. It. In a mournful style.

In disparte. It. A term used in operatic music, signifying that the part is to be addressed to some one aside, or not taking part in the performance.

Infinite canon. An epithet given to those canons which are so constructed that the end leads to the beginning, and the performance may be indefinitely repeated; also called *circular* or *endless* canon.

Instruments, keyed. All instruments the sounds of which are produced by the pressure of the fingers upon the keys.

Instruments, percussive. Instruments whose sounds are produced by being struck.

Instruments, pneumatic. Instruments, the tones of which are produced by the action of the wind.

Instruments, reed. Instruments whose tones are produced by the action of air upon reeds of metal or wood.

Instruments, stringed. Instruments whose tones are produced by striking or drawing strings or the friction of a bow.

Instruments, tensile. A general name for all instruments dependent upon the tension of strings for their tone.

Instruments, tubular. Instruments consisting of one or more tubes of wood or metal.

Instruments, wind. Instruments the sounds of which are produced by the breath or the wind of bellows.

Intermezzo. It. An interlude; intermediate, placed between two others; detached pieces introduced between the acts of an opera.

Interval. The distance, or difference of pitch between tones.

Interval, augmented. An interval which is a semitone, or half-step, greater than a major or perfect interval.

Interval, diminshed. An interval less than a perfect interval by a half-step or semitone.

Intonation. A word referring to the proper emission of the voice so as to produce any required note in exact tune; the act of modulating the voice.

Introduction. That movement in a composition, the design of which is to prepare the ear for the movements which are to follow.

Invention. Fr. An old name for a species of prelude or short fantasia.

Inversion. A change of position with respect to intervals and chords; the lower notes being placed above, and the upper notes below.

K

Kammer-Musik. Ger. Chamber music; music for private performance.

Kappell-meister. Gr. Chapel master; musical director.

Kettle-drum. A brass drum, of a cup-like shape, over which the parchment head is stretched; used in pairs, one of which is tuned to the key-note, the other to the fifth of the key.

Key. The lever by which the sounds of a pianoforte, organ or harmonium are produced. Also, an arrangement by which certain holes are opened and closed in flutes, hautboys and other wind instruments. A key also means a scale or series of notes progressing diatonically, in a certain order of tones and semitones, the first note of the scale being called the *Key-note.*

Kunstwerk der zukunft. Ger. *Art work of the future.* A term given by Richard Wagner to his peculiar theory of the music of the future; musical composition.

L

L. Left hand. Notes to be played with the left hand or foot, are somtimes written with an L over them.

La déstra. It. The right hand.

Larghetto. It. A word specifying a time not quite so slow as that denoted by *largo,* of which word it is the diminutive.

Largo. It. A slow and solemn degree of movement.

Lárgo di mólto. It. Very slow.

Lárgo ma non tróppo. It. Slow, but not too much so.

Laut. Ger. (lout.) Loud; also, sound.

Ledger lines. The short extra, or additional lines drawn above or below the

staff, for the reception of such notes as are too high or too low to be placed on or within the staff.

Legatissimo. It. Exceedingly smooth and connected.

Legáto. It. In a close, smooth graceful manner; the opposite to *staccato.* It is often indicated by a sign called a tie.

Legato assai. It. Very close and connected.

Leggermente. It. A light and easy movement.

Librétto. It. The text of an opera or other extended piece of music.

Lied. Ger. A song, a ballad, a lay.

Lied ohne worte. Ger. A song without words.

Lóco. It. *Place;* a word used in opposition to 8*va-alta,* signifying that the notes over which it is placed are not to be played an octave higher, but just as they are written.

Lodi. It. A name formerly given to certain sacred songs.

Long appoggiatura. An appoggiatura consisting of a single note forming a part of the melody. It borrows half the length of the next note and is accented.

Lo stretto. It. A general term applied to that part of a composition designed to be delivered in a quicker time than the rest.

Lugúbre. It. Lugubrious, sad, mournful.

Lúnga páusa. It. A *long pause* or rest.

Lustig. Ger. Merrily, cheerfully, gaily.

M

M. This letter is used as an abbreviation of Mezzo, also of various other words, as Metronome, Mano, Main, and also in connection with other letters; as, M. F. for Mezzo Forte; M. P., *Mezzo Piano;* M. V., *Mezzo Voce,* etc.

Madrigal. An elaborate vocal composition, in three, four, five or six parts, without accompaniment, in the strict or ancient style, with imitation and fugue; the parts or melodies moving in that conversational manner peculiar to the music of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The madrigal is generally sung in chorus.

Maestóso. It. Majestic, stately, dignified.

Maéstra. It. An artiste, female performer.

Maéstro. It. Master, composer, an experienced, skilful artist.

Maéstro di camera. It. Leader or conductor of chamber music.

Maéstro di canto. It. A singing master.

Maéstro do cappélla. It. Chapel master. composer; director of the musical performances in a church or chapel.

Main. Fr. The hand.

Main droite. Fr. Right hand.

Main gauche. The left hand.

Maniere d'attaque. Fr. Touch, manner or style of playing the pianoforte.

Máno. It. The hand.

Máno sinistra. It. The left hand.

Marcándo. It. Marked, accented, well pronounced.

Marcáto il póllice. It. Mark or accent strongly the note played by the thumb.

Mässig geschwind. Ger. Moderately playful.

Mazurka. Ger. A lively Polish dance of a sentimental character, in 3-8 or 3-4 time, of a peculiar rhythmic construction, quicker than the Polonaise or Polácca.

M. D. The initials of Main Droit, the right hand.

Measure. That division of time by which the air and movement of music are regulated; the space between two bar lines on the staff.

Mediant. Lat. The third note of the scale; the *middle note* between the tonic and the dominant.

Melody. A succession of simple sounds so arranged as to produce a pleasing effect upon the ear; distinguished from *harmony* by not necessarily including a combination of parts.

Méno. It. Less.

Méssa di vóce. It. The gradual swelling and diminishing of the voice.

Metronome. Gr. A machine invented by John Maelzel, for measuring the time or duration of notes by means of a graduated scale and pendulum, which may be shortened or lengthened at pleasure.

Mézza vóce. It. Half the power of the voice; with moderate strength of tone.

Mézzo fórte. It. Moderately loud.

Mézzo piáno. It. Rather soft.

Mézzo sopráno. It. A female voice of lower pitch than the soprano, or treble, but higher than the contralto. The general compass is from A under the lines to A above them.

Minuet. An ancient slow and stately dance in two strains, in triple 3-4 time,

and supposed to be of French origin; a movement of a quicker time formerly used as the conclusion of overtures, sonatas, etc.

Mit. Ger. With, by.

Mit begleitung. Ger. With an accompaniment.

Mit bewegung. Ger. Synonymous with *con móto.*

Moll. Ger. Minor.

Molossus. Gr. In Greek and Latin verse, a foot of three long syllables.

Mólto. It. Much, very much, extremely, a great deal.

Mólto staccato con grazia. It. In staccato style and with grace.

Mordénte. It. Transient shake or beat; an embellishment formed by two or more notes, preceding the principal note.

Motive. The characteristic and predominant passage of an air; the theme or subject of a composition.

Movement. The name given to any portion of a composition comprehended under the same measure or time; a composition consists of as many *movements* as there are positive changes in time.

Mus. Doc. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Music.*

Musik stunde. Ger. A music lesson.

N

Nach und nach. Ger. By little and little, by degrees.

Naturalménte. It. Naturally.

Non troppo présto. It. Not too quick.

Nota di piacére. It. An optional grace note, an *ad libitum* embellishment.

Nota sostenúta. It. A sustained note.

Nuances. Fr. pl. Lights and shades of expression, variety of intonation.

O

Obligáto. It. pl. Indispensable, necessary; a part, or parts which cannot be omitted, being indispensably necessary to a proper performance.

Octave. An interval of eight diatonic sounds, or degrees; also the name of an organ stop.

Octave, large. The third octave, indicated in the German tablature by capital letters.

Opera búffe. It. Comic opera.

Operêtta. It. A short opera, sometimes interspersed with dialogue.

Oratorio. A species of musical drama consisting of airs, recitatives, trios, choruses, etc. It is founded upon some Scriptural narrative, and performed without the aid of scenery and action.

Organ point. A long pedal note, or stationary bass, upon which is formed a series of chords, or harmonic progressions.

Organ stop. A collection of pipes of like tone and quality, passing through the whole or a greater part of the compass of an organ; a register.

Orotund. A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, which has a fullness, clearness, smoothness, and ringing quality which form the highest perfection of the human voice.

Ottáva bássa. It. The octave below, marked thus: 8va bássa.

P

Paraphrase. An explanation of some text or passage in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author.

Pedal. An appliance for the foot, under a pianoforte, by the use of which the dampers are raised from the strings, thus allowing them their full vibration.

Percussional. A general name for all instruments that are struck, as a gong, drum, bell, tabor, etc.

Periode. Fr. A complete and perfect musical sentence, containing several phrases and bringing the ear to a perfect conclusion or state of rest.

Petits morceaux. Fr. Short pieces.

Philharmonic. Gr. Music-loving.

Phrase. A short musical sentence; a musical thought or idea.

Piano. It. Soft, gentle.

Piano assai. It. As soft as possible.

Pianoforte. A stringed and keyed instrument of German origin, so called from its equal command both of softness and strength. It was invented about 1746 by Christopher Gottlieb Schröter, and is a great improvement upon the spinet and harpsichord, which instruments it has entirely superseded; improvements are constantly being made in it and it is the most agreeable and popular instrument now in use.

Pianoforte action. The mechanism of a pianoforte.

Pianoforte, grand. A pianoforte in which most of the octaves have for each note three strings tuned in unison and struck at once by the same hammer.

Pianoforte, melographic. A piano con-

nected with a clock movement, by which the improvisation of a composer was recorded.

Pianoforte, overstrung. An arrangement by which the strings of at least two of the lowest octaves are raised, running in respect to the other strings diagonally above them.

Pianoforte score. A score in which every part has been so arranged that it may be played on a pianoforte.

Pipes of Pan. A wind instrument consisting of a range of pipes bound together, side by side, and gradually lessening with respect to each other in length and diameter; Pandean pipes.

Pitch, concert. The pitch generally adopted for some one given note and by which every other note is governed.

Piu allégro. It. A little quicker, more lively.

Piu che lento. It. Slower than lento.

Piu fórte. It. Louder.

Piu lénto. It. More slowly.

Piu mósso, Piu móto. It. More motion, quicker.

Piu piáno. It. Softer.

Piu piú. It. Somewhat more.

Piu présto. It. Quicker, more rapidly.

Pizzicándo. It. *Pinched*; meaning that the strings of the violin, violoncello, etc., are not to be played with the bow, but pinched, or snapped with the fingers, producting a *staccáto* effect.

Plaqué. Fr. *Struck at once,* without any arpêggio, or embellishment.

Plectrum. Lat. A quill, or piece of ivory or hard wood used to twitch the strings of the *mandolin,* lyre, etc.

Póco. It. Little.

Póco adágio. It. A little slower.

Póco allégro. It. A little faster.

Póco animáto. It. A little more animated.

Póco a póco. It. By degrees, little by little.

Póco a póco crescéndo. It. Gradually louder and louder.

Póco a póco diminuéndo. It. Gradually diminishing.

Póco a póco, piu di fuoco. It. With gradually increasing fire and animation.

Póco a póco, piu lénto. It. Gradually slower and slower.

Póco a póco, piu móto. It. Gradually increasing the time.

Póco a póco, rallentando. It. Gradually diminishing.

Póco présto. It. Rather quick.

Pói a pói. It. By degrees.

Polácca. It. A Polish national dance in 3-4 time; a dance tune in which an emphasis is placed on the first unaccented part of the measure.

Polka. A lively Bohemian or Polish dance in 2-4 time, the first three quavers in each bar being accented, and the fourth quaver unaccented.

Polka redowa. A dance tune in triple time, played faster than the polka mazurka, and having its accent on the first part of the measure.

Polonaise. A movement of three crotchets in a measure, the rhythmical pause coming on the last crotchet of the bar.

Portaménto. It. A term applied by the Italians to the manner or habit of sustaining and conducting the voice. A singer who is easy, and yet firm and steady in the execution of passages and phrases, is said to have a good *portamento.* It is also used to connect two notes separated by an interval, by gliding the voice from one to the other, and by this means anticipating the latter in regard to intonation.

Portándo la vóce. It. Carrying the voice, holding it firmly on the notes.

Pot-pourri. A medley; a *capríccio,* or *fantásia* in which favorite airs and fragments of musical pieces are strung together and contrasted.

Precíso. It. Precise, exact, exactly.

Prelude. A short introductory composition, or extempore performance, to prepare the ear for the succeeding movements.

Preparation. That disposition of the harmony by which discords are lawfully introduced. A discord is said to be prepared, when the discordant note is heard in the preceding chord and in the same part as a consonance.

Prêsto. It. Quickly, rapidly.

Présto assái. It. Very quick, with the utmost rapidity.

Prima dónna. It. Principal female singer in a serious opera.

Prima dónna assolúta. It. First female singer in an operatic establishment; the only one who can claim that title.

Profane music. A term formerly applied to all music not adapted to church service; secular music.

Progression. A succession of triads or perfect chords, which are not confined to the tonic.

Psalmody. The practice or art of singing psalms; a style or collection of music designed for church service.

R

R, or R H, indicates the right hand in pianoforte paying.

Racleur. Fr. A poor player.

Rallentaménto. It. The time gradually slower and the sound gradually softer.

Rhapsody. Eng. A *capriccio,* a fragmentary piece, a wild, unconnected composition.

Recitative. A species of musical declamation in which the performer rejects the rigorous rules of time and endeavors to imitate the inflections, accent and emphasis of natural speech.

Recitativo instromentáto. It. Accompanied recitative.

Recitativo parlánte. It. Unaccompanied recitative; also, when accompanied only by the violoncello and double bass, or the pianoforte or organ.

Recorder. An old wind instrument somewhat resembling a flute, but of smaller bore and shriller tone.

Reprise d'un opéra. Fr. The reproduction or revival of an opera.

Requiem. Lat. A mass, or musical service for the dead.

Rhythm. Eng. The division of musical ideas or sentences into regular metrical portions; musical accent and cadence as applied to melody.

Ricercáto. It. Sought after; this term is applied to every kind of composition wherein researches of musical design are employed. It is suitable to certain figures replete with contrapuntal artifices, also to madrigals, and the term was formerly applied to solféggi, and also to instrumental exercises, when of considerable difficulty.

Ripiéni. It. pl. The *tútti,* or full parts which fill up and augment the effect of the full chorus of voices and instruments. In a large orchestra all the violins, violas, and basses, except the principals, are sometimes called *Ripiéni.*

Riposta. It. Repeat.

Risolúto. It. Resolved, resolute, bold.

Ritárdo. It. Retardation, gradual delay; in harmony, prolonging some note of a previous chord into the succeeding one.

Ritmo. It. Rhythm, cadence, measure.

Ritournelle. Fr. The burden of a song; also, a short symphony or an introduction to an air; and the symphony which follows an air: it is also applied to *tútti* parts, introductory to, and between, or after, the solo passages in a concerto.

Romance, Fr. Formerly the name given to the long lyric tales sung by the minstrels; now a term applied to an irregular, though delicate refined composition.

Rondeau, Fr. A composition, vocal or instrumental, generally consisting of three strains, the first of which terminates in a cadence on the tonic and is repeated several times during the movement.

Root. The fundamental note of any chord.

Rostral. Ger. A music pen.

Roulade. Fr. A florid vocal passage; a division, or rapid series of notes, using only one syllable.

S

Sálto. It. A leap, or skip, from one note to a distant one; also, a dance.

Sans frappé. Fr. Without striking; play the notes without striking them hard or forcibly.

Sans pédales. Fr. Without the pedals.

Sarabande. Ger. A dance said to be originally derived from the Saracens, and danced with castanets; it is in slow 3-4 or 3-2 time, and characterized by the second note of the measure being lengthened which gives gravity and majesty to the movement.

Saxophones. A new family of brass wind-instruments invented by M. Sax. The body of these instruments is of a parabolic cone of brass, provided with a set of keys; their tones are soft and penetrating in the higher part and full and rich in the lower part of their compass. The Saxophones are six in number, the high, the soprano, the alto, the tenor, the baritone and the bass; they are played with a single reed and a clarinet mouthpiece.

Scale. From the Latin word *scala.* The denomination first given to the arrangement made by Guido, of the six syllables, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la;* also called the *gamut.* A series of lines and spaces on which notes are placed; the regular gradations of sound limited to an octave, or extended to the compass of any voice or instrument; compass.

Scale of nature. The scale from which our modern scales arise. It is a gradual succession of fixed sounds, which nature

produces from a string when divided into equal parts. Theorists have made three grand divisions, viz., the *diatonic,* the *chromatic,* and the *enharmonic.*

Scenario. It. Actor's guide book, a programme; scenes, decorations.

Scherzo. It. Play, sport, a jest; a piece of a lively, sportive character, and marked, animated rhythm; also one of the movements in a symphony.

Schisma. Ger. A very minute difference between the sound of intervals. In ancient music, a small interval equal to the half of a comma, or the eighteenth part of a tone.

Schnell. Ger. Quickly, rapidly; *etwas bewegter schnell,* a little quicker.

Schottisch. Ger. A modern dance, rather slow, in 2-4 time.

Score, full. A complete score of all the parts of a composition, either vocal or instrumental, or both.

Scoring. The forming of a score, by collecting and properly arranging the detached parts of a composition.

Sdegnánte. It. Angry, passionate.

Sdrucciolándo. It. Sliding, slipping.

Sdruecioláre. It. To slide the hand, by turning the finger nails toward the keys of the pianoforte, and drawing the hand lightly, and rapidly, up or down.

Sec. Fr. Dry, unornamented, coldly; the note, or chord, to be struck plainly without ornament or *arpéggio.*

Section. A complete, but not an independent musical idea; a part of a musical period, composed of one or more phrases.

Septet. Eng. A composition for seven voices or instruments.

Serenáta. It. Night music; an evening concert in the open air and under the window of the person to be entertained. Also, a musical composition on an amorous subject; also, any light, pleasing instrumental composition comprising several movements.

Sforzáto. It. *Forced,* one particular chord, or note, is to be played with force and emphasis.

Signature. Eng. Name given to the sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a piece, and at the commencement of each staff, to indicate the key in which it is writtten.

Sistrum. Lat. An instrument of percussion of very great antiquity, supposed to have been invented by the Egyptians, and was much used by the priests of Iris and Osiris in sacrifice. It consisted of a rod of iron, bent into an oval or oblong shape, or square at two corners and curved at the others, and furnished with a number of movable rings, so that, when shaken, or struck with another rod of iron, it emitted the sound desired.

Slur. A curved line over two or more notes, to show that they must be played smoothly.

Solféggio. It. Exercises for the voice according to the rules of solmization.

Solmizáre. It. The practice of the scales, applying to the different tones their respective syllables, *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si;* to this kind of vocal exercise the practice of Solféggio is added.

Sonáta. It. An instrumental composition, usually of three or four distinct movements, each with a unity of its own, yet all related so as to form a perfect whole. It commonly begins with an allegro, sometimes preceded by a slow introduction. Then come the andante, adagio, or largo; then the minuet and trio, or scherzo; and lastly the finale in quick time.

Sótto vóce. It. Softly, in a low voice, in an undertone.

Stop. A register or row of pipes, in an organ; on the violin, etc., it means the pressure of the finger upon the string.

Suspension. A theoretical expression applied to the retaining in any chord some note or notes of the preceding chord.

Symphony. Eng. A grand composition of several movements, for a full orchestra. The symphony, in its present form, was introduced by Haydn, and generally consists of an *adagio,* allégro, andánte, minuétto (or *schérzo*), trio and finále. The term is also applied to the introductory and concluding instrumental parts of a song, or other vocal composition.

Syncopation. Eng. An unequal division of the time or notes; irregular accent; binding the last note of one bar to the first note of the next; accented notes occurring on the unaccented part of a bar.

T

Tarantélla. It. A swift, delirious sort of Italian dance in 6-8 time. The form has been adopted by many of the modern composers, as Liszt, Chopin, etc.

Temperament. The accommodation or

adjustment of the imperfect sounds of the scale, by transferring a part of the defects to the more perfect ones, in order to remedy, in some degree, the false intervals of the organ, pianoforte, and similar instruments, whose sounds are fixed; that equalization of the intervals, in tuning, which brings their whole system as near as possible to that of the diatonic scale.

Temperament, equal. That equalization or tempering of the twelve sounds included in an octave, which renders all the scales equally in tune; the imperfection being divided equally amongst the whole.

Tempered. Having a perfect adjustment of sounds; tuned.

Témpo. It. Time; the degree of movement; *a témpo,* in time.

Témpo di márcia. It. In the time of a march.

Témpo di valse. It. In waltz time.

Témpo rubáto. It. *Robbed* or *stolen* time; irregular time; meaning a slight deviation to give more expression, by retarding one note, and quickening another, but so that the time of each bar is not altered in the whole.

Tom-tom. A sort of drum used by the natives in the East Indies.

Tone-art. A name given by the Germans to musical art.

Ton-farbe. Ger. Character of tone.

Tonic sol fa. A system of writing and teaching music, in which the letters of the alphabet, and other signs, are used, instead of the usual notation on the staff. In this system *do* is always applied to the tonic.

Touch. Style of striking or pressing the keys of an organ, pianoforte, or similar instrument; the resistance made to the fingers by the keys of any instrument, as, when the keys are put down with difficulty, an instrument is said to have a *hard* or *heavy touch;* when there is little resistance the *touch* is said to be *soft* or *light.*

Transition. Eng. Passing suddenly out of one key into another, without preparation for, or hinting at another key; or without making use of chords common to both keys.

Treble. The upper part, the highest voice, the soprano, that which generally contains the melody.

Tútti. It. All, the entire band or chorus; in a solo or concerto it means, that the full orchestra is to come in.

Tympani. It. pl. Kettledrums.

U

Une suite de piéces. Fr. A series of lessons.

Unity. Such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character.

Un póco ritenúto. It. Gradually slower.

Ut queant laxis. Lat. The commencing words of the hymn to St. John the Baptist, from which Guido is said to have taken the syllables, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la,* for his system of solmization. It was composed about the year 770.

V

Variations. Repetitions of a theme or subject in new and varied aspects, the form or outline of the composition being preserved while the different passages are ornamented and amplified.

Vaudeville. Fr. A country ballad or song, a roundelay; also, a simple form of operétta; a comedy, or short drama, interspersed with songs.

Veláta. It. *Veiled;* a voice sounding as if it were covered with a veil.

Veloceménte. Swiftly, quickly, in a rapid time.

Vióla. A tenor violin; an instrument similar in tone and formation to the violin, but larger in size and having a compass a fifth lower.

Viol, bass. The violoncello; a stringed instrument in the form of a violin, but much larger, having four strings, and performed on with a bow.

Viol, double-bass. The largest and deepest-toned of stringed instruments.

Violin. A well known stringed instrument having four strings, and played with a bow. It is the most perfect musical instrument known, of brilliant tone and capable of every variety of expression. When, or by what nation, this important instrument was first invented is not at present known definitely.

Virginal. A small keyed instrument, much used about the time of Queen Elizabeth, and placed upon a table when played upon. It is supposed to have been the origin of the spinet as the latter was of the harpsichord.

Virtuóso. It. A skilful performer upon some instrument.

Voluntary. An introductory performance upon the organ, either extemporaneous or otherwise; also, a species of *toccáta,* generally in two or three movements, calculated to display the capabilities of the instrument, and the skill of the performer.

W

Waltz. The name of a modern dance originally used in Suabia. The measure of its music is triple, usually in 3-4 or 3-8 time, and performed moderately slow, or at the quickest in allegretto.

Weber chronometer. An instrument similar to a metronome, but simpler in its construction, invented by Weber. It consists of a piece of twine, about five feet in length, on which are fifty-five inch spaces, and a small weight at the lower end, the degree of motion being determined by the length of string swinging with the weight.

Wenig. Ger. Little; *ein wenig stark,* a little strong, rather loud.

Wieder-holung. Ger. Repeating, repetition.

Wrest pins. Movable pins in a piano, about which one end of the string is wound, and by turning which the instrument is tuned.

A DICTIONARY OF CHRISTIAN NAMES WITH THEIR ORIGIN AND MEANING

Aaron (Heb.), lofty, mountaineer.—Ar. *Harun, Haroun.*

Abel (Heb.), breath, vanity.

Abiathar (Heb.), father of excellence or plenty.

Abigail (Heb.), father of exultation.—Dims. *Abby, Nabby.*

Abihu (Heb.), father [is] he [God].

Abijah, Abia (Heb.), the Lord is a father.

Abner (Heb.), father of Ner, or light, or the father [is] a lamp.

Abraham, Abram (Heb.), father of a multitude, high father.—Dims. *Abe, Aby.*

Absalom (Heb.), father of peace.

Ada. See *Edith.*

Adelbert (Teut.), nobly bright.

Adam (Heb.), man, earth, red earth.—Scotch dims. *Edie, Yiddy.*

Adeline, also *Adaline, Adela, Adelaide, Adelia, Adelina* (Teut.), of noble birth a princess.—Dim. *Addy.*

Adolphus (Teut.), noble wolf.—Fr. *Adolphe.* It. *Adolfo* or *Udolfo,* Ger. *Adolf.*

Adrian. See *Hadrian.*

Æneas, Eneas (Gr.), commended.—Fr. *Enée.*

Agatha (Gr.), good, kind.

Agnes (Gr.), pure, sacred, chaste.—Dims. *Aggie, Aggy.*

Aileen, Eileen, an Irish form of *Helen* (q.v.), thus meaning light.

Ailie, a Scotch dim. of *Alison,* also of *Alice,* or of *Helen.*

Alaric (Teut.), noble ruler.

Albert (Teut.), nobly bright.—Dims. *Bert, Bertie.*—L. *Albertus,* Fr. *Albert,* Sp. and It. *Alberto,* Ger. *Adalbert, Albert, Albrecht.*—Fem. *Alberta.*

Alethea (Gr.), truth.

Alexander (Gr.), a helper of men.—Dims. *Aleck, Alick, Eck, Ecky, Sanders, Sandy, Sawnie.*— Fr. *Alexandre,* It. *Alessandro.*—Fem. *Alexandra, Alexandrina.*

Alfred (Teut.), elf in counsel—i.e. good counselor.—Dim. *Alf.*—L. *Alfredus, Aluredus,* Fr. *Alfred,* It. and Sp. *Alfredo.*

Algernon (O. Fr.), with moustaches—prob. from the usual title, "William *als Gernons,*" applied for this cause to William de Albini, the second husband of Henry I.'s widow, Alix of Louvaine.—Dim. *Algy.*

Alice, Alicia (Teut.), noble cheer—closely related to *Adeline* above.—Dims. *Ally* or *Allie, Elsie.*

Alison, a Scotch form of *Aloyse, Elöise, Helöise,* from *Hlodivicia,* a name of Teut. origin meaning holy fame.—Dim. *Elsie.*

Allan, Alan, a name first found in early Breton history, referred by Miss Yonge to Hilarius ("cheerful"), confused with Ælianus; more prob. Celt., meaning harmony.

Alpheus (Heb.), exchange.

Amabel (L.), lovable—whence *Mabel.*

Amaziah (Heb.), the Lord is strong.

Ambrose (Gr.), immortal, divine.—L. *Ambrosius,* Fr. *Ambroise,* It. *Ambrogio,* Sp. *Ambrosio.*

Amelia (Teut.), toiling, energetic.—Fr. *Amélie,* It. *Amelia, Amalia.*

Amos (Heb.), strong, one who bears a burden.

Amy (L.), beloved.—L. *Amata,* Fr. *Aimée,* It. *Amata.*

Andrew (Gr.), manly.—Dim. *Andy.*—L. *Andreas,* Fr. *André,* It. *Andrea,* Sp. *Andres.*

Angelica (Gr.), angelic, lovely.

Angelina (Gr.), angel.

Angus (Celt.), excellent virtue.

Ann, Anna, Anne (Heb.), grace—the same as *Hannah.*—Dims. *Annie, Nancy, Nanny, Nina, Nan, Annette.*

Annabel, Annabella, Annaple, made up of *Anna* (Heb.), grace, as above, and *Bella* (L.), fair; or probably the early Celtic name *Aine,* meaning joy, praise, Auglicized. It may be however, a variant of *Arabella,* earlier *Arnhilda* (Teut.), eagle heroine.

Anselm (Teut.), divine helmet.—Fr. *Anselme,* It. and Sp. *Anselmo.*

Anihony, Antony (L.), worthy of praise.—Dim. *Tony.*—L. *Antonius,* Fr. *Antoine,* It. and Sp. *Antonio,* Ger. *Antonius, Anton.*—Fem. *Antonia.*

Antoinette, the French form of *Antonia, Antonina,* the fem. of *Anthony.*—Dim. *Net, Netty.*

Arabella (L.), a fair altar, or an Arabian woman—perh. Teut., meaning eagle heroine.—Dims. *Bella, Bel, Belle.* See *Annabel* above.

Archibald (Teut.), very bold, or holy prince.—Dims. *Archy, Baldie.*—L. *Archibaldus,* Fr. *Archambault,* It. *Arcibaldo.*

Arnold (Teut.), strong as an eagle.

Arthur (Celt.), high, noble.—L. *Arthurus,* Fr. *Artur, Artus,* It. *Arturo.*

Asa (Heb.), [the Lord is] a healer.

Athanasius (Gr.), immortal.—Fr. *Athanase,* It. *Atanasi.*

Athelstan (Teut.), noble stone.

Aubrey (Teut.), elf-ruler, ruler of spirits.

Augustin, Augustine, Austin (L.), belonging to Augustus.—L. *Augustinus,* Fr. *Augustin,* It. *Agostino,* Ger. *Augustin.*

Augustus (L.), exalted.—Dims. *Gus, Gussie, Gustus.*—Fr. *Auguste,* Ger. *August.*—Fem. *Augusta.*

Aurelius (L.), golden.—Fem. *Aurelia.*

Asaph (Heb.), a collector, [God] gathereth.

Baldwin (Teut.), prince-friend.—L. *Balduinus,* Fr. *Baudouin,* It. *Baldovino, Balduino,* Ger. *Balduin.*

Baptist (Gr.), a baptizer.—Fr. *Baptiste, Batiste,* It. *Battista,* Ger. *Baptist.*

Barbara (Gr.), foreign.—Dims. *Bab, Babbie.*

Bardolph (Teut.), bright wolf or distinguished helper.—Fr. *Bardolphe,* It. *Bardolfo.*

Barnabas, Barnaby (Heb.), son of exhortation.

Bartholomew (Heb.), son of one's own brother (i.e. friend).—Dims. *Bart, Bat.*—L. *Bartholomæus,* Fr. *Bartolomée, Barthélmi,* It. *Bartolomeo,* Ger. *Bartholomäus, Barthel.*

Baruch (Heb.), blessed [by God].

Basil (Gr.), kingly.—L. *Basilius,* Fr. *Basile,* It. and Sp. *Basilio.*

Bathsheba (Heb.), prob. daughter of the seven, or of an oath.

Beatrice, Beatrix (L.), making happy.

Benedict (L.), blessed.—Dim. *Bennet.* L. *Benedictus,* Fr. *Benoît,* It. *Benedetto, Bettino,* Sp. *Benedicto, Benito,* Ger. *Benedict.*—Fem. *Benedicta.*

Benjamin (Heb.), son of the right hand (i.e. of good fortune).—Dims. *Ben, Benny.*—It. *Beniamino.*

Bernard (Teut.), bold as a bear.—Dim. *Barney.*—L. *Bernardus,* Fr. *Bernard, Bernardin,* It. *Bernardo, Bernardino,* Sp. *Bernardo, Bernal,* Ger. *Bernhard, Barend, Berend.*

Bertha (Teut.), bright.—Dims. *Bertie, Berty.*—Fr. *Berthe,* It. and Sp. *Berta.*

Bertram (Teut.), bright raven.—Dim. *Bert.*—Fr. *Bertrand,* It. *Bertrando,* Sp. *Beltran.*

Bessie, Betsy, a dim. of *Elisabeth* (q.v.).

Blanche (Teut.), white.—Fr. *Blanche,* It. *Bianca,* Sp. *Blanca.*

Boniface (L.), a benefactor.—L. *Bonifacius,* It. *Bonifacio, Bonifazio,* Sp. *Bonifacio.*

Brian (Celt.), strong.—It. *Briano.*

Bridget (Celt.), strength.—Dim. *Biddy.* Fr. *Brigitte,* It. and Sp. *Brigida,* Ger. *Brigitta.*

Cadwallader (W.), arranger of battle.

Cæsar (L.), hairy, or blue-eyed, or born

under the Cæsarean operation.—Fr. *César*, It. *Cesare*, Ger. *Cäsar*.

Cain (Heb.), artificer, smith.

Caleb (Heb.), a dog.

Calvin (L.), bald.—L. *Calvinus*, Fr. *Calvin, Cauvin*, Sp. *Calvo*.

Camilla (L.), an attendant at a sacrifice.—Fr. *Camille*.

Caroline, a French form of the fem. of *Carolus*, the Latin of Charles.—Dims. *Carrie, Caddie*.

Casimir (Slav.), show forth peace.—Dim. *Cassie*.

Cassandra (Gr.), she who inflames with love.

Catherine, also *Catherina, Catharine, Katharine, Katherine* (Gr.), pure.—Dims. *Casy, Kate, Kathleen, Katie, Cathie, Kathie, Katrine, Kit, Kitty*.—Fr. *Catherine*, It. *Caterina*, Sp. *Catalina*, Ger. *Katharine*.

Cecil (L.), blind.

Cecilia, Cecily, fem. of *Cecil*.—Dims. *Sisely, Sis, Cis, Cissy*.—Fr. *Cécile*, It. *Cecilia*.

Charles (Teut.), strong, manly.—Dims. *Charley, Charlie*.—L. *Carolus*, Fr. *Charles*, It. *Caro*, Sp. *Carlos*, Ger. *Carl, Karl*.—Fem. *Caroline, Charlotte*.

Christian (L.), belonging to Christ.—Dims. *Christie, Christy*.—L. *Christianus*, Fr. *Chrestien, Chrétien*, It. and Sp. *Cristiano*.—Fem. *Christiana, Christina*.

Christina, fem. of *Christian*.—Dims. *Chrissie, Teenie, Tina, Xina*.

Christopher (Gr.), bearing Christ.—Dims. *Kester, Kit, Chris*.—L. *Christophorus*, Fr. *Christophe*, It. *Cristoforo*, Sp. *Cristoval*, Ger. *Christoph*.

Cicely, a form of *Cecilia* (q.v.).

Clara (L.), bright.—Dim. *Clare*.—Fr. *Claire*, It. *Chiara*, Sp. *Clara*.

Clarence (L.), illustrious.

Claribel (L.), brightly fair.

Clarice, Clarissa, derivatives from *Clara*.

Claud, Claudius (L.), lame.

Claudia, fem. of *Claudius*.

Clement (L.), mild, merciful.—L. *Clemens*, It. and Sp. *Clemente*, Fr. *Clément*, Ger. *Clemens*.—Fem. and dim. form are *Clementina, Clementine*.

Conrad (Teut.), bold in counsel, resolute.—L. *Conradus*, Fr. *Conrade*, It. *Corrado, Corrado*, Ger. *Konrad*.

Constance, a fem. form of *Constant*.—Dim. *Connie*.—L. *Constantia*, Fr. *Constance*, It. *Costanza*.

Constant (L.), firm, faithful.—L. *Constans, Constantius*, It. *Costante, Costanzo*, Sp. *Constancio*, Ger. *Constanz*.

Constantine (L.), firm.—L. *Constantinus*, It. *Costantino*, Sp. *Constantino*, Ger. *Constantin*.

Cora, Corinne (Gr.), maiden.—Fr. *Corinne*.

Cordelia (L.), warm-hearted.—Fr. *Cordélie*.

Cornelius, prob. related to L. *cornu*, a horn.—Fr. *Cornélius* (fem. *Cornélie*), It. and Sp. *Cornelio*.—Fem. *Cornelia*.

Crispin, Crispian, Crispus (L.), curly-haired.—L. *Crispinus, Crispianus*, Fr. *Crispin, Crépin*, It. *Crispino, Crispo*, Ger. *Crispus*.

Cuthbert (A.S.), well-known splendor.

Cynthia (Gr.), of or from Mount Cynthus.

Cyprian (Gr.), of Cyprus.—L. *Cyprianus*.

Cyril (Gr.), lordly.—L. *Cyrillus*, Fr. *Cyrille*, Sp. *Cirilo*, Ger. *Cyrill*.

Cyrus (Pers.), the sun.

Daniel (Heb.), God is judge.—Dims. *Dan, Danny*.

Darius (Pers.), preserves.

David (Heb.), beloved.—Dims. *Davy, Dave*.—Fr. *David*, It. *Davide, Davidde*, Ger. *David*.—Fem. *Davida, Vida*.

Deborah (Heb.), a bee.

Delia (Gr.), of Delos.

Demetrius (Gr.), belonging to Demeter or Ceres.—Fr. *Demétrius*, It. *Demetrio*.

Denis, Dennis, Denys, a French form of *Dionysius*.

Derrick, a corruption of *Theodoric*.

Diana (L.), goddess.—Dims. *Di. Die*.

Dinah (Heb.), judged.

Dionysius (Gr.), belonging to Dionysos or Bacchus.—Fr. *Denys, Denis*, It. *Dionigio, Dionigi, Dionisio*, Ger. *Dionysius, Dionys*.

Dominic (L.), Sunday child.—L. *Dominicus*, Fr. *Dominique*, It. *Dominico*, Sp. *Domingo*.

Donald (Celt.), proud chief.

Dora, a dim. of *Dorothea*.

Dorcas (Gr.), a gazelle.

Dorothea, Dorothy (Gr.), the gift of God.—Dims. *Dol. Dolly*.—Fr. *Dorothée, Dorette*, It. and Sp. *Dorotea*.

Dougal (Celt.), black stranger.

Drusilla (L.), strong.

Duncan (Cet.), brown chief

Ebenezer (Heb.), the stone of help.

Edgar (A.S.), rich spear.—L. *Edgarus*, It. *Edgaro*.

Edith (A.S.), rich gift.—L. *Editha*, It. *Edita*.

Edmund (A.S.), rich protection.—Dims. *Ed, Ned*.—L. *Edmundus*, Fr. *Edmond*, It. *Edmondo*, Sp. *Edmundo*.

Edna (Heb.), pleasure.

Edward (A.S.), rich guard.—Dims. *Ed. Eddy, Ned, Neddy, Ted, Teddy*.—L. *Edvardus*, Fr. *Edouard*, It. *Eduardo, Edoardo*, Sp. *Eduardo*, Ger. *Eduard*.

Edwin (A.S.), rich friend.—Dims. *Ed, Eddy*.—L. *Edvinus*, It. *Eduino*.

Effie, a dim. of *Euphemia* (q.v.).

Egbert (A.S.), terribly bright.—L. *Egbertus*, It. *Egberto*, Ger. *Eckbert, Egbert*.

Eldred (A.S.), terrible.

Eleanor, Elinor (Gr.), light—the same as *Helen*.—Dims. *Ella, Ellen, Nell, Nellie, Nora*.—It. *Eleonora*, Ger. *Eleonore*, Fr. *Aliénor*.

Eleazer (Heb.), God is a help.

Eli (Heb.), going up, or my God.

Eliab (Heb.), God is his father.

Elias, the same as *Elijah*.

Elihu (Heb.), God the Lord.

Elijah (Heb.), God is the Lord.—L. *Elija*, Fr. *Elie*, It. *Elia*, Ger. *Elias, Elia*.

Elisabeth, Elizabeth, Eliza. (Heb.), God of the oath.—Dims. *Bess, Bessie, Bessy, Beth, Betsey, Betty, Elsie, Liz, Lizzie, Lisa, Liza*.—Fr. *Elisabeth, Elise*, It. *Elisabetta, Elisa*, Ger. *Elisabeth, Elise*.

Elisha (Heb.), God of salvation.—L. *Eliseus*, Fr. *Elisée*, It. and Sp. *Eliseo*.

Ella, Ellen, dims. of *Eleanor*.

Elspeth (Heb.), God of the oath—a Scotch form of *Elisabeth*.—Dims. *Elspie, Elsie*.

Emeline, Emmeline, Emily (Teut.), industrious, energetic.—Fr. *Emilie*, It. and Sp. *Emilia*, Ger. *Emilie*.

Emma, the same as *Emeline*.—Dims. *Emm, Emmie*.—Fr. *Emma*, It. *Emma*, Sp. *Ema*.

Emmanuel, Immanuel (Gr. from Heb.), God with us.—Fr. *Emmanuel*, It. *Emmanuele*, Sp. *Manuel*, Ger. *Emanuel*.

Enoch (Heb.), consecrated.

Ephraim (Heb.), fruitful.

Erasmus (Gr.), lovely, deserving love.—Fr. *Erasme*, It. and Sp. *Erasmo*.

Erastus (Gr.), lovely.—Fr. *Eraste*.

Eric (A.S.), rich, powerful.—L. *Ericus*.

Ernest (Ger.), earnest.—Fr. *Ernest*, It. and Sp. *Ernesto*, Ger. *Ernst*.—Fem. *Ernestine*.

Ernestine, fem. and dim. of *Ernest*.

Esau (Heb.), hairy.

Esther (Pers.), a star, good fortune.—Dim. *Essie*.—Fr. *Esther*, It. *Ester, Esterre*, Sp. *Ester*, Ger. *Esther*.

Ethel (A.S.), noble.

Ethelinda (Teut.), noble snake.

Eudora (Gr.), good gift.—Fr. *Eudore*.

Eugene (Gr.), well born, noble.—L. *Eugenius*, Fr. *Eugène*, It. *Eugenio*, Sp. *Eugenio*, Ger. *Eugenius, Eugen*.—Fem. *Eugenia*.

Eugenia, fem. of *Eugene*.—Dim. *Genie*.—Fr. *Eugénie*, It. and Sp. *Eugenia*.

Eulalia (Gr.), fair speech.—Fr. *Eulalie*, It. *Eulalia*.

Eunice (Gr.), happy victory.

Euphemia (Gr.), of good report.—Dims. *Effie, Euphie, Phemie, Phamie*.—Fr. *Euphémie*, It. and Sp. *Eufemia*.

Eusebius (Gr.), pious.—Fr. *Eusèbe*, It. and Sp. *Eusebio*.

Eustace (Gr.), healthy, firm.—L. *Eustachius, Eustathius*, Fr. *Eustache, Eustathe*, It. *Eustazio, Eustachio*, Ger. *Eustathius*.

Eva, Eve (Heb.), life.—Dims. *Evelina, Eveline, Evelyn*.—Fr. *Eve*, It. and Sp. *Eva*, Ger. *Eva*.

Evan (W.), young warrior.

Evangeline (Gr.), bringing glad news.

Everard (Teut.), strong as a wild boar.—Fr. *Evraud*, It. *Everardo, Eberardo*, Ger. *Eberhard, Ebert*.

Ezekiel (Heb.), God will strengthen.—Dim. *Zeke*.—Fr. *Ezéchiel*.

Ezra (Heb.), help.—L. *Ezra, Ezdras*, Fr. *Esdras*.

Faith (L.), faith.

Faustina, Faustine (L.), fortunate.—Fr. *Faustine*, It. *Faustina*.

Felicia (L.), happiness.—Fr. *Félicie, Félicite*, It. *Felicia*, Sp. *Felicidad*.

Felix (L.), happy.—Fr. *Félix*, It. *Felice*, Sp. *Felix*, Port. *Feliz*, Ger. *Felix*.—Fem. *Felicia*.

Ferdinand (Teut.), brave.—Fr. *Ferdinand, Ferrand*, It. *Ferdinando, Ferrando*, Sp. *Hernando, Fernando*, Ger. *Ferdinand*.

Festus (L.), joyful.

Fidelia (L.), Faithful.

Flora (L.), flowers.—Fr. *Flore*, It. *Flora*.

Florence (L.), blooming.—Dims. *Flo, Flossie, Floy.*—L. *Florentia.*

Frances, fem. of *Francis.*—Dim *Fanny.* —L. *Francisca,* Fr. *François, Francisque,* It. *Francesca,* Sp. *Francisca,* Ger. *Franziske.*

Francis (Fr.) free—dim. *Frank.*—L. *Franciscus,* Fr. *François,* It. *Francesco, Franco,* Sp. *Francisco,* Ger. *Franciscus, Franz.*—Fem. *Frances*—dim. *Fanny.*

Frederic, Frederick (Teut), peace ruler. —Dims. *Fred, Freddy.*—L. *Fredericus,* Fr. *Frédéric,* It. *Frederigo, Federico,* Sp. *Federico,* Ger. *Friedrich, Fritz.*—Fem. *Frederica.*

Frederica, fem. of *Frederic.*—Dim. *Freddie.*—Fr. *Frédérique,* It. *Frederica,* Sp. *Federica,* Ger. *Friederike.*

Gabriel (Heb.), hero of God.—Dim. *Gabe.*—Fr. *Gabriel,* It. *Gabriello.*

Gamaliel (Heb.), God is a recompenser.

Geoffrey, the same as *Godfrey.*

George (Gr.), a husbandman—dims. *Georgie, Geordie.*—L. *Georgius,* Fr. *Georges,* It. *Georgios,* Sp. *Jorge,* Ger. *Georg.*—Fem. *Georgiana, Georgina.*—Dim. *Georgie.*

Gerald, Gerard (Teut.), spear-power. L. *Geraldus, Gerardus,* Fr. *Gérard, Géraud, Giraud, Girauld,* It. *Gerardo, Giraldo,* Ger. *Gerhard.*—Fem. *Geraldine.*

German, Germaine (L.), German.—L. *Germanus,* Fr. *Germain,* It. *Germano.*

Gertrude (Teut.), spear-maid.—Dims. *Gertie, Trudy.*—Fr. *Gertrude,* It. *Gertrude, Geltruda,* Sp. *Gertrudes,* Ger. *Gertraud, Gertrud.*

Gideon (Heb.), a hewer down.

Gilbert (Teut.), bright pledge.—Dim. *Gil.*—L. *Gilbertus,* Fr. *Guilbert, Gilbert,* It. and Sp. *Gilberto,* Ger. *Gilbert, Giselbert.*

Giles (Gr.), with the ægis, or a kid.—L. *Ægidius,* Fr. *Gilles, Egide,* It. *Egidio,* Ger. *Egidius.*

Godfrey (Teut.), God's peace.—L. *Godefridus, Galfridus,* Fr. *Godefroi, Geoffroi,* It. *Godofredo, Geoffredo, Giotto,* Sp. *Godofredo, Gofredo,* Ger. *Gottfried.*

Godwin (A.S.), divine friend.

Grace (L.), grace.

Gregory (Gr.), watchman.—L. *Gregorius,* Fr. *Grégoire,* It. and Sp. *Gregorio,* Ger. *Gregorius, Gregor.*

Griffith (W.), ruddy.

Griselda (Teut.), stone heroine.—Dim. *Grissel.*

Gustavus (Teut.), Goth's staff.—Fr. *Gustave,* It. and Sp. *Gustavo,* Ger. *Gustav.*

Guy (Fr.), a leader, or Celt., meaning sense.—L. *Guido,* Fr. *Guy,* It. and Sp. *Guido.*

Hadrian, Adrian (L.), of Adria, a town in Picenum, whence also *Adriatic* Sea.—L. *Hadrianus.*

Hannah (Heb.), grace, the same as *Anna* (q.v.).

Hannibal (Punic), grace of Baal.—So L., Fr. *Hannibal, Annibal,* It. *Annibal,* Sp. *Anibal.*

Harold (A.S.), warrior power.—Fr. *Harold,* It. *Araldo, Aroldo.*

Harriet, Harriot, fem. and dim. forms of *Harry, Henry.*—Dim. *Hatty.*

Helen, Helena (Gr.), light.—Dims. *Nell, Nellie.*—L. *Helena,* Fr. *Hélène,* It. *Elena,* Sp. *Helena, Elena,* Ger. *Helene.*

Henrietta, a French dim. form of Henry. Dims. *Etta, Hetty, Nettie.*—Fr. *Henriette,* It. *Enrighetta,* Sp. *Enriqueta,* Ger. *Henriette.*

Henry (Teut.), home ruler.—Dims. *Harry, Hal, Hen, Henny.*—L. *Henricus, Enricus,* Fr. *Henri,* It. *Enrico,* Sp. *Enrique,* Ger. *Heinrich,* Dut. *Hendrik.*—Fem. *Henrietta, Harriet.*

Herbert (A.S.), glory of the army.—L. *Herbertus,* Fr. *Herbert,* It. *Erberto,* Sp. *Heberto,* Ger. *Herbert.*

Hercules (Gr.), lordly fame.—So L., Fr. *Hercule,* L. *Ercole.*

Herman (Teut.), a warrior.—L. *Arminius,* It. *Ermanno,* Ger. *Hermann.*

Hester, Hesther, the same as *Esther.*

Hezekiah (Heb.), the Lord is strength. —Fr. *Ezéchias,* It. *Ezechia,* Sp. *Ezequias,* Ger. *Hiskia.*

Hilary (L.), cheerful.—L. *Hilarius,* Fr. *Hilaire,* It. *Ilario,* Sp. *Hilario,* Ger. *Hilarius.*—Fem. *Hilaria.*

Hilda. (Teut.), battle maid.

Hiram (Heb.), noble.

Homer (Gr.), a pledge.—L. *Homerus,* Fr. *Homère,* It. *Omero,* Ger. *Homerus.*

Honora, Honoria (L.), honorable.—Dims. *Norah, Nora.*

Hope (Eng.), hope.

Horace, Horatio (L.)—L. *Horatius,* Fr. *Horace,* It. *Orazio,* Sp. *Horacio,* Ger. *Horatius, Horazo.*—Fem. *Horatia.*

Hortensia (L.), a gardener.—Fr. *Hortense,* It. *Ortensia,* Ger. *Hortensia.*

Hosea (Heb.), help, deliverance.

Hubert (Teut), mind bright.—L. *Hubertus*, Fr. *Hubert*, It. *Uberto*, Sp. *Huberto*, Ger. *Hubert, Hugibert.*

Hugh, Hugo (Teut.), mind, soul.—Dims. *Hughie, Hughoc, Huggin.*—L. *Hugo*, Fr. *Hugues*, It. *Ugo, Ugolino*, Sp. *Hugo*, Ger. *Hugo.*

Huldah (Heb.), a mole, a weasel.

Humphry, Humphrey (A.S.), support of peace.—Dim. *Humph.*—L. *Humphredus* or *Humfridus*, Fr. *Onfroi*, It. *Onofredo, Omfredo*, Sp. *Hunfredo*, Ger. *Humfried.*

Ian, the Gaelic form of *John.*

Ichabod (Heb.), inglorious, the glory has departed.

Ida (Teut.), happy.

Ignatius (Gr.), fiery.—Fr. *Ignace*, It. *Ignazio*, Sp. *Ignacio* and *Inigo*, Ger. *Ignaz.*

Increase (Eng.), increase (of faith).

Inez, the Portuguese form of *Agnes.*

Ingram (Teut.), a raven.

Inigo. See *Ignatius.*

Ira (Heb.), a watcher.

Irene (Gr.), peace.—Fr. *Irène*, It. *Irene.*

Isaac, Izaac (Heb.), he laugheth.—Dims. *Ik, Ike.*—L. *Isaacus*, Fr. *Isaac*, It. *Isacco*, Ger. *Isaak.*

Isabelle, Isabel, Isobel, Isabeau, the same as *Elisabeth.*—Dims. *Isa, Bel, Bella, Tib, Tibbie.*—Fr. *Isibeau, Isabelle*, It. *Isabella*, Sp. *Isabel*, Ger. *Isabelle.*

Isaiah (Heb.), the Lord is salvation.—L. *Isaias.*

Israel (Heb.), God fighteth.

Ivan, the Russian form of *John.*

Jabez (Heb.), sorrow.

Jacob (Heb.), he taketh hold of the heel, or followeth after, a supplanter.—Dim. *Jake.*—L. *Jacobus*, Fr. *Jacob*, It. *Giacobbe*, Sp. *Jacobo*, Ger. *Jakob.*

James, the same as *Jacob.*—Dims. *Jeames, Jem, Jim, Jemmy, Jimmy.*—L. *Jacobus*, Fr. *Jacques*, It. *Jacopo, Jachimo, Giacomo*, Sp. *Jacobo, Diego, Jago, Jaime*, Port. *Jayme, Diogo*, Ger. *Jakob.*—Fem. *Jamesina, Jaqueline.*

Jane, the fem. of *John* (q.v.).—Dims. *Janet, Jean, Jeanie, Jeannie.*

Janet, a dim of *Jane* (q.v.), hence "grace of the Lord."—Dims. *Jen, Jennie, Jenny.*

Japheth (Heb.), he extendeth widely.

Jaqueline, the French form of the fem. of *James.*

Jared (Heb.), descent.

Jason (Gr.), a healer.

Jasper (Pers.), prob. treasure-master. Fr. *Gaspard*, It. *Gasparo, Gasparro*, Sp. *Gaspar.*

Javan (Heb.), clay.

Jean, Jeanne, Jeannette, French forms of *Jane* or *Joan.*

Jedediah (Heb.), beloved of the Lord.

Jemima (Heb.), a dove.

Jeremiah, Jeremias, Jeremy (Heb.), the Lord layeth the foundation. L. *Jeremias*, Fr. *Jerémie*, It. *Geremia*, Sp. *Jeremias*, Ger. *Jeremias.*

Jerome (Gr.), holy name.—L. *Hieronymus*, Fr. *Jerôme*, It. *Geronimo, Girolamo*, Sp. *Jeronimo, Jeromo*, Ger. *Hieronymus.*

Jessie, a Scotch form of *Janet*, hence, "grace of the Lord."—Dim. *Jess.*

Joab (Heb.), the Lord is father.

Joan, Joanna, Johanna, fem. forms of *John.*—L. *Johanna*, Fr. *Jeanne, Jeannette*, It. *Giovanna*, Sp. *Juana*, Ger. *Johanna.*

Job (Heb.), repentant, or one persecuted.

Joel (Heb.), the Lord is God.

John (Heb.), the Lord graciously gave, the gracious gift of God.—Dims, *Johnny, Jack, Jock.*—L. *Johannes, Joannes*, Fr. *Jean*, It. *Giovanni, Gian, Gianni*, Sp. *Juan*, Port. *Joco*, Ger. *Johann, Johannes, Hans*, Dut. *Jan*, Russ. *Ivan.*—Fem. *Joanna, Joan, Jane.*

Jonas, Jonah (Heb.), a dove.

Jonathan (Heb.), the Lord hath given.

Joseph (Heb.), may he add (children)! he shall add—dims. *Joe, Joey*—L. *Josephus*, Fr. *Joseph*, It. *Giuseppe*, Sp. *José, Josef*, Port. *José, Joze*, Ger. *Joseph.*—Fem. *Josephine*—dims. *Jo, Jozy, Pheny*—Fr. *Joséphine*, It. *Guiseppina*, Sp. *Josefina.* Port. *Josephina*, Ger. *Josephine.*

Joshua (Heb.), the Lord is welfare.—Dim. *Josh.*—L. *Josua*, Fr. *Josué*, Ger. *Josua.*

Josiah, Josias (Heb.), the Lord healeth.

Joyce (L.), sportive.

Judah (Heb.), praised.

Judith (Heb.), praised.—Dim. *Judy.*—Fr. *Judith*, It. *Giuditta*, Ger. *Judith.*

Julian (L), sprung from *Julius.*—Dim. *Jule.*—Fem. *Juliana.*—L. *Julianus*, Fr. *Julien*, It. *Giuliano*, Sp. *Julian*, Port. *Juliao*, Ger. *Julianus, Julian.*

Julius (Gr.), downy-bearded—dim. *Jule*

—Fr. *Jules,* It. *Giulio,* Sp. *Julio,* Ger. *Julius.*—Fem. *Julia, Juliet.*—Fr. *Julie,* It. *Giulia,* Sp. *Julia,* Ger. *Julie.*

Justin (L.), just.—L. *Justinius,* Fr. *Justin,* It. *Giustino,* Sp. *Justino,* Ger. *Justin.* —Fem. *Justina*—Fr. *Justine,* It. *Giustina,* Sp. *Justina,* Ger. *Justine.*

Justus (L.), just.—Fr. *Juste,* It. *Giusto,* Sp. *Justo,* Ger. *Justus, Just.*

Kate, dim. of *Catherine.*

Katharine, Katherine, the same as *Catherine.*

Kenelm (A.S.), defender of his kindred.

Kenneth (Celt.), comely, or a leader.

Keturah (Heb.), incense.

Kezia (Heb.), cassia.

Laban (Heb.), white.

Lambert (Teut.), country's brightness. —Fr. *Lambert, Lanbert,* It. *Lamberto,* Ger. *Lambert, Landbert.*

Lancelot, Launcelot (Fr.), servant, or a little lance.—Fr. *Lancelot,* It. *Lancilotto.*

Laura (L.), a laurel—also *Laurinda.* Fr. *Laure,* It. *Laura.*

Laurence, Lawrence (L.), crowned with laurel.—Dim. *Larry.*—L. *Laurentius,* Fr. *Laurent,* It. *Lorenzo,* Sp. *Lorenzo,* Ger. *Lorenz.*

Lavinia (L.), of Lotium.

Lazarus (Heb.), God helpeth.—Fr. *Lazare,* It. *Lazaro,* Sp. *Lazaro, Lazarillo,* Ger. *Lazarus.*

Leander (Gr.), lion-man.—Fr. *Léandre,* It. *Leandro.*

Lebbeus (Heb.), a man of heart or courage.

Lemuel (Heb.), unto God.

Lena, dim. of *Helena* or *Magdalene.*

Leonard (Teut.), strong as a lion.— L. *Leonardus,* Fr. *Léonard,* It. *Lionardo,* Sp. *Leonardo,* Ger. *Leonhard.*

Leonidas (Gr.), lion-like.

Leonora, the same as *Eleanor.*— Ger. *Lenore.*

Leopold (Teut.), people's prince.—Fr. *Léopold,* It. and Sp. *Leopoldo,* Ger. *Luitpold, Leupold, Leopold.*

Letitia, Lettice (L.), happiness.— Dim. *Lettie.*—L. *Lætitia,* It. *Letizia.*

Levi (Heb.), wreathing or adhesion.

Lewis (Teut.), famous warrior.—Dims. *Lewie, Louie, Lew.*—L. *Ludovicus,* Fr. *Louis,* It. *Ludovico, Luigi,* Sp. *Clodoveo, Luis,* Port. *Luiz,* Ger. *Ludwig.*—Fem. *Louisa, Louise.*

Lilian, Lilly, Lily (L.), a lily.

Lionel (L.), young lion.—It. *Lionello.*

Llewellyn (W.), lightning.

Lois (G.), good.

Lorenzo, the Italian form of *Lawrence.*

Lorinda, a variant of *Laurinda.*

Louis, the French form of *Lewis.*

Louisa, Louise, fem. of *Louis.*—Dims. *Lou, Louie.*—Fr. *Louise, Lisette, Héloïse,* It. *Luisa, Eloïsa,* Sp. *Luisa,* Port. *Luiza,* Ger. *Luise, Ludovica.*

Lucas. See *Luke.*

Lucia, the Italian form of *Lucy;*—*Lucinda* (L.), the same as *Lucy.*

Lucian (L.), pertaining to *Lucius.*—L. *Lucianus,* Fr. *Lucien,* It. *Luciano.*

Lucifer (L.), light-bringer.

Lucius (L.), born at daybreak.—Fr. *Luce,* It. *Lucio,* Sp. *Lucio.*—Fems. *Lucia, Lucy.*

Lucretia, Lucrece (L.), gain, or light.— L. *Lucretia,* Fr. *Lucrèce,* It. *Lucrezia.*

Lucy, fem. of *Lucius.*—Fr. *Lucie,* It. *Lucia,* Sp. *Lucia.*

Ludovic, Lodowic, the same as *Lewis* (q.v.).

Luke.—L. *Lucas,* Fr. *Luc,* It. *Luca,* Sp. *Lucas,* Ger. *Lukas.*

Luther (Teut.), famous warrior.—L. *Lutherus,* Fr. *Lothaire,* It. *Lotario,* Sp. *Clotario,* Ger. *Luther.*

Lycurgus (Gr.), wolf-driver.

Lydia (Gr.), a native of Lydia.

Mabel (L.), lovable, worthy of love, inspiring love—a contraction of *Amabel* (q.v.).

Madeline, the French form of *Magdalene* (Heb.), belonging to Magdala.— Dims. *Maud, Maudlin.*—Fr. *Magdelaine, Madeleine, Madelon,* It. *Maddalena,* Sp. *Magdalena, Madelena,* Ger. *Magdalene,*

Madoc (W.), beneficent.

Malachi (Heb.), messenger of the Lord, or my messenger.

Manasseh (Heb.), forgetting, one who forgets.—L. *Manasses.*

Marcellus, dim. of *Marcus.*—Fem. *Marcella.*

Marcus, Marcius, Mark (L.), a hammer, or sprung from Mars—L. *Marcus,* Fr. *Marc,* It. *Marco,* Sp. *Marcos,* Ger. *Markus.*—Fem. *Marcia*—Fr. *Marcie,* It. *Marcia, Marzia.*

Margaret (Gr.), a pearl.—Dims. *Margie, Margery, Marjory, Madge, Mag, Maggie, Meg, Meggy, Peg, Peggy, Meta, Gritty.*—Fr. *Marguérite,* It. *Margherita,*

Sp. *Margarita,* Port. *Margarida,* Ger. *Margarethe, Gretchen.*

Maria, the Latin form of *Mary.*

Marianne, a compound of *Mary* and *Anne*—so *Marian, Maryann.*—Fr. *Mariane, Marianne,* It. *Marianna,* Sp. *Mariana,* Ger. *Marianne.*

Marion, a French form of *Mary.*—Dim. *Mamie.*

Marmaduke (prob. Celt., last syllable L.), sea-leader, or mighty leader.

Martha (Heb.), lady.—Dims. *Mat, Matty, Pat, Patty.*—Fr. *Marthe,* It. and Sp. *Marta,* Ger. *Martha.*

Martin (L.), of Mars, warlike.—L. *Martinus,* Fr. *Martin, Mertin,* It. and Sp. *Martino,* Port. *Martinho,* Ger. *Martin.*

Mary (Heb.), prob. related to *Mara, Marah,* bitter.—Dims. *May, Moll, Molly, Mamie, Pol, Polly.*—L. *Maria,* Fr. *Marie, Marion,* It. and Sp. *Maria,* Pol. *Marya.*

Matilda, Mathilda (Teut.), mighty battle maid.—Dims. *Mat, Matty, Maud, Patty, Tilda.*—Fr. *Mathilde,* It. *Matilda,* Ger. *Matilde.*

Matthew (Heb.), gift of the Lord.—Dim. *Mat.*—L. *Matthœus,* Fr. *Mathieu,* It. *Matteo,* Sp. *Mateo,* Ger. *Matthœs.*

Matthias, the Greek form of *Matthew.*

Maud, a contraction of *Matilda* or of *Magdalene.*

Maurice (L.), Moorish, dark-colored.—L. *Mauritius,* Fr. *Maurice,* It. *Maurizio,* Sp. *Mauricio,* Ger. *Moritz.*

Maximilian (L.), the greatest Æmilianus.—L. *Maximilianus,* Fr. *Maximilien,* Port. *Maximilias,* Ger. *Maximilian.*

May, the month of May, or a contraction of *Mary.*

Melicent, Milicent (L.), sweet singer, or (Teut.) strength.—Sp. *Melisenda.*

Melissa (Gr.), a bee.—Fr. *Mélisse, Mélite,* It. *Melissa.*

Mercy (Eng.), Mercy.

Micah (Heb.), who is like the Lord?

Michael (Heb.), who is like God?—Dims. *Mike, Micky.*—Fr. *Michel,* It. *Michele,* Sp. and Port. *Miguel,* Ger. *Michael.*

Mildred (Teut.), mild threatener.—L. *Mildreda.*

Miles (L.), soldier.

Minnie (Teut.), remembrance—sometimes for *Mina,* a contraction of *Wilhelmina;* sometimes put for *Mary.*

Miranda (L.), admirable.

Miriam (Heb.), the same as *Mary,*

Morgan (W.), seaman.

Moses (Heb.), he that draws out, but more probably an Egyptian name.—Dims. *Mose, Mosey.*—So L., Fr. *Moïse,* It. *Moise,* Sp. *Moises,* Ger. *Moses.*—Fem. *Mosina.*

Myra (Gr.), she who laments.

Naaman (Heb.), pleasant.

Nahum (Heb.), consolation, a consoler.

Nancy, a familiar form of *Anne,* not properly of Agnes.—Dims. *Nan, Nance, Nina.*

Naomi (Heb.), pleasant.

Napoleon (Gr.), of the new city.—Fr. *Napoléon,* It. *Napoleone.*

Nathan (Heb.), he hath given;—*Nathanael, Nathaniel,* gift of God

Nehemiah (Heb.), the Lord comforteth.

Neil, Neal (Celt.), chief.

Nellie, Nelly, a dim. of *Ellen, Helen,* or *Eleanor.*

Nicholas, Nicolas (Gr.), victory of the people.—Dim. *Nick.*—L. *Nicolaus,* Fr. *Nicolas, Nicole,* It. *Nicolo, Nicola,* Sp. *Nicolas,* Port. *Nicolao,* Ger. *Nikolaus.*

Noah (Heb.), rest.

Noel (Fr.—L.), Christmas, born on that day.—Fr. *Noel,* It. *Natale,* Sp. and Port. *Natal.*

Nora, Norah, a contraction of *Honora, Leonora,* and *Eleanor.*

Norman (Teut.), Northman.

Obadiah (Heb.), servant or worshiper of the Lord.—L. *Obadias.*

Obed (Heb.), a worshiper (of the Lord).

Octavius, Octavus (L.), the eighth born—dims. *Tavy, Tave*—L. *Octavius, Octavianus,* Fr. *Octavien,* It. *Ottaviano, Ottavio.*—Fem. *Octavia*—Fr. *Octavie, Octave,* It. *Ottavia,* Sp. *Octavia,* Ger. *Octavia.*

Oliver (L.), an olive-tree.—Dims. *Nol, Nolly.*—L. *Oliverus,* Fr. *Olivier,* It. *Oliviero, Uliviero,* Sp. *Oliverio,* Port. *Oliveiro,* Ger. *Oliver.*—Fem. *Olive, Olivia.*

Olympia (Gr.), heavenly.—Fr. *Olympe,* It. *Olimpia,* Ger. *Olympie.*

Ophelia (Gr.), serpent.—Fr. *Ophélie.*

Orlando, the Italian form of *Roland.*

Oscar (Celt.), bounding warrior.—L. *Oscarus.*

Osmond, Osmund (Teut.), divine protection.—Fr. *Osmont.*

Oswald, Oswold (Teut.), divine power.

Owen (Celt.), lamb, or young warrior.

Ozias (Heb.), the Lord is strength = *Uzziah.*

Patience (L.), patience.

Patrick, Patricius (L.), noble.—Dims. *Pat, Paddy.*—L. *Patricius,* Fr. *Patrice,* It. *Patrizio,* Sp. *Patricio,* Ger. *Patrizius.*—Fem. *Patricia.*

Paul, Paulus, Paulinus (L.), little—L. *Paulus,* Fr. *Paul,* It. *Paola,* Sp. *Pablo,* Port. *Paulo,* Ger. *Paul.*—Fem. *Paula, Paulina, Pauline*—Fr. *Paule, Pauline,* It. *Paola, Paolina,* Sp. *Paula,* Ger. *Pauline.*

Penelope (Gr.), weaver.

Peregrine (L.), a stranger.—L. *Peregrinus,* Fr. *Pérégrin,* It. *Pellegrino,* Sp. *Peregrino,* Ger. *Piligrim.*

Persis (Gr.), a Persian woman.—Fr. *Perside,* It. *Persida,* Sp. *Perside,* Ger. *Persis.*

Peter (Gr.), a rock.—Dims. *Pete, Peterkin.*—L. *Petrus,* Fr. *Pierre,* It. *Pietro,* Sp. and Port. *Pedro,* Ger. *Peter, Petrus.*

Phebe. See *Phœbe.*

Philander (Gr.), a lover of men.

Philemon (Gr.), loving.

Philip (Gr.), a lover of horses.—Dims. *Phil, Pip.*—L. *Philippus,* Fr. *Philippe,* It. *Filippo,* Sp. *Felipe,* Ger. *Philipp.*—Fem. *Philippa.*

Philippa, fem. of *Philip* above.—Fr. *Philippine,* It. *Filippa, Filippina,* Sp. *Felipa,* Ger. *Philippine.*

Phineas, Phinehas (Heb.), oracle—more probably an Egyptian word meaning negro.

Phœbe, Phebe (Gr.), shining.—It. *Febe.*

Phillis. See *Phyllis.*

Phyllis, Phillis (Gr.), a green bough.

Pius (L.), pious, dutiful. Fr. *Pie,* It. *Pio.*

Pliny, Plinius (L.), the meaning doubtful.

Polly, a familiar dim. of *Mary.*

Polycarp (Gr.), much fruit.

Priscilla (L.), somewhat old.

Prudence (L.), prudence.—Dims. *Prue, Prudy.*

Ptolemy (Gr.), mighty in war.

Quintin, Quentin (L.), the fifth.—L. *Quintus, Quintianus.*

Rachel (Heb.), a ewe.—Fr. *Rachel,* It. *Rachele,* Sp. *Raquel,* Ger. *Rahel.*

Ralph (pron. raf). See Rodolph.

Randal (Teut.), house wolf.

Raphael (Heb. *rephael*), God hath healed.—Fr. *Raphael,* It. *Raffaello, Raffaele,* Ger. *Raphael.*

Raymond, Raymund (Teut.), wise protection.—Fr. *Raymond,* It. *Raimondo,* Sp. *Raimundo,* Ger. *Raimund.*

Rebecca, Rebekah (Heb.), a noose.—Dims. *Beck, Bex, Becky.*—L. *Rebecca,* Fr. *Rebecca,* Ger. *Rebekka.*

Reginald (Teut.), powerful judgment.—L. *Reginaldus,* Fr. *Regnauld, Renaud, Regnault,* It. *Rinaldo,* Sp. *Reynaldos,* Ger. *Reinwald, Reinald.*

Reuben (Heb.), behold, a son!

Reynold, the same as *Reginald.*

Rhoda (Gr.), a rose.

Richard (Teut.), stern king.—Dims. *Dick, Dicky, Dicken, Dickon.*—L. *Ricardus,* Fr. *Richard,* It. *Riccardo,* Sp. *Ricardo,* Ger. *Richard*

Robert (Teut.), bright in fame.—Dims. *Bob, Bobby, Dob, Dobbin, Rob, Robbie, Robin.*—L. *Robertus,* Fr. *Robert,* It. *Roberto, Ruberto, Ruperto,* Ger. *Robert, Rupert, Rudbert, Ruprecht.*

Roderick, Roderic (Teut.), famous king, or rich in fame.—Fr. *Rodrigue,* It. *Rodrigo,* Sp. *Rodrigo, Ruy,* Ger. *Roderich,* Russ. *Rurik.*

Rodolph, Rodolphus (Teut.), wolf of fame.—L. *Rodolphus,* Fr. *Rodolphe, Raoul,* It. *Rodolfo, Ridolfo,* Sp. *Rodolfo,* Ger. *Rudolf.*

Roger (Teut.), spear of fame.—Dims. *Hodge, Hodgkin.*—L. *Rogerus,* Fr. *Roger,* It. *Ruggiero, Rogero,* Sp. *Rogerio,* Ger. *Rudiger.*

Roland, Rowland (Teut.), fame of the land.—L. *Rotlandus, Rolandus,* Fr. *Roland,* It. *Orlando,* Sp. *Roldan,* Port. *Rolando, Roldao,* Ger. *Roland.*

Rosa (L.), a rose;—*Rosabel, Rosabella,* a fair rose;—*Rosalia, Rosalie,* a little rose;—*Rosalind,* beautiful as a rose.—Dim. *Rosie.*

Rosamond (Teut.), horse-protection, or famous protection.—Fr. *Rosemonde,* It. *Rosmonda,* Sp. *Rosamunda.*

Roxana (Pers.), dawn of day.—Dim. *Roxy.*—Fr. *Roxane.*

Rudolph, Rudolphus, the same as *Rodolph, Rodolphus* above.

Rufus (L.), red, red-haired.

Rupert, the same as *Robert.*—L. *Rupertus.*

Ruth (Heb.), friend.

Sabina (L.), a Sabine woman.—Fr. *Sabine,* Ger. *Sabine.*

Sabrina (L.), the river Severn.

Salome (Heb.), peaceful.—Fr. *Salomé,* Ger. *Salome.*

Samson, Sampson (Heb.), of the sun, solar.—Fr. *Samson,* Sp. *Sanson,* Port. *Sansao.*

Samuel (Heb.), heard of God, name of God.—Dims. *Sam, Sammy.*—Fr. *Samuel,* It. *Samuele,* Ger. *Samuel.*

Sarah, Sara (Heb.), princess, queen.—Dim. *Sal, Sally.*—Fr. *Sara,* It. and Sp. *Sara,* Ger. *Sara.*

Saul (Heb.), asked for.

Sebastian (Gr.), venerable.—L. *Sebastianus,* Fr. *Sebastien,* It. *Sebastiano.*—Sp. *Sebastian,* Port. *Sebastiao,* Ger. *Sebastian.*

Selina (Gr.), the moon.

Sereno, Serenus (L.), peaceful.—Fem. *Serena.*

Seth (Heb.), set, placed.

Shadrach, Aramaic name of Hananiah (Heb.), the Lord is gracious.

Sibyl, Sibylla (Gr.), a prophetess.—Fr. *Sibylle,* Ger. *Sibylle.*

Sigismund (Teut.), conquering protection.—Fr. *Sigismond,* It. *Sigismondo,* Sp. *Sigismundo,* Ger. *Sigismund, Sigmund.*

Silas, Silvanus (L.), living in a wood.—Fr. *Silvain,* It. *Silvano, Silvio,* Ger. *Silvanus, Silvan.*—Fem. *Sylvia.*

Silvester, Sylvester (L.), rustic.—Dims. *Vester, Vest.*—Fr. *Silvestre,* Ger. *Silvester.*

Simeon, Simon (Heb.), famous, that hears.—Dim. *Sim.*—Fr. *Siméon,* It. *Simone,* Sp. *Simon,* Port. *Simao, Simeao,* Ger. *Simeon, Simon.*

Sophia (Gr.), wisdom.—Dim. *Sophy.*—Fr. *Sophie,* It. *Sofia,* Ger. *Sophia.*

Sophronia (Gr.), of sound mind.

Solomon (Heb.), peaceable.—Dim. *Sol.* Fr. *Salomon,* It. *Salomone,* Ger. *Salomo.*

Stella (L.), a star.—Fr. *Estelle,* Sp. *Estella.*

Stephen (Gr.), a crown.—Dims. *Steenie, Steve, Stevie.*—L. *Stephanus,* Fr. *Etienne,* It. *Stefano,* Sp. *Estevan, Esteban,* Port. *Estevao,* Ger. *Stephan.*

Stephana, fem. of *Stephen.*—Fr. *Stéphanie.*

Swithin (A.S.), strong friend.

Susan, Susanna, Susannah (Heb.), a lily.—Dims. *Sue, Suke, Suky, Susie, Susy.*—Fr. *Susanne,* It. *Susanna,* Sp. *Susana,* Ger. *Susanne.*

Sylvester, same as *Silvester.*

Sylvia, fem. of *Silvanus.*

Tabitha (Aramaic), a gazelle.

Thaddeus (Aramaic), strong.—L. *Thaddæus,* It. *Taddeo,* Sp. *Tadeo,* Ger. *Thaddäus.*

Theobald (Teut.), people's prince.—Fr. *Thibaut,* It. *Teobaldo,* Sp. *Theudebaldo,* Ger. *Dietbold.*

Theodora, fem. of *Theodore.*—Dim. *Dora.*—It. *Teodora,* Ger. *Theodora.*

Theodore (Gr.), gift of God.—L. *Theodorus,* Fr. *Théodore,* It. *Teodoro,* Ger. *Theodor,* Russ. *Feodor.*

Theodoric (Teut.), people's rule.—L. *Theodoricus.*

Theodosius (Gr.), divinely given.—It. *Teodosia,* Ger. *Theodosia.*—Fem. *Theodosia.*

Theophilus (Gr.), a lover of God.—Fr. *Théophile,* It. *Teofilo,* Ger. *Theophilus, Gottlieb.*

Theresa (Gr.), carrying ears of corn.—Dims. *Terry, Tracie.*—Fr. *Thérèse,* It. and Sp. *Teresa,* Ger. *Therese, Theresia.*

Thomas (Heb.), a twin.—Dims. *Tom, Tommy, Tam, Tammie.*—Fr. *Thomas,* It. *Tomaso,* Sp. *Tomas,* Ger. *Thomas.*—Fem. *Thomasa, Thomasina, Thomasine, Tomina.*

Tib, Tibbie, a Scotch dim. of *Isabella* (q.v.).

Timothy (Gr.), honored of God.—Dim. *Tim.*—L. *Timotheus,* Fr. *Timothée,* It. *Timoteo,* Sp. *Timoteo,* Ger. *Timotheus.*

Titus (prob. L. *tutus*), safe.—Fr. *Tite,* It. and Sp. *Tito.*

Tobiah, Tobias (Heb.), the Lord is good.—Dim. *Toby.*—L. *Tobias,* Fr. *Tobie,* It. *Tobia,* Sp. *Tobias,* Ger. *Tobias.*

Tristam, Tristram (Celt.), a herald.

Tryphon (Gr.), dainty.—Fem. *Tryphena.*

Tryphosa (Gr.), dainty.

Tybalt, a form of *Theobald.*

Ulrica (Teut.), noble ruler.—Fr. *Ulrique,* It. *Ulrica,* Ger. *Ulrike.*

Ulysses (Gr.), a hater.

Urania (Gr.), heavenly.—Fr. *Uranie.*

Urban (L.), of the town, courteous.—L. *Urbanus,* Fr. *Urbain,* It. *Urbano,* Ger. *Urbanus, Urban.*

Uriah (Heb.), the Lord is light.

Uriel (Heb.), God is light.

Ursula (L.), a she-bear.—Fr. *Ursule,* It. *Orsola,* Sp. *Ursola.*

Valentine (L.), strong.—L. *Valentinus,* Fr. *Valentin,* It. *Valentino,* Sp. *Valentin,* Ger. *Valentin.*

Valeria, fem. of *Valerius* (L.), healthy.—Fr. *Valérie,* It. *Valeria,* Ger. *Valerie.*

Victor (L.), a conqueror.—Fr. *Victor,* Ger. *Victor.*

Victoria, fem. of *Victor.*—Fr. *Victoire,* It. *Vittoria,* Ger. *Victoria.*

Vida, a fem. form of *David.*

Vincent (L.), conquering.—L. *Vincens,* Fr. *Vincent,* It. *Vincenzio,* Sp. *Vincente,* Port. *Vincente,* Ger. *Vincenz.*

Viola (L.), a violet.—Fr. *Violette,* It. *Viola,* Sp. *Violante,* Ger. *Viola, Viole.*

Virginia (L), virgin.—Fr. *Virginie,* It. *Virginia,* Ger. *Virginia.*

Vivian (L.), lively.—Fr. *Vivien,* Ger. *Vivian.*

Walter (Teut.), powerful warrior.—Dims. *Wat, Watty.*—L. *Gualterus,* Fr. *Gauthier, Gautier,* It. *Gualtiero,* Sp. *Gualterio,* Ger. *Walther.*

Wilfred (A.S.), resolute peace.

Wilhelmina, fem. of *Wilhelm,* the German form of *William* (q.v.).—Dims. *Wilmett, Wilmot, Mina, Minnie, Minella.*—Fr. *Guillelmine, Guillemette,* It. *Guglielma,* Sp. *Guillelmina,* Ger. *Wilhelmine.*

William (Teut.), helmet of resolution.—Dims. *Will, Willy, Bill, Billy.*—L. *Guilielmus, Gulielmus,* Fr. *Guillaume,* It. *Guglielmo,* Sp. *Guillermo,* Port. *Guilherme,* Ger. *Wilhelm.*—Fem. *Wilhelmina.*

Winifred, Winfred (Teut.), friend of peace.—Dim. *Winnie.*

Zabdiel (Heb), God endoweth.

Zaccheus (Heb), pure.

Zachariah, Zechariah (Heb.), the Lord hath remembered.—Dims. *Zach, Zechy.*

Zadok (Heb.), just.

Zebadiah, Zebedee (Heb.), the Lord has bestowed.

Zedekiah (Heb.), the Lord is righteousness.

Zenobia (Gr.), having life from Zeus.—Fr. *Zénobia.*

Zephaniah (Heb.), the Lord hideth.

Zoe (Gr.), life.

POPULATION OF CITIES
IN THE
UNITED STATES OF 25,000 AND UPWARD
CENSUS OF 1910

Akron, Ohio	69,067
Albany, N. Y.	100,253
Allentown, Pa.	51,913
Altoona, Pa.	52,127
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839
Amsterdam, N. Y.	31,267
Atlantic City, N. J.	44,461
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668
Augusta, Ga.	37,826
Aurora, Ill.	29,807
Austin, Tex.	29,860
Baltimore, Md.	558,485
Battle Creek, Mich.	25,267
Bay City, Mich.	45,166
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685
Bloomington, Ill.	25,768
Boston, Mass.	670,585
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054
Brockton, Mass.	56,878
Brookline, Mass.	27,692
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715
Butte, Mont.	39,165
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839
Camden, N. J.	94,538
Canton, Ohio	50,217
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	32,811
Charleston, S. C.	58,833
Charlotte, N. C.	34,014
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452
Chester, Pa.	38,537
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663
Clinton, Iowa	25,577
Colorado Springs, Colo.	29,078
Columbia, S. C.	26,319
Columbus, Ohio	181,548
Council Bluffs, Iowa	29,292
Covington, Ky.	53,270
Dallas, Tex.	92,104
Danville, Ill.	27,871
Davenport, Iowa	43,028
Dayton, Ohio	116,577
Decatur, Ill.	31,140
Denver, Colo.	213,381
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368
Detroit, Mich.	465,766
Dubuque, Iowa	38,494
Duluth, Minn.	78,466
Easton, Pa.	28,523
East Orange, N. J.	34,371
East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547
Elgin, Ill.	25,976
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176
El Paso, Tex.	39,279
Erie, Pa.	66,525
Evansville, Ind.	69,647
Everett, Mass.	33,484
Fall River, Mass.	119,295
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826
Flint, Mich.	38,550
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	63,933
Ft. Worth, Tex.	73,312
Galveston, Tex.	36,981
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571
Green Bay, Wis.	25,236
Hamilton, Ohio	35,279
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186
Hartford, Conn.	98,915
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115
Hazleton, Pa.	25,452
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324
Holyoke, Mass.	57,730
Houston, Texas	78,800
Huntington, W. Va.	31,161
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650
Jackson, Mich.	31,433
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699
Jamestown, N. Y.	31,297
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482
Joliet, Ill.	34,670
Joplin, Mo.	32,073
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437

Kansas City, Kan.	82,331
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381
Kingston, N. Y.	25,908
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227
Lansing, Mich.	31,229
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892
Lewiston, Me.	26,247
Lexington, Ky.	35,099
Lima, Ohio	30,508
Lincoln, Nebr.	43,973
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941
Lorain, Ohio	28,833
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198
Louisville, Ky.	223,928
Lowell, Mass.	106,294
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494
Lynn, Mass.	89,336
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694
Macon, Ga.	40,665
Madison, Wis.	25,531
Malden, Mass.	44,404
Manchester, N. H.	70,063
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105
Meriden, Conn.	27,265
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408
Mobile, Ala.	51,521
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	30,919
Muskogee, Okla.	25,278
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364
Newark, N. J.	347,469
Newark, Ohio	25,404
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652
New Britain, Conn.	43,916
Newburgh, N. Y.	27,805
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280
New Haven, Conn.	133,605
New Orleans, La.	339,075
Newport, Ky.	30,309
Newport, R. I.	27,149
New Rochelle, N. Y.	28,867
Newton, Mass.	39,806
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445
Norfolk, Va.	67,452
Norristown, Pa.	27,875
Oakland, Cal.	150,174
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096
Orange, N. J.	29,630
Oshkosh, Wis.	33,062
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291
Passaic, N. J.	54,773
Paterson, N. J.	125,600
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622
Peoria, Ill.	66,950
Perth Amboy, N. J.	32,121
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121
Portland, Me.	58,571
Portland, Ore.	173,976
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	27,936
Providence, R. I.	224,326
Pueblo, Col.	44,395
Quincy, Ill.	36,587
Quincy, Mass.	32,642
Racine, Wis.	38,008
Reading, Pa.	96,071
Richmond, Va.	127,628
Roanoke, Va.	34,874
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149
Rockford, Ill.	45,401
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744
Salem, Mass.	43,697
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777
San Antonio, Texas	96,614
San Diego, Cal.	39,578
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912
San Jose, Cal.	28,946
Savannah, Ga.	65,064
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826
Scranton, Pa.	129,867
Seattle, Wash.	237,194
Sheboygan, Wis.	26,398
Shenandoah, Pa.	25,774
Shreveport, La.	28,015
Sioux City, Iowa	47,828
Somerville, Mass.	77,236
South Bend, Ind.	53,684
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259
Spokane, Wash.	104,402
Springfield, Ill.	51,678
Springfield, Mass.	88,926
Springfield, Mo.	35,201
Springfield, Ohio	46,921
Stamford, Conn.	25,138
Superior, Wis.	40,384
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249
Tacoma, Wash.	82,972
Tampa, Fla.	38,524
Taunton, Mass.	34,259
Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157
Toledo, Ohio	168,497
Topeka, Kan.	43,684
Trenton, N. J.	96,815
Troy, N. Y.	76,813
Utica, N. Y.	74,419
Waco, Texas	26,425
Waltham, Mass.	27,834
Warwick, R. I.	26,629
Washington, D. C.	331,069
Waterbury, Conn.	73,141
Waterloo, Iowa	26,693
Watertown, N. Y.	26,730
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641
Wichita, Kan.	52,450
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860
Wilmington, Del.	87,411
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748
Woonsocket, R. I.	38,125
Worcester, Mass.	145,986
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803
York, Pa.	44,750
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1910

Alabama	2,138,093
Arizona	204,354
Arkansas	1,574,449
California	2,377,549
Colorado	799,024
Connecticut	1,114,756
Delaware	202,322
District of Columbia	331,069
Florida	752,619
Georgia	2,609,121
Idaho	325,594
Illinois	5,638,591
Indiana	2,700,876
Iowa	2,224,771
Kansas	1,690,949
Kentucky	2,289,905
Louisiana	1,656,388
Maine	742,371
Maryland	1,295,346
Massachusetts	3,366,416
Michigan	2,810,173
Minnesota	2,075,708
Mississippi	1,797,114
Missouri	3,293,335
Montana	376,053
Nebraska	1,192,214
Nevada	81,875
New Hampshire	430,572
New Jersey	2,537,167
New Mexico	327,301
New York	9,113,614
North Carolina	2,206,287
North Dakota	577,056
Ohio	4,767,121
Oklahoma	1,657,155
Oregon	672,765
Pennsylvania	7,665,111
Rhode Island	542,610
South Carolina	1,515,400
South Dakota	583,888
Tennessee	2,184,789
Texas	3,896,542
Utah	373,351
Vermont	355,956
Virginia	2,061,612
Washington	1,141,990
West Virginia	1,221,119
Wisconsin	2,333,860
Wyoming	145,965
Continental United States	91,972,267
Alaska	64,356
Hawaii	191,909
Porto Rico	1,118,012
Military and naval services	55,607
The United States (inclusive of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico)	93,402,151

Population, inclusive of Philippines..... 101,437,577

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